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A

DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

ABRIDGED FROM THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY,

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

REVISED EDITION.

CONTAINING

SEVERAL THOUSAND ADDITIONAL WORDS

FROM THE LAST EDITION OF THE LARGER WORK;

IMPORTANT ETYMOLOGIES; RULES FOR THE ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS

THE ACCENTED VOCABULARIES OF

WALKER'S KEY

TO THE CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES

WITH

A MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR.

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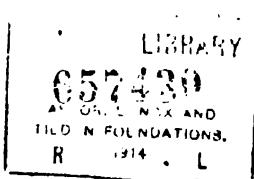
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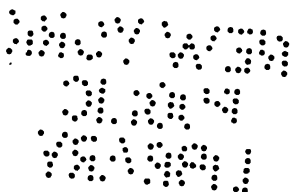


ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE YEAR 1850, BY

WM. W. ELLSWORTH AND HENRY WHITE,

Executors of NOAH WEBSTER, deceased,

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF CONNECTICUT.



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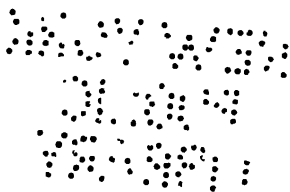
PREFACE.

THIS edition is intended to supply only deficiency in this series, has a deficiency which has long been felt in the schools of our country. been the want of an edition suited to our more elevated classes of schools and academies. This deficiency is here supplied by presenting the University edition in a more condensed form, and embracing all the latest improvements of the larger works. To aid the pupil in understanding the structure and grammatical relations of our language, the irregular plurals of nouns are given, together with the preterits and perfect participles of irregular verbs. As a means of creating an interest in etymological inquiries, the derivations of words are frequently traced; and the pupil will thus be led to enter into those researches which he will pursue hereafter with so much interest and instruction in the pages of the American Dictionary. As an aid to pronunciation, the words are carefully divided into syllables, on the principles adopted by the author, as the result of his latest inquiries into the subject.

The sounds of the letters are indicated by Dr. Webster's admirable invention of figured letters. The words are in many instances respelled to insure greater certainty; and the work is thus made a most convenient pronouncing dictionary. The vocabulary is equally copious with that of any similar works designed for High Schools and Academies. It contains all the important words of our language, in connection with those exact and comprehensive definitions for which Dr. Webster's Dictionary has been so much distinguished, and many words and phrases from other languages which are often met with in English books, with a brief definition of each. No efforts have been spared to make this work suited to the important place which it is designed to occupy in the education of our country; to render it coincident in every respect with the recently revised edition of the Author's large work, and especially to render it worthy of the distinguished reputation which he has gained in almost every quarter of the globe.

WM. G. WEBSTER.

NEW HAVEN, *September*, 1850.



MEMOIR.

NOAH WEBSTER was born in West Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, on the 16th of October, 1758. His father was a respectable farmer and justice of the peace, and was a descendant of John Webster, from Warwickshire, England, one of the original settlers in Hartford, and for a period governor of the state of Connecticut. His mother, a superior and excellent woman, was a descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth colony.

He passed his boyhood like the sons of other farmers, in agricultural occupations during most of the year; attending a district school in the winter, and spending the long evenings of that season at the family fireside, in the study of those rudiments of an English education, which were then taught in common schools.

When fourteen years of age, from that love of knowledge which was the ruling passion of his life, he commenced the study of the classics, under the instruction of the clergyman of the place, the Rev. Nathan Perkins, D.D.; and in 1774 was admitted a member of the Freshman class in Yale College.

While a student, he showed the same traits of character which were afterward fully developed; the same spirit of investigation, the same industrious habits, the same love of order and propriety in things and in persons around him, the same adherence to truth and honor in his own conduct.

In his junior year, New England was thrown into consternation by the famous expedition of Gen. Burgoyne. It was universally feared that what that commander had vauntingly said in the British parlia-

ment, that with a few thousand men he could march over the country, might prove to be no idle boast. He at once volunteered his services under the command of his father, who was captain in the *alarm list*. In that campaign, all the males in the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time, and continued in it till the surrender of Burgoyne. *There* was kindled in his breast the fire of patriotism, which was extinguished only with his life. Notwithstanding the interruption of his studies by causes connected with the war, Mr. Webster graduated with reputation in 1778.

He was now thrown upon his own efforts for subsistence. On his return from the Commencement, when he graduated, his father gave him an eight-dollar bill of the continental currency, worth about a dollar in silver, and told him he must henceforth rely upon himself for support. In order to defray his current expenses, he engaged in teaching school at Hartford, residing during the summer of 1779 in the family of Mr., afterward Chief Justice Ellsworth.

In 1781 he was admitted to the practice of the law, a profession which he had studied in the intervals of his regular employment. While engaged in his studies, he noted down every word whose meaning he did not distinctly understand, for the purpose of further examination. The number of words thus noted, of which he could find no definitions at all, or only very imperfect ones, deeply impressed upon his mind the deficiencies of the best dictionaries then in use.

But, as the embarrassments of the country forbade him to hope for immediate practice in his profession, in 1782, while the

American army was lying on the bank of the Hudson, he established a classical school in Goshen, Orange county, New York. The country was impoverished; intercourse with Great Britain was interrupted; and there was no certain prospect of peace; school books were scarce, and hardly obtainable, and some of them full of errors. In these circumstances, he compiled two small elementary works for teaching the English language. In the autumn of that year, he rode to Philadelphia for the purpose of showing his manuscripts to gentlemen of influence, and obtaining a law for securing to authors the copy-right of their publications. Having exhibited his manuscripts to several members of the Continental Congress then in session, among whom was Mr. Madison, and to the Rev. Stanhope Smith, then professor of theology at Nassau Hall, Princeton, and afterward president of that institution, he was by them encouraged to prosecute his design.

Accordingly, having at Goshen devoted the winter to the revision of his manuscripts, and the introduction of some improvements suggested by gentlemen in Princeton and Philadelphia, he returned in 1783 to Hartford, where he published the "*First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language*," a title adopted at the suggestion of President Stiles, but afterward changed for another. The second and third parts were published in the years immediately following. These books, comprising a spelling book, an English grammar, and a compilation for reading, were the first books of the kind published in the United States. They were gradually introduced into most of the schools in the country.

The improvements upon Dilworth, and similar British works, introduced into his spelling book, were: 1. A division of syllables according to the pronunciation. Thus, *ha-bit, ta-lent*, the English mode, was rejected, and *hab-it, tal-ent*, substituted. 2. The reduction of the terminating letters *tion, sion*, into one syllable. Thus, the English *mo-ti-on, de-lu-si-on*, were reduced to *mo-tion, de-lu-sion*. 3. A Key to the pronunciation of the vowels, and such an arrangement of words, that a single

figure indicated the proper sound of the vowels of the accented syllables in whole columns. 4. A new classification of words, bringing into the same tables words of a like formation.

At first, when he came to Hartford to publish this book, he could find no man who encouraged him to expect to succeed, except Judge Trumbull and Joel Barlow. Indeed, upon its first publication, it met with much opposition. A pamphlet, entitled "*Dilworth's Ghost*," was extensively circulated, for the purpose of deterring the public from using it. But the people, not frightened at that *ghost*, used the book. About twenty millions have been published, and the demand is increasing. More persons have learned to read from it than there are inhabitants in the United States. "To its influence, more than to any other cause, is this country indebted for that remarkable uniformity of pronunciation which is often spoken of with surprise by English travelers."

Soon after the close of the war, there grew up in the country, especially in the northern parts of it, a violent and organized opposition to the half-pay and commutation acts, passed by Congress, for the relief of the army of the revolution. Indeed, so extensive and deep-seated were the popular discontents, expressed both against Congress and the disbanded army, as to threaten the most dangerous civil dissensions. In this emergency, Mr. Webster, from a regard to justice, as well to those who fought as to those who legislated for the welfare of their country, employed his pen so successfully in defense of Congress, and in allaying discontent in Connecticut, that he received the thanks of Governor Trumbull in person, and was publicly declared by a member of the council, "to have done more to support the authority of Congress, at this crisis, than any other man."

Like many other intelligent men, Mr. Webster early perceived the insufficiency of the old confederation for the purposes of government. The war, by forcing the states to act in concert, gave it whatever of strength it had. Peace, by removing the common danger, proved its weakness.

In the winter of 1784-5, he published his "*Sketches of American Policy*," in which he urged the establishment of a new form of government, which should "act, not on the states, as did the old confederation, but directly on individuals also, like the present system." This pamphlet, in the spring of 1785, was by him presented to General Washington, at Mount Vernon, who referred the arguments to a member of the legislature of Virginia. It contained, it is believed, the first distinct proposal made through the medium of the press, for a new constitution of the United States.

One object of Mr. Webster's journey south, at this as at other times, was to obtain laws from the state legislatures, securing to authors the exclusive right to the publication of their productions. He was, to some extent, successful. Some of the states passed such laws. "Public attention was thus called to provision for the support of American literature, which was rendered more effectual by a copy-right law enacted by Congress in 1790." In 1826, he resumed his efforts on the subject, in order to procure such an alteration of the law as should, by giving extension to the rights of authors, secure to them a more ample reward. To accomplish this, he spent a winter in Washington, in the years 1830-31. An act was passed by Congress at the session of that season, more liberal in its provisions than the former law. In his journeys to effect this object, and in his long attendance afterward at Washington, he expended nearly a year of time.

On his return from the south, in 1785, he prepared, in Baltimore, a course of lectures upon the English language, which, in the next year, were delivered in the principal Atlantic cities, and which were published in 1789, under the title of "*Dissertations on the English Language*."

In the year 1787, during which he superintended a school in Philadelphia, the convention which formed the present Constitution, were in session in that city. When they had finished their work, Mr. Webster was solicited by Mr. Fitzsimmons, one of the members, to give the aid of his pen in recommending the new system of

government to the people. Accordingly, for this purpose, he wrote a pamphlet, entitled "*An Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution*."

In 1789, Mr. Webster married a daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq., of Boston, a lady of a highly cultivated intellect, and of great elegance and grace of manners. His friend Trumbull speaks of this event in one of his letters to Wolcott, who was then at New York, in his characteristic vein of humor. "Webster has returned, and brought with him a very pretty wife. I wish him success; but I doubt, in the present decay of business in our profession, whether his profits will enable him to keep up the style he sets out with. I fear he will breakfast upon Institutes, dine upon Dissertations, and go to bed supperless." The result, however, was more favorable than it appeared in the sportive anticipations of Trumbull. Mr. Webster found his business profitable, and continually increasing, during his residence of some years in the practice of the law at Hartford.

In 1793, he was solicited by some eminent statesmen to establish a paper in the city of New York, in defense of Washington's administration, then violently assailed by the partisans of France. Accordingly, from his strong attachment to the principles of the Father of his Country, he removed to New York, and there established a daily paper, called the *Minerva*, with which he connected a semi-weekly paper, called the *Herald*, names which were afterward changed to those of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and the *New York Spectator*. This was the first example of a paper for the country, made up from the columns of a daily paper without re-composition, a practice which is now common.

In 1795, he published, in vindication of Mr. Jay's treaty with Great Britain, to which there was violent opposition, a series of papers, under the signature of CURTIUS, which were extensively re-printed throughout the country, and which, in the opinion of Mr. Rufus King, expressed to Mr. Jay, did more than any other papers of the same kind to allay the opposition to the treaty. In 1799, as the result of laborious investigation, he published in two volumes, octavo,

his "*History of Pestilential Diseases*," which was re-published the same year in England. In 1802 he published his celebrated Treatise on the "*Rights of Neutrals*;" and the same year, Historical Notices of "*Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices*." Mr. Webster, in the spring of 1798 removed to New Haven.

In the preface to his "*Compendious Dictionary*," published in January, 1806, he announced to the public that he had entered on the great work of his life, to which his studies had been immediately directed for some years, that of compiling a new and complete dictionary of the English language. Some of the reasons for doing this, are set forth in his published "*Letter to Dr. David Ramsay*," Charleston, South Carolina. During the many years in which his attention had been turned to the subject, he had become deeply convinced of the need of a dictionary which, in the extent of its vocabulary, and the fullness of its definitions, would be commensurate with the progress of the language, as written and spoken. The English and the American nations had been rapidly advancing in the discoveries of science, in the inventions of art, in new modes of thought. The language had kept pace with these improvements and changes, by the introduction of new terms, or by the extended use of old ones. But lexicography had stood still fifty years, from 1755, when Johnson's Dictionary was published. Mr. Webster, while he duly appreciated the difficulty of the task, undertook it upon high public grounds. In the letter mentioned above, he remarks: "The undertaking is Herculean; but it is of far less consequence to me than to my country."

It is no easy task to collect the "winged words" we speak, and give them stability and form, and "local habitation." He who would do it, must be not only conversant with the usages of the best speakers and best writers, but also with the laws which govern the structure of language in general, and of his own in particular. He must be acquainted, in some degree, with all the arts and sciences, in order to explain their terms. And since, in the wide field of

knowledge, "some words are budding, and some are falling away," he must explore that field, in order to gather the living and permanent, and to know when to reject the dead or the transient. In short, as one has strikingly said, "a dictionary extracts and condenses the essence of all other books; it holds, as in embryo, the elements of all things known." And then, too, in the pronunciation and orthography, there are many perplexing difficulties connected with divided usage, conflicting analogies, authorities at variance with each other, and unsettled derivations. Moreover, a correct classification of the parts of speech involves the application of a refined logic. Besides these, Dr. Webster met with unexpected embarrassment in the departments of etymology. After writing through two letters of the alphabet, he laid aside his manuscripts, and endeavored, by a comparison of words having the same or cognate radical letters, in twenty different languages, to discover the real or probable affinities between the English and other languages, and thus to obtain a more correct knowledge of the origin and primary sense of words. In this department of lexicography, he labored ten years, in the careful comparison of radical words, and in forming a "*Synopsis of the principal words in twenty languages, arranged in classes under their primary elements or letters*." After completing this synopsis, he proceeded to finish the work.

During the progress of these labors, Mr. Webster, finding his resources inadequate to the support of his family at New Haven, removed, in 1812, to Amherst, a pleasant country town in Massachusetts. Here, notwithstanding his devotedness to his studies, he entered with his characteristic ardor into the literary and social interests of the place; promoted agricultural improvements, himself cultivating a few acres; represented the town at different times in the General Court of Massachusetts, as he had done New Haven in the General Assembly of Connecticut; employed his influence in the establishment, first of the academy, and then of the college, of whose Board of Trustees he was president; de-

livered the address at laying the cornerstone of the first college edifice, and inducted the first president into office.

In 1822, Mr. Webster returned to New Haven. In 1823, he received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College. In June, 1824, he sailed for Europe, with a view to perfect his work, by consulting literary men abroad, and by examining standard authors, to which he could not have access in this country. He spent two months at Paris, in consulting rare works in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, and then went to England, where he remained till May, 1825. He spent several months at the University of Cambridge, where he had free access to the public libraries, and there he finished the "*American Dictionary*."

An edition was published in 1828. This contained twelve thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand definitions, not found in any preceding dictionary. An edition was soon after published in England. In 1841, another edition was published in this country, containing, with those in the addenda, about eighteen thousand additional words.

Of the merits of that dictionary, it does not fall within the limits of this notice to speak. It is sufficient to say, that in the estimation of those best qualified, both in this country and in Europe, to form a correct judgment, it has taken the same place at the head of English lexicography, which Johnson's great work took ninety years ago. With the excellencies of that work it unites other excellencies, corresponding with the advanced state of philology, and the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Besides his principal productions, above mentioned, there are numerous others to be included in a complete list of his writings.

Dr. Webster loved truth in all its manifestations, whether in science or art, whether in politics and history, or in morals and religion. Though absorbed for years in the study of language, he lost none of his interest in the objects to which it is applied; for he still remembered that "things are the sons of God, and that words are the daughters of men." He had that ardent thirst for knowledge which is the true scholar's moving power; this prompted him to

his investigations, and sustained him in their progress. When an opinion was proposed, he never so much as asked whether it was *new*, or whether it was *old*; but his constant and only inquiry was, is it *true*? And how great was his gratification, when successful in his search after truth, we may learn from his own statement; "While engaged in composing my dictionary, I was often so much excited by the discoveries I had made, that my pulse, whose ordinary action is scarcely sixty beats to the minute, was accelerated to eighty or eighty five." As he welcomed truth in all forms, so he dared to introduce it to the world, trusting that it would win its way to the confidence of others. And if, delving in the mine of original investigation, he sometimes threw up to the light masses of truth too large to enter immediately into general circulation, he had the satisfaction of knowing that there were those who understood its value. Indeed, he often had the gratification to see many truths become current, which, at their first presentation, were rejected. And if, in the progress of his investigations, continued for so many years, he found reason to change an opinion, he had the magnanimity to make the recantation as public as the avowal.

Equally remarkable was his love of virtue. His sensibility was easily moved, either by what is right in conduct, on the one hand, or by what is wrong, on the other. He could not speak of moral distinctions with indifference. His heart, his voice, his pen, and his conduct were always on the side of virtue, and order, and religion. As a lover of the human race, of his country, of his friends, of his God, no man could better discharge the various duties of his station, or dispense, with a more winning grace, all the sweet charities of life. In his last years, he had good health, and unimpaired mind, and "that which should accompany old age, as honor, love, troops of friends." In his last days, he enjoyed the hopes of the gospel. Death took him not by surprise. When, after a short illness, the announcement of his approaching dissolution was made to him, "I am ready," was his simple and sublime reply. He met the King of Terrors, say-

ing, "I know in whom I have believed; I have no doubts, no fears." He died on the 26th of May, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

But he will long be remembered by many, as the youthful soldier, who was ready, if need be, to pour out his blood and his life together for the land of his birth; as the thoughtful politician, who early devised a scheme for uniting the

states under a Constitution, such as the country now enjoys; as the grateful citizen, who gallantly sprang to the defense of Washington, when factious men rose up against him; as the laborious lexicographer, who throws a strong and steady light upon the English language; as the Christian moralist, "who taught millions to read but not one to sin."

REMARKS

UPON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN HIS

SERIES OF DICTIONARIES.

1. *Terminations in our changed into or.*—Such words as *favor*, *labor*, &c., formerly ending in *our*, drop the *u*. One word, however, is here given in both ways, viz., *Savior*, *Saviour*.

2. *Terminations in ck, changed into c.*—Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, have dropped the *k*, as in *music*, *maniac*, &c. Add to these *almanac*, *sandalac*, *limbec*, (from *alembic*;) also *havoc*. The *k* is retained (1) in a few derivatives, as *colicky*, *trafficker*, *mimicking*, &c., to prevent an erroneous pronunciation; (2) in all monosyllables, as *sick*, *stick*, &c., and hence in their compounds, as *candlestick*, &c.; (3) in all other terminations except *ic* and *iac*, as in *arrack*, &c.

3. *Terminations in re changed into er.*—Such words as *centre*, *metre*, &c., with their compounds, have the *re* changed into *er*, as *center*, *meter*, &c. Some hundreds of words like *chamber*, *cider*, *diameter*, &c., have already undergone this change, which is here extended to about twenty more, to complete the analogy. *Acre*, *massacre*, and *chancere* are necessarily excepted, because the change would lead to an erroneous pronunciation.

4. *Words in which the Final Consonant is not doubled in adding such Formatives as ing, ed, er, &c.* It is a rule extending to many hundreds of cases, that, in adding to a word such formatives as *ing*, *ed*, *er*, &c., a single consonant at the end of a word is doubled when the accent falls on the last syllable, as in *forgetting*, *beginning*; but is not doubled when the accent falls on any preceding syllable, as in *benefiting*, *gardener*, &c. This rule has been violated in the case of about fifty words ending in *l*, whose derivatives have had the *l* doubled, as *traveller*, &c. These words are here restored to their true analogous spelling,

as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and others, as in *traveling*, *canceled*, *leveler*, *counselor*, *duelist*, *marvelous*, &c. On the same principle, *woolen* is spelled with a single *l*. It does not interfere with this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalline*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, &c., have the *l* doubled, since they come directly from the Latin *cancellarius* and *metallum*, and the Greek *κρυσταλλος*. The above rule is also applied to the derivatives of *worship* and *bias*, making them *worshipping*, *worshiped*, *worshiper*, *biasing*, *biased*. *Bigoted* has already taken its true spelling with but one *t*, and such should be the spelling of *carbureted*, *muphureted*, &c.

5. *Distinction between Verbs in ize and ise.*—Verbs from the Greek *ίζω*, and others formed in analogy with them, have the termination *ize*, as *baptize*, *legalize*, &c. *Catechize* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Verbs, and also some nouns, derived directly from the French, with a few from other sources, end in *ise*, as *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *amortise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *manumise*, *merchandise*, *misprise*, (to mistake,) *premise*, *reprise*, (to take again,) *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*.

6. *Terminations in able.*—*Able*, when incorporated into words ending with silent *e*, cuts it off, as in *blamable*, except after *c* or *g*, as in *noticeable*, *changeable*.

7. *Compounds of words ending in ll.*—Such compounds as *befall*, *miscall*, *install*, *forestall*, *inthrall*, *enroll*, retain the double *l*, to prevent a false pronunciation, *befal*, *enrol*, &c. For the same reason, double *l* should be retained in the nouns *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment*.

8. *Defense, offense, and pretense.*—In these words, *s* is substituted for *c*, because *s* is used in the derivatives, as *defensive, offensive, pretension*. The words *expense, recompense, and license* have, on this ground, undergone the same alteration within comparatively a short period, and a change in the three mentioned above, would complete the analogy. These words are here given in both forms of spelling.

9. *Foretell, distill, instill, fulfill.*—These words retain the *ll* of their primitives, for it must be retained in the participles and other derivatives, as *foretelling, distiller, &c.* In this case it is only necessary to remember the rule, that the spelling of the original words, *tell, still, fill*, is retained in all the derivatives.

10. *Connection, deflection, inflection, reflection.*—These follow the spelling of their verbs, *connect, &c.*

11. *Derivatives of dull, skill, will, and full.*—These retain the *ll*, as *dullness, fullness, skillful, willful*, to prevent the inconvenience of exceptions to a general rule. Walker says, there is no reason why we should not write *dullness, fullness, skillful* and *willful*, as well as *stiffness, gruffness, and crassness*.

12. *Derivatives of villain.*—The derivatives of *villain* ought to retain the *i*, as in *villainous, villainy, &c.* This is the case in all similar words when the *ain* is not under the accent, as *mountainous* from *mountain, captaincy* from *captain, &c.* Both modes of spelling, however, are given in this volume.

13. *Mould and moult.*—These words should be written *mold* and *molt*, like *gold, bold, fold, colt, &c.*, in which the *u* has been dropped or was never introduced; but they are here given in both ways.

14. *Woe.*—This word takes the final *e*, like *doe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe*, and all similar nouns of one syllable. The termination in *o* belongs among monosyllables to the other parts of speech, as *go, so*, and to nouns of more than one syllable, as *molto, potato, tomato, &c.*

15. *Practice*, as a Verb.—This verb should be spelled like the noun, with a *c*, as in *notice, apprentice*, and all similar words in which the accent *precedes* the last syllable. The distinction of spelling between the noun and verb belongs properly to words accented on the last syllable, as *device*, n., *devise* (pronounced *de-vice*;) v. To apply the distinction here, and spell the verb *practise*, tends to give it the same pronunciation (*practize*;) as we often find in uneducated persons; but as this spelling, though in opposition to the regular analogy, is more prevalent, the verb is here given in both ways.

16. *Drouth* is given as spelled by Spenser, Bacon, &c., and as still extensively pronounced; and *hight* as spelled by Milton, and derived from *high*. They are, however, placed under *drought* and *height*, the more ordinary spelling, though, on some accounts, the old spelling is to be preferred.

ACCENT AND PRONUNCIATION.

1. *Improper Diphthongs.*—In these, the vowel which is sounded is alone marked, as in *ai, ea, or ea ou, &c.*

2. *Double Accent (").*—This is used in two cases: (1) When in such words as *an'ger* (pronounced *ang'ger*;) the *g* is, as it were, drawn back to the preceding syllable, forming with *n* the sound of *ng*, while it is also retained with its proper hard sound in its own syllable. (2) When, in the case of *e* or *i* followed by *ci* or *ti*, the sound of *sh* is drawn back to the preceding syllable, as in *discre'tion, vi'cious*, (pronounced *diskresh'un, vish'us*.) The double accent is also used when the sound of *zh* is drawn back, as in *trans'i'tion, vi'sion*, (pronounced *transizh'un, vizh'un*.) When

the single accent (') and double accent (") both occur on the same word, the former is to be considered the primary and the latter the secondary accent, as in *cheese'mon'ger*.

3. *Accented Syllables.*—When an accented syllable ends in a consonant, the vowel which it contains has its regular short sound, unless otherwise denoted according to the key.

4. *Long a before r.*—The long sound of *a* before *r* in the same syllable, as heard in *fare, pair, parent, bear, &c.*, is nearly the same as in *fate*; or, more exactly, it begins with the latter sound, and ends with the faint sound of *e* or *a*. In this case, however, the *a* should never be made a distinct syllable, *fā'er, pāy'rent*, but *fare, &c.* So *prayer*, though

spelled in two syllables, should be pronounced in one, as *prare*. By many, however, the first part of this compound sound is entirely omitted, and the *a* in *fare*, &c., is pronounced like the *a* in *fat*, but much lengthened in quantity. This, according to all the later orthoëpists, is a departure from true English usage.

5. *Italian a*.—The sound of *a* in *far*, *daunt*, &c., and its sound in *fast*, *pant*, &c., being radically the same, is represented by the same character, *â*. Yet in words like *fast*, *clasp*, *ask*, *pass*, *walt*, *path*, *pant*, &c., the sound is not so much prolonged as in *far*; and in such words as *dance*, *advantage*, it is shortened still more, and by some is changed into the sound of *a* in *fat*.

6. *Broad a*.—The distinction between the broad *a* (*â*) or *aw*, and the same sound shortened (*ä*) as in *what*, is readily perceived. In some words, however, as *salt*, *cobalt*, &c., the *a* is not so broad as in *all*, nor so short as in *what*; but in respect to this nicer distinction the ear must decide.

7. *Long u*.—The long or open sound of *u* has been considered by many as a diphthong composed of *e* or *y* and *oo*. Dr. Webster regarded it, in most cases, as a peculiar vowel sound nearly resembling *e* and *oo*, but so much

closer as hardly to be diphthongal; and considered it as sounded *yoo* only when it begins a syllable, or when it is heard in certain terminations, as in *wre*, &c. There is a strong tendency, which ought to be carefully avoided, to change this sound into *oo* after *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, and *s*, as *doo'ty* for *du'ty*, &c.; but in avoiding this, as Smart remarks, the *u* must be kept very close, and not run into *dyuty* or *de-uty*. Walker sounds *u* like *oo* after *r*; but even here, the best speakers, in Dr. Webster's view, give a slight softening between the vowel and the consonant, pronouncing *rude* in a less broad and open manner than *rood*, *i. e.*, giving the *u* its distinctive sound.

8. *Respelling for Pronunciation*.—(1) In respelling the French *en*, *on*, &c., the letters *ng* are designed simply to mark the vowel as *nasal*, and are not to be pronounced themselves. (2) The respelling of a word, when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them down to some other word which is respelled. (3) Compound words, which are not respelled or otherwise marked, are to be pronounced like the simple words of which they are composed; but *of* and *with* at the end of compounds, as *hereof*, *herewith*, have their final consonants sounded as in *doff*, *smith*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	stands for adjective.	ppr.	stands for participle present.	Goth.	stands for Gothic.
ad.	" adverb.	prep.	" preposition.	G.	" German.
comp.	" comparative.	pret.	" preterit tense.	Gr.	" Greek.
con.	" conjunction.	pron.	" pronoun.	Heb.	" Hebrew
exclam.	" { exclamation, or in- terjection.	superl.	" superlative.	Ir.	" Irish.
f.	" feminine.	v. i.	" verb intransitive.	It.	" Italian.
m.	" masculine.	v. t.	" verb transitive.	L.	" Latin.
n.	" name, or noun.	Ar.	" Arabic.	Port.	" Portuguese.
obs.	" obsolete.	Dan.	" Danish.	Sax.	" Saxon, or Anglo-
pl.	" plural. [and perfect.	D.	" Dutch, or Belgic.	Sp.	" Spanish. [Saxon.
pp.	" participle passive	Eng.	" England, or Eng- lish.	Sw.	" Swedish.
		Fr.	" French.	W.	" Welsh.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

A, E, I, O, } as in {	mate, mete, mite, D, Y, long. } {	E like long e, as in	pray.	U like yu, as in	unite.
I Italian, } "	fer.	I like long e, "	marine.	G hard, or }	" carry.
A broad, } "	fall.	I like short u, "	bird.	OH like h }	" machine.
A U or A W. } "	tall.	O like short u, "	dove.	G soft, like j, "	gem.
A }	what.	Q	wolf.	S like z, "	ze, was.
A }	what.	QQ	beek.	TH	thin.
A }	what.	U	bull.		

Words which have a + prefixed are not English.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABA

A is the first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first sound naturally made by the human organs.

A, called the indefinite article, is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *an*, *one*, and is used before words beginning with a consonant; like *one*, it has been called an adjective.

A, as a prefix to many English words, is equivalent to the prepositions *in*, or *on*, as *asleep*, *afloat*; and also when used before participles, as *a-hunting*, *a-begging*.

A, a prefix to words of Latin origin denoting separation. [cointa.]

Ab'a-cist, *n.* One who casts *aback*, *ad.* Back; backward; behind. [herd of cattle.]

Ab-a-cu'tor, *n.* One who steals a

Ab'a-cus, *n.* An arithmetical table.

A-b'er't, *ad.* Toward the stern of a ship.

Ab-il'ine-ite, (ab-il'yen-ite,) *v. t.* To transfer the title of property.

Ab-il'ine-i'tion, (ab-il'yen-i'thun,) *n.* The transferring the title to property.

A-ban'don, *v. t.* [Fr. *abandoner*.] To forsake wholly; to desert.

A-ban'don-er, (a-ban'dund,) *pp.* or *a.* Forsaken; deserted; very wicked.

A-ban'don-er, [thing is abandoned.]

A-ban'don-er, *n.* One to whom a

Ab-ab'ti-o-li'tion, *n.* That kind of articulation or structure of joints, which admits of manifest motion. [tion.]

A-ban'don-ment, *n.* Entire desert-

ABB

A-bas', *v. t.* [Fr. *abaisser*; L. *basis*; W. *bais*.] To bring low; to humble; to cast down.

A-bas'm'ent, *n.* The act of humbling; low state. [to confound.]

A-bas'm', *v. t.* To put to the blush; A-bas'm'ent, *n.* Astonishment; confusion. [defeated, or remitted.]

A-bat'a-als, *a.* That may be abated, A-bat'm', *v. t.* [Fr. *abatre*, to beat down.] To decrease; to lessen; to pull down; to fail, as a writ; to remit, as a tax; to deduct; to annul.

A-bat'm'ent, *n.* A sum abated; an allowance; decrease; a remitting, as of a tax; failure, as of a writ; the removing of a nuisance.

Ab'a-tis, *n.* Branches of trees sharpened for defense.

Ab'at-tis, *n.* Branches of trees sharpened for defense.

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ABE

Ab-ab'ti-o-li'tion, (ab-ab'ti'thun,) *n.* The act or art of shortening.

Ab-ab'ti-o-li'tor, *n.* One who abridges, or reduces to a smaller compass.

Ab-ab'ti-o-li'tum, *n.* Abridgment.

Ab-ab'ti-o-li'tum, *n.* Abridgment.

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Ab-ab'ti-o-li'tum, *n.* Abridgment.

A-BET'MENT, *n.* Encouragement; support. [courage.]
A-BET'TOR, *n.* One who aids or encourages.
AB-E-VAC-U-ATION, *n.* A partial evacuation of morbid humors of the body, either by nature or art.
A-BY'ANCE, (a-bu'ans,) *n.* [Norm. *abbaiancer*.] A waiting or expectation in law. [a herd.]
AB'GORE-GATE, *v. t.* To separate from.
AB-HOR', *v. t.* To detest; to hate; to dislike much. [hatred.]
AB-HOR'RENCE, *n.* Detestation; great detesting.
AB-HOR'RENT, *a.* Inconsistent with; detesting. [reuce.]
AB-HOR'RENT-LY, *ad.* With abhorrence.
AB-HOR'ZER, *n.* One who abhors; a hater. [fish year.]
A'BIB', *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.
A-BIDE', *v. i. t. pret. and pp.* abide. [Max. *bidan*, *abidan*.] To wait for; to be prepared for; to bear or support; to stay or dwell in a place.
A-BIDE'R, *n.* One who dwells or continues. [continue.]
A-BIDING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to abide.
A-BIL-IT-Y, *n.* [Fr. *habilité*.] Physical power, bodily or mental; moral power depending on the will; civil or regal power; means. In the *pl.* abilities is much used for faculties of the mind.
+A-BIN-IT-I-O, (-ish'e-o,) [L.] From the beginning.
A-IN-TEST'ATE, *a.* In *civil law*, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will. [very low.]
AB'JECT, *a.* Mean; worthless; sunk.
AB'JECT, *n.* A person in the lowest condition.
AB-JEC'TION, { *n.* A mean or low
AB-JECT-NESS, { state; baseness.
AB-JECT-LY, *ad.* Meanly; wretchedly; basely. [ing; forswearing.]
AB-JU-R'ATION, *n.* The act of abjuring.
AB-JU'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing abjuration. [to quit.]
AB-JURE', *v. t.* To reject upon oath;
AB-JUR'ER, *n.* One who abjures.
AB-LA-C'ATE, *v. t.* To wean from the breast.
AB-LAC-T'ATION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *lac*, milk.] A weaning of a child from the breast; method of grafting by approach, or inarching.
AB-LAQUE-X'ATION, *n.* Opening the ground about the roots of trees.
AB-L'ATION, (ab-lä'shun,) *n.* The act of taking away; removal.
AB-LA-TIVE, *a. or n.* Denoting what takes away.
A'BLE, (äbl,) *a.* [Norm. *able*.] Having power; capable of doing.
A'BLE-NESS, *n.* Power; strength; sufficiency. [ness.]
AB-LER-AT, *n.* Want of sight; blind.
AB-LER, *a.* Having more power or learning. [cleaning-].
AB-LU-ENT, *a.* Washing off, or away.
AB-LUTION, (ab-lä'shun,) *n.* The act of cleansing or washing. [ed off.]
AB-LU-VI-ON, *n.* That which is washed.
A'BLV, *ad.* In an able manner.

AB'NE-GATE, *v. t.* To deny; to disown; to refuse.
AB-NE-G'ATION, *n.* A positive denial; a renunciation.
AB'NE-GI-TOR, *n.* One who denies or renounces any thing. [trees.]
AB'NO-D'ATE, *v. t.* To cut knots from.
AB-NO-D'ATION, *n.* The act of cutting away knots from trees.
AB-NORM'AL, { *a.* [L. *abnormis*.] Ir-
AB-NORM'OUS, { regular; deformed.
A-B'ARD, *ad.* In a ship, vessel, or boat.
A-B'IDE', *pret. and pp.* of abide.
A-B'IDE', *v. t.* To foretoken; to foreshow. [tinuance.]
A-B'IDE', *n.* A habitation; stay; connection.
A-B'IDE'MENT, *n.* A secret anticipation of something future.
A-B'IDING, *n.* Presentiment; prognostication.
A-P'OLISH, *v. t.* [L. *abolere*.] To destroy; to repeal; to make void.
A-BOLISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.
A-BOLISH-ER, *n.* One who abolishes.
A-BOLISH-MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.
AB-O-L'ITION, (-ish'un,) *n.* The act of abolishing; putting an end to slavery.
AB-O-L'ITION-ISM, (-ish'un-izm,) *n.* The principles of an abolitionist.
AB-O-L'ITION-IST, (-ish'un-ist,) *n.* One who favors abolition, especially the abolition of slavery.
AB-O-M'ALUM, { *n.* The fourth stom-
AB-O-M'ALUS, { ach of a ruminant animal; the maw. [sul.]
A-BOMIN-A-BLE, *a.* Detestable; hateful.
ABOMIN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme odiousness. [loathe; to abhor.]
ABOMIN-ATE, *v. t.* To hate;
ABOMIN-ATION, *n.* An object of hatred. [tive.]
AB-O-RIG'IN-AL, *a.* First, or primitive.
AB-O-RIG'IN-ALS, *n. pl.* Primitive inhabitants.
AB-O-RIG'IN-ES, *n. pl.* The original inhabitants of a country. [men.]
A-BOR'TION, *n.* A miscarriage in woman.
A-BOR'TIVE, *a.* Untimely; unsuccessful. [manner.]
A-BOR'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an untimely manner.
A-BOR'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being abortive. [plenty.]
A-B'OUND, *v. i.* To have, or be in.
A-B'OUND, *prep.* Near to; concerning.
A-B'OUT, *ad.* Around; every way.
A-B'OVE, (a-buv') *prep.* Higher; more. [place.]
A-B'OVE, *ad.* Overhead; in a higher place.
AB-RA-C'A-DAN'RA, *n.* A deity worshipped by the Assyrians.
AB-R'UDE', *v. t.* To scrape off; to grate.
AB-R'USION, (-räzhun,) *n.* A rubbing, or scraping off; substance worn off by attrition.
A-BREAST, (a-brest') *ad.* Side by side; on a line.
+A-BRU-VOIN', (a-broo-vvor') *n.* [Fr.] A watering place.

A-BRID'GE, (a-bridj') *v. t.* [Fr. *abréger*.] To contract; to shorten; to deprive.
A-BRID'GMENT, *n.* A work abridged; an epitome; a cutting off; reduction.
A-BRID'CH, *ad.* Being tapped.
A-BROAD', (a-braud') *ad.* Out; out of doors; in another country; widely spread. [rogated.]
AB-RO-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be abolished.
AB-RO-GATE, *v. t.* To repeal; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor. [ing.]
AB-RO-G'ATION, *n.* The act of repeal.
AB-RUPT', *a.* Sudden; broken; unconnected.
AB-RUPTION, (-rup'shun,) *n.* A violent separation of bodies.
AB-RUPT-LY, *ad.* Suddenly; unseasonably. [denness.]
AB-RUPT-NESS, *n.* Great haste; suddenness.
AB'SCESS, *n.* A swelling containing matter. [off.]
AB-SCIND, *v. t.* To cut off; to pare.
AB-SCISION, (ab-siz'un,) *n.* The act of cutting off, or a being cut off.
AB-SECON'D, *v. t.* To hide one's self; to disappear.
AB-SECON'DER, *n.* One who absconds.
AB'SENCE, *n.* [L. *absens*.] A being absent; inattention.
AB'SENT, *a.* Not present; lost in thought. [withdraw.]
AB-SENT', *v. t.* To keep away;
AB-SENT-EE', { *n.* One who absent
AB-SENTER, { himself.
AB-SENT-EE-ISM, *n.* Absence from one's country, duty or station.
AB-SENT-MENT, *n.* A state of being absent. [wormwood.]
AB-SIN'TH-I-AN, *a.* Of the nature of Absolutism.
AB-SO-LUTE, *a.* Independent of any thing extraneous; complete in itself; unconditional, as an absolute promise; not relative, as *absolute* space.
AB-SO-LUTE-LY, *ad.* Positively; arbitrarily. [et.]
AB-SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Arbitrary power.
AB-SO-LUTION, *n.* Forgiveness; a pardoning. In the *canon law*, remission of sins pronounced by a priest to a penitent.
AB-SO-LUT-ISM, *n.* The principles of absolute government.
AB-SO-LU-TO-RY, or **AB-SOLU-TO-RY**, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.
AB-SOLV-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having power to absolve.
AB-SOLVE', *v. t.* To pardon; to forgive; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce a sin remitted.
AB-SOLV'ER, *n.* One who absolves.
AB-SO-NANT, *a.* Contrary to reason.
AB-SO-NOUS, *a.* Unmusical, or untunable.
AB-SORB', *v. t.* [L. *ab* and *sorbeo*.] To suck up; to swallow up; to waste.
AB-SORBA-BIL-IT-Y, *n.* Capacity of being absorbed. [bibed.]
AB-SORBA-BLE, *a.* That may be im-

AB-SORS'ED, { *pp.* Imbided; swal-
AB-SORS'ED, { lowed.
AB-SORS'ENT, *a.* Sucking up; im-
 bibing; *n.* a vessel or substance
 which absorbs.
AB-SORPTION, (*-sorp/shun*), *n.* The
 act of swallowing up; occupation
 of mind. [Imbibe].
AB-SORPTIVE, *a.* Having power to
 absorb; *v. t.* To absorb; to re-
 frain from.
AB-STÉ-MI-OUS, *a.* Temperate in diet.
AB-STÉ-MI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Temperately;
 soberly. [In diet].
AB-STÉ-MI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Temperance
AB-STENTION, (*-sten/shun*), *n.* The
 act of holding off, or restraining.
AB-STERNÔR, *v. t.* To cleanse; to
 wipe off.
AB-STERNÔRANT, { *a.* Cleansing;
AB-STERNÔRANT, { scouring.
AB-STERNIVE, *n.* The act of cleans-
 ing or wiping. [Temperance].
AB-STI-NENCE, *a.* Refraining from;
AB-STI-NENT, *a.* Refraining from;
 temperate. [Nence].
AB-STI-NENT-LY, *ad.* With absti-
AB-TRACT, *v. t.* To separate; to
 remove; to shorten; to reduce to
 a summary.
ABSTRACT, *n.* An abridgment; a
 summary; *a.* abstracted; separa-
 ted; pure.
AB-TRACTED-LY, { *ad.* By itself;
AB-TRACT-LY, { in a separate
 state. [being abstracted].
AB-TRACTED-NESS, *n.* The state of
 abstraction.
AB-TRACTION, (*-strak/shun*), *n.*
 The act of separation, or the state
 of being separated; the operation
 of the mind, when occupied by
 abstract ideas; a separation from
 worldly objects.
AB-TRACTIVE, *a.* Having the pow-
 er or quality of abstracting.
AB-TRACTIVE, { *a.* Abstracted
AB-TRACT-IVIOUS, { or drawn
 from other substances. [abstract].
AB-TRACT-NESS, *n.* A state of being
 abstracted; *a.* Difficult to be un-
 derstood. [plainly; darkly].
AB-TRACT-LY, *ad.* Obscurely; not
 distinctly; *n.* Obscurity of
 meaning. [consistent].
AB-SURD, *a.* Contrary to reason; in-
 consistent; *v. t.* *n.* Inconsistency.
AB-SURD-LY, *ad.* Unreasonably.
AB-SURD-NESS, *n.* Absurdity; in-
 consistency. [berance].
A-SUNDANCE, *n.* Great plenty; exu-
A-SUNDANT, *a.* Plentiful; abound-
 ing. [amply].
A-SUNDANT-LY, *ad.* Plentifully;
A-SUSE, (*-baze'*), *v. t.* To treat ill;
 to impose on. [injury].
A-SUSE, *n.* The ill use of anything;
A-SUSE, *pp.* or *a.* Used ill; treated
 roughly. [fensive; rude].
A-SUSE-IVS, *a.* Conveying abuse; of-
 fensive; *ad.* In an abusive
 manner; rudely; reproachfully.
A-SUSE-IVS-NESS, *n.* Ill usage; rude-
 ness.

A-SUR, *v. t.* To border upon; to
 join; to terminate.
A-SUREMENT, *n.* That which joins
 to another; the solid part of a
 bridge next the land.
A-SURTAL, *n.* The butting or bound-
 ary of land at the end; a head-
 land.
A-SYSE, { *a.* A deep pit; a gulf.
A-SYSE, {
A-SYSE-MI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an
 academy.
A-SYSE-MI-AN, { *a.* A student, or
A-SYSE-MI-IC, { member of an
 academy, college, or university.
A-SYSE-MI-IC, { *a.* Pertaining to
A-SYSE-MI-AL-LY, { an academy.
A-SYSE-MI-AL-LY, *ad.* In an aca-
 demical manner.
A-SYSE-MI-CIAN, (*-mish'an*), { *n.*
A-SYSE-MI-IST, {
 A member of an academy for the
 promotion of arts and sciences.
A-SYSE-MI-AN, *n.* A school of arts and
 sciences. [ad with prickles].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, (*-mish'us*), *a.* Arm-
 ed with prickles.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* A verse which
 has a complete number of sylla-
 bles, without defect or superfluity.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS-LY, *n.* Incomprehen-
 sibility.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, { *a.* Having no stem,
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, { but flowers resting
 on the ground. [join; to agree].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *v. t.* To come near; to
 approach; *v. t.* To hasten mo-
 tion. [or quickening].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* A hastening
 motion.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, { *a.* Accelerat-
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, { ing; quick-
 ening motion. [being kindled].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* Capacity of
 being kindled.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *a.* Capable of being
 kindled.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, (*-sen/shun*), *n.* The
 act of kindling, or setting on fire;
 inflammation.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* [L. *accensus*.] Modula-
 tion of the voice in reading or
 speaking; a stress upon certain
 syllables; a mark used in writing
 to direct the stress of the voice.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *v. t.* To note the accent.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered with
 accent.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* In music, one that
 sings the leading part.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, (*-sent'yū-al*), *a.* Re-
 lating to accent.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *v. t.* To mark or
 pronounce with an accent.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* The placing
 of accent on a particular syllable.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *v. t.* [L. *accepte*.] To take;
 to receive favorably; to regard
 with partiality. In commerce,
 to agree, or promise to pay, as a bill
 of exchange. [ing].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *a.* Agreeable; pleas-
 ant; *n.* The quality of being
 agreeable. [agreeably].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *ad.* Pleasingly;

A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* Approbation; the
 receiving of a bill of exchange so
 as to bind the acceptor.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* Acceptance;
 the meaning of a word.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *pp.* or *a.* Kindly re-
 ceived; agreed to; regarded.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* One who accepts.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, or **A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS**, *n.* Admission;
 approach; addition; means of ap-
 proach. [ult].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *ad.* See Accessory.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* The quality
 of being approachable. [approach].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *a.* That may be ap-
 proached; *n.* The arriving at;
 an addition.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *a.* Additional.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an
 accessory. [of an accessory].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *ad.* In the manner
 of an accessory.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* One who aids or
 gives countenance to a crime; *a.*
 acceding; contributing; aiding.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* A book of rudiments.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* A property of a
 thing; that which comes to pass
 without being foreseen.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *a.* Casual; happen-
 ing by chance, or rather unex-
 pectedly. [unexpectedly].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *ad.* By chance;
 casually.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* One who receives.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, { *a.* A shout of ap-
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, { plause.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *a.* Expressing joy
 or praise.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *v. t.* To habituate the
 body to a climate not native.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *pp.* or *a.* Inured to
 a climate.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *v. t.* To inure
 plants to a climate different from
 their natural one. [maturing].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* Act of acclima-
 tion.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* The ascent of a hill.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *a.* Rising with a slope,
 as a hill.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* A ceremony used
 in conferring knighthood, either
 by an embrace or a blow.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *v. t.* To suit; to
 reconcile.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *pp.* Adapting;
 reconciling; *a.* disposed to
 oblige. [ing].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* An adjust-
 ment; *n.* pl. Conveniences.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* One that
 accommodates. [accommodates].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *pp.* Attended by.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* An addition
 by way of ornament; the act of
 accompanying.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* The performer
 in music who takes the accompa-
 nying part.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, (*kum'pa-ny*), *v. t.*
 To join with; to go along with.
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *n.* An associate in a
 crime. [fict; to fulfill].
A-SYSE-MI-CIOUS, *v. t.* To finish; to ef-

Ac-com'PLISH-ED, (-kom'plish), *pp.* Completed; a. elegant.
Ac-com'PLISH-MENT, *n.* A completion; an acquirement which adds ornament. [harmony].
Ac-cord', *n.* Agreement; consent; *v. t.* To make agree; to grant; *v. i.* to suit with; to agree; to grant. [sonant].
Ac-cord'a-BLE, *a.* Agreeable; con-
Ac-cord'ANCE, *n.* Agreement; harmony; union.
Ac-cord'ANT, *a.* Willing; agreeable; consenting; corresponding.
Ac-cord'ANT-LY, *ad.* In an accordant manner.
Ac-cord'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Agreeable; in compliance; (commonly, though not correctly classed among prepositions.)
Ac-cord'ING-LY, *ad.* Consequently.
Ac-cord'ION, *n.* A small keyed wind instrument. [first to].
Ac-cord', *v. t.* To address; to speak
Ac-cord'a-BLE, *a.* Easy of access; free. [first spoken to].
Ac-cord'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Addressed;
Ac-cord'EMENT, (ak-koosh'-mong), *n.* [Fr.] Delivery in childbirth.
Ac-cord'ER, (ak-koosh'-sur'), *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth.
Ac-count', *v. t.* To reckon; to compute; to esteem; *n.* regard; rank; value; explanation.
Ac-count'a-BIL'i-ty, *n.* Liability to give account. [count].
Ac-count'a-BLE, *a.* Subject to account.
Ac-count'a-BLE-NESS, *n.* A being subject to answer or account for.
Ac-count'ANT, *n.* One who keeps, or is skilled in accounts.
Ac-count'ING, *ppr.* Deeming; esteeming; reckoning; *n.* act of adjusting accounts.
Ac-cou'PL-, (-kup'l), *v. t.* To couple; to link together. See **COUPL-**.
Ac-cou'tER, (ak-koote'r), *v. t.* To equip; to furnish.
Ac-cou'tER, (ak-koote'r), *pp.* Dressed in arms; equipped.
Ac-cou'tER-MENTS, (-koot'ur-
Ac-cou'tER-MENTS, (-ments), *n.* pl. Equipage; trappings.
Ac-cred'IT, *v. t.* To give credit, authority, or reputation to.
Ac-cred'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Authorized; allowed.
Ac-creas'CENT, *a.* Increasing.
Ac-cre'ATION, *n.* A growing to; an increase. [growth].
Ac-cre'ATIVE, *a.* Increasing by
Ac-cre'AT, (ak-kru'), *v. i.* [Fr. *accroître*.] To arise; to come; to be added. [ing added].
Ac-cre'ING, *ppr.* Growing to; be-
Ac-cre'MENT, *n.* Addition; increase. [on a couch].
Ac-cu-sA'TION, *n.* A reclining, as
Ac-cu-sA'TION-CY, *n.* State of being accusant.
Ac-cu-sANT, *a.* Lying; reclining.

Ac-cu'MU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *ad.* and *cumulo*.] To grow to great size, number, or quality; *v. t.* to heap together; to pile up; to bring together. [mass, or quantity].
Ac-cu'MU-LATE, *a.* Collected into a
Ac-cu'MU-LI-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected into a heap, or great quantity.
Ac-cu'MU-LI'TION, *n.* The act of accumulating. [mulates].
Ac-cu'MU-LA-TIVE, *a.* That accumulates.
Ac-cu'MU-LI-TOR, *n.* One that accumulates.
Ac-cu-RA-CY, } *n.* Exactness;
Ac-cu-RATE-NESS, } care.
Ac-cu-RATE, *a.* Exact; nice; done with care. [ly].
Ac-cu-RATE-LY, *ad.* Exactly; nice-
Ac-cu-RER, *v. t.* To doom to misery; to curse.
Ac-cu-sED, *pp.* or *a.* [part. pronounced ak-kur'sed, a. ak-kur'ed.] Cursed; excommunicated.
Ac-cu'sA-BLE, *a.* That may be accused.
Ac-cu'sANT, *n.* One that accuses.
Ac-cu-sA'TION, *n.* A complaint; charge of a crime. [grammar].
Ac-cu-sA-TIVE, *a.* Noting a case in
Ac-cu'sA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an accusative manner; in relation to the accusative case.
Ac-cu'sA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a charge; blaming.
Ac-cu'sE, *v. t.* To censure; to charge; to impeach. [charge].
Ac-cu'sER, *n.* One who brings a
Ac-cu'sTOR, *v. t.* To make familiar by use.
Ac-cu'sTOM-ED, *pp.* Being habituated by use; trained; *a.* usual; used. [trife].
ACC, *n.* A unit on cards or dice; *a.*
AC-CU-DA-MA, *n.* In scripture, a field of blood.
AC-CURSE-A-LI, *n.* pl. A sect of levelers who acknowledge no head.
AC-CURSE-LOUS, *a.* Without a head; headless. [which has but one spot].
AC-CURSE, *n.* The side of a die
AC-CURSE, *a.* Sour; bitter; harsh to the taste. [bitter].
AC-CURSE, *v. t.* To make sour, or
AC-CURSE, *v. t.* Roughness; sourness.
AC-CURSE, *a.* Pertaining to the maple.
AC-CURSE, *n.* A vessel in which incense has been burnt.
AC-CURSE, *a.* Occurring in heaps.
AC-CURSE-CY, *n.* A tendency to sourness. [ness; sharp].
AC-CURSE, *a.* Tending to sour.
AC-CURSE, *n.* A pulpy substance in fruits.
AC-CURSE, *n.* A neutral salt formed by the acetic acid with a base.
AC-CURSE, *a.* Combined with acetic acid. [ical vinegar].
AC-CURSE, *a.* Noting the acid of rad-
AC-CURSE, *n.* The act of making sour, or the operation of making vinegar. [acid or vinegar].
AC-CURSE, *v. t.* or *i.* To turn into

AC-CURSE, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.
AC-CURSE, *n.* The art of ascertaining the strength of vinegar of acetic acid. [sour].
AC-CURSE, *a.* Partially acidified;
AC-CURSE, (ake), *v. i.* To suffer pain, as the head ache; to suffer grief, as the heart ache.
AC-CURSE, (ake), *a.* A continued pain.
AC-CURSE, *n.* [Gr. *axos*, pain, and *poos*, a river.] The fabled river of hell. [formed].
AC-CURSE, *a.* That may be per-
AC-CURSE, *n.* Performance.
AC-CURSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *achever*.] To perform or execute; to do; to gain or obtain; to act.
AC-CURSEMENT, *n.* The performance of an action.
AC-CURSE, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose.
AC-CURSE, *ppr.* Being in pain; suffering distress; *n.* pain; continued pain or distress. [the head].
AC-CURSE, *n.* A cutaneous disease on
AC-CURSE, *n.* A destitute of color.
AC-CURSE, *n.* State of being achromatic. [needles].
AC-CURSE, *n.* In the form of
AC-CURSE, [L. *acidus*.] Sour; sharp; like vinegar. [are formed].
AC-CURSE, *n.* A substance by which salts
AC-CURSE, *n.* Containing acids, or an acid. [acid].
AC-CURSE, *v. t.* To make or become
AC-CURSE, *n.* The act of acidifying.
AC-CURSE, (-sid'e-fide), *pp.* Made acid; converted into an acid. [an acid].
AC-CURSE, *n.* That which forms
AC-CURSE, *n.* That may be acidified.
AC-CURSE, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acid.
AC-CURSE, } *n.* Quality of being
AC-CURSE, } sour; sharpness;
AC-CURSE, } acids.
AC-CURSE, *v. t.* To tinge with
AC-CURSE, *pp.* or *a.* Tinged with an acid.
AC-CURSE, *n.* Slightly sour.
AC-CURSE, *n.* Full of kernels.
AC-CURSE, *n.* Formed like a
AC-CURSE, [grapes].
AC-CURSE, *n.* Having the form of
AC-CURSE, (ak-nol'edge), *v. t.* To confess; to recognize; to own. [ed; believed].
AC-CURSE, *pp.* or *a.* Own
AC-CURSE, *n.* Confession; thanks.
AC-CURSE, *n.* The height or top of a thing; crista.
AC-CURSE, } *n.* In the ancient
AC-CURSE, } church, one of the
AC-CURSE, } subordinate officers who lighted the lamp, and prepared the elements of the sacraments, and attended the Bishop.

ACORN, *n.* [*Lat. acorn.*] The seed or fruit of an oak. [with acorn.]
ACORNED, (*ak'orned*), *a.* Furnished with acorns.
ACORNIA, *n.* Irregularity of disease. [seeds have no side lobes.]
ACOTYL'DON, *n.* A plant whose
ACOTYL'DONOUS, *a.* Having no side lobes.

ACOUS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the ear.
ACOUS'TICS, *n.* The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature and phenomena.

ACQUINT', *v. t.* To inform; to make known; to declare.

ACQUINTANCE, *n.* Familiar knowledge; one well known.

ACQUINTED, *pp.* Informed; familiar; versed. [gained.]

ACQUISIT', *n.* Acquisition; the thing
ACQUISITION, (*ak-kwee-she'*), *v. t.* [*Lat. acquiesce.*] To submit to what is not most agreeable; to yield assent to; to assent to.

ACQUISITION, *pp.* of **ACQUISITION**.
ACQUISITION, *n.* Consent; compliance.

ACQUISITION, *n.* Resting satisfied; submitting; disposed to submit. [mitting.]

ACQUISITION, *pp.* Quietly submitting.
ACQUISITION, *n.* That may be acquired. [permanent.]

ACQUISITION, *v. t.* To gain something
ACQUISITION, *pp.* or *a.* Gained; obtained. [gain.]

ACQUISITION, *n.* Attainment;
ACQUISITION, *n.* One who acquires or gains.

ACQUISITION, (*ak-wee-she'-un*), *n.* The act of gaining; an acquirement. [possession.]

ACQUISITION, *n.* Desire of
ACQUISITION, *n.* That is acquired.

ACQUIT', *v. t.* [*Fr. acquitter.*] To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure or suspicion. It is followed by *of* before the object.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* The act of acquitting. [discharge.]

ACQUITMENT, *n.* A deliverance;
ACQUITMENT, *n.* A receipt in full for debt.

ACQUITMENT, *pp.* Set free; released from a debt, duty, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.

ACQUIT', (*ak-kwee-she'*), *v. t.* To make crazy;
ACQUIT', (*ak-kwee-she'*), *v. t.* To impair; to destroy.

ACQUIT', (*ak-kwee-she'*), *n.* [*Lat. acer*; *Ger. Sw. acer*; *Lat. acer*. In these languages, the word retains its primitive sense, an open, ploughed field. In English, it retained its original signification, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statute.] A piece of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4,840 square yards. [pungent.]

ACQUIT', *a.* Of a biting taste; sharp;
ACQUITMENT, *n.* A bitter quality; pungency.

ACQUITMENT, *a.* Sharp; corrosive; austere.

ACQUITMENT, *ad.* With sharpness or bitterness.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* Sharpness; tartness; ill-nature. [terity.]

ACQUITMENT, *n.* An acrid taste; austere;
ACQUITMENT, *n.* Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; opposed to *eclectic*.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* A statue whose extremities were of stone, and the other parts of wood.

ACQUITMENT, *a.* A term applied to the rising of a star at sunset, or its setting at sun-rise. [of a seed.]

ACQUITMENT, *n.* A shoot, or sprout
ACQUITMENT, *ad.* or *prep.* Crosswise; athwart; over.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* A kind of poem whose initial letters form the name of some person.

ACQUITMENT, *ad.* In the manner of an *acrostic*. [tala.]

ACQUITMENT, *n.* Small pedes-
ACQUITMENT, *v. t.* [*Gr. agō*; *Lat. ago*.] To perform; to feign or counterfeit; to put in motion; to play; *v. t.* to conduct or behave.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* A deed; exploit; decree; division of a play.

ACQUITMENT, *pp.* Doing; performing; behaving; *n.* action; act of performing.

ACQUITMENT, (*ak-shun*), *n.* A thing done; deed; battle; suit at law; gesture; exercise; operation.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* For which a suit will lie.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* In France, a proprietor of stock in a joint stock company.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* Behavior; deeds.
ACQUITMENT, *n.* That acts; quick; nimble; lively. [ble manner.]

ACQUITMENT, *ad.* Nimble; in a nimble
ACQUITMENT, *n.* Quality of being
ACQUITMENT, *v. t.* active; nimble-ness. [stage; doer.]

ACQUITMENT, *n.* A man that acts on a
ACQUITMENT, *n.* A female who acts or plays. [certain; positive.]

ACQUITMENT, *n.* Really in act; real;
ACQUITMENT, *n.* Reality.

ACQUITMENT, *ad.* Really; verily; truly; certainly.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* A register or clerk.
ACQUITMENT, *v. t.* To put into action; to excite.

ACQUITMENT, *v. t.* To sharpen. [ing.]
ACQUITMENT, *n.* The act of sharpen-
ACQUITMENT, *n.* Prickly; having a sting or point.

ACQUITMENT, [*Lat. acumen*, from *acus*, a needle.] Sharpness; quickness of intellect.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* Sharp pointed.
ACQUITMENT, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

ACQUITMENT, (*-punk't'ur*), *n.* The pricking of a part for the cure of a disease.

ACQUITMENT, *a.* Sharp; keen; subtle.
ACQUITMENT, *ad.* Sharply; shrewdly; keenly.

AD, A Latin preposition signifying to, changed sometimes to *ac*.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Having no fingers.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* A proverb; an old saying. [slow time.]

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* A mark or sign of
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* A very hard stone; loadstone. [hard.]

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Extremely
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Made of, or like adamant.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Pertaining to Adam.
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* In church history, a sect of visionaries.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* A species of citron; the prominent part of the throat. [to adjust; to apply.]

AD, (*ad'*), *v. t.* To suit; to make fit;
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* That may be adapted.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* The act of fitting or suiting.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* At pleasure or will. [vate the vulgar.]

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* To capitulate; to join or put to; to increase; to augment.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* To take or ascertain tithes. [gather.]

AD, (*ad'*), *pp.* Joined; united; put to
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* A venomous serpent; a viper.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Things to be added. [L.]
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* The possibility of
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* That may be added or joined. [cate; to apply.]

AD, (*ad'*), *v. t.* To devote; to dedicate
AD, (*ad'*), *pp.* Given up; devoted; fond of.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Devotedness.
AD, (*ad'*), *pp.* Joining; putting together; increasing.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* A thing added.
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* An adding to; act of adding; increase.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* That is or may be added. [addition.]

AD, (*ad'*), *ad.* By way of
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* That may be added.
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* That adds, or may add.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Bad; barren; empty.
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Morbid; corrupt; putrid, or barren. [brains.]

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Having empty
AD, (*ad'*), (*-doret*), *n.* In heraldry, having the backs turned to each other, as beasts.

AD, (*ad'*), *v. t.* To speak or write to; to pray; to direct to; to make love; to consign by letter.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* A speech; prayer; dexterity; direction. [lover.]

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Attention of a
AD, (*ad'*), *v. t.* To draw to; to bring in; to allege.

AD, (*ad'*), (*ad-diste'*), *pp.* Brought forward; alleged in argument.

AD, (*ad'*), *n.* Bringing forward or together. [duced.]
AD, (*ad'*), *n.* That may be ad-

AD-duc'tion, *n.* The act of bringing forward. [ward.]
AD-duc'tive, *a.* That brings forward.
AD-AL-I-NO, *n.* A title of honor given by our Saxon ancestors to children of princes and young nobles.
AD-AM'ITION, *n.* In the *civil law*, the taking away of a grant.
AD-EN-O'U-ER, *n.* The doctrine of the glands, their nature and uses.
AD-EN-O'U-MY, *n.* A cutting or incision of a gland. [an artist.]
AD-ERT, *n.* A person well skilled;
AD-ERT, *a.* Well skilled; skillful.
AD-S-QUA-CY, *n.* The quality of being sufficient. [even; just.]
AD-S-QUATE, *a.* Sufficient; equal;
AD-S-QUATE-LY, *ad.* In proportion; justly; fitly. [portion.]
AD-S-QUATE-NES, *n.* Fitness; pro-
AD-S-QUA-LITY, *n.* Adequateness.
AD-F'HEM, [L.] To the end.
AD-HEEN, *v. t.* To stick close; to take part with.
AD-HEEN, *pp.* of **AD-HEEN**.
AD-HEEN-CE, *n.* The quality or
AD-HEEN-CE, *state* of adhering.
AD-HEEN-T, *a.* United with, or to; sticking.
AD-HEEN-T, *n.* A follower; the
AD-HEEN, *person* who adheres. [manner.]
AD-HEEN-T-LY, *ad.* In an adherent
AD-HEEN, (*ad-hē'zhun*). *n.* The act of sticking, or cleaving.
AD-HEEN, *a.* Sticking to; tenacious; clammy. [manner.]
AD-HEEN-LY, *ad.* In an adhesive
AD-HEEN-NES, *n.* The quality of sticking. [cation; use.]
AD-MI-N'ITION, (*bish'un*). *n.* Appli-
AD-MI-NI-STRUM, [L.] To the man.
AD-MON-ITION, *n.* Advice.
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing counsel or warning. [neutral.]
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Indifferent;
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *n.* and *ad.* [Fr. *admonition*, to God.] An elliptical form of speech for, I commend you to God; farewell. [extent.]
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, [L.] To endless
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, [L.] For inquiry. [while.]
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, [L.] In the mean
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *n.* The process of being changed into adipocere.
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *a.* A soft, unctuous substance. [ous; oily.]
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Fat; greasy; unctuous.
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *n.* An entrance into a pit or mine; access. [ing upon.]
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *n.* State of border-
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Lying close to; bordering upon.
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, [L. *adjudicium*.] To put one thing to another.
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *n.* That is added; a word added to a noun to describe it, or denote some property of it; an attributive.
AD-MON-TA-TO-RY, *ad.* In the manner of an adjective.
AD-JOIN, *v. t.* To join to; to bear

or lie near; to add to; *v. t.* to join or unite to.
AD-JOIN-ING, *pp.* or *a.* Joining to; adjacent; contiguous.
AD-JOURN, (*ad-jurn*). *v. t.* To put off; to postpone; to defer; *v. i.* to suspend business for a time; to close the session of a public body.
AD-JOURN-ED, *pp.* Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time; *a.* held by adjournment.
AD-JOURN-ING, *pp.* Deferring; closing a session.
AD-JOURN-MENT, *n.* The act of adjourning; the putting off till another day or time specified, or without day; the interval during which a public body defers business. [sentence.]
AD-JUDGE, *v. t.* To judge; to pass
AD-JUDG-MENT, *n.* Act of judging.
AD-JUDIC-ATE, *v. t.* To determine by law. [or sentence.]
AD-JUDIC-ATION, *n.* Judicial trial
AD-JUNCT, *n.* Something joined to another; in *metaphysics*, a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired; in *grammar*, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words.
AD-JUNCT, *a.* Added to, or united with. [ing.]
AD-JUNCT-ION, *n.* The act of join-
AD-JUNCT-IVE, *a.* Having the quality of adjoining; *n.* that which is joined. [ive manner.]
AD-JUNCT-IVE-LY, *ad.* In an adjunct-
AD-JUNCT-LY, *ad.* In connection with; consequently. [ing, on oath.]
AD-JU-RATION, *a.* A solemn charge-
AD-JURE, *v. t.* To charge on oath, or in God's name; to command; to enjoin. [that exacts on oath.]
AD-JURE, *n.* One that adjures; one
AD-JURE, *v. t.* To fit; to adapt; to settle; to set right. [justed.]
AD-JUST-ABLE, *a.* That may be ad-
AD-JUST-ER, *n.* A person who ad-justs.
AD-JUST-ING, *n.* A regulation;
AD-JUST-MENT, *n.* a setting in order; disposition; settlement.
AD-JUST-IVE, *a.* Capable of being set right.
AD-JU-TA-RE, *n.* A tube fitted to the
AD-JU-TA-RE, *n.* mouth of a vessel through which water is played in a fountain. [adjutant.]
AD-JU-TANT, *n.* The office of an
AD-JU-TANT, *n.* A military officer who aids in the execution of orders, places guards, &c.
AD-JU-TOR, *n.* A helper; assistant; promoter.
AD-JU-VANT, *a.* Helping; assisting.
AD-LIB-ITUM, [L.] At pleasure.
AD-MEAS-URE, (*ad-mesh'ur*). *v. t.* To take the dimensions; to ap-portion. [dimensions.]
AD-MEAS-UREMENT, *n.* A taking of
AD-MEAS-URE, *n.* One that ad-measures. [measuring.]
AD-MEN-SU-RATION, *n.* The act of

AD-MIN-I-STR-AR, *a.* Supplying help.
AD-MIN-ISTR-AR, *v. t.* To give; to conduce; to supply; to execute; to dispense; to settle an intestate estate; *v. i.* to contribute; to perform the office of administrator.
AD-MIN-ISTR-AR-IAL, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.
AD-MIN-ISTR-ATION, *n.* The act of administering; the executive part of the government; dispensation; the management of the estate of an intestate person; the power or office of administration. [istern.]
AD-MIN-ISTR-ATIVE, *a.* That admin-
AD-MIN-ISTR-ATOR, *n.* A man that manages an intestate estate.
AD-MIN-ISTR-ATOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of administrator.
AD-MIN-ISTR-ATRIX, *n.* A woman that administers upon the estate of an intestate. [rare; wonderful.]
AD-MI-R-ABLE, *a.* To be admired;
AD-MI-R-ABLE-NES, *n.* A quality
AD-MI-R-ABLE-TY, *n.* raising ad-miration. [excellently; very.]
AD-MI-R-ABLE, *ad.* Wonderfully;
AD-MI-R-AL, *n.* The principal officer of a fleet.
AD-MI-RAL-SHIP, *n.* In *Great Britain*, the office of an admiral.
AD-MI-RAL-TY, *n.* The supreme naval office or court; the office of Lord High Admiral.
AD-MI-RATION, *n.* Astonishment; wonder; esteem.
AD-MIRE, *v. t.* To regard with wonder or surprise mingled with approbation; to regard with affection. [lover.]
AD-MIRE, *n.* One that admires; a
AD-MIRE-TO-RY, *ad.* With admiration. [of being admissible.]
AD-MIS-ER-ABLE-TY, *n.* The quality
AD-MIS-ER-ABLE, *a.* That may be admitted. [accuse.]
AD-MISSION, *n.* Leave to enter;
AD-MIT, *v. t.* To allow; to suffer; to grant; to let in; to give right of entrance; to be capable of.
AD-MIT-TABLE, *a.* That may be admitted. [of entering.]
AD-MIT-TANCE, *n.* The act or power
AD-MIT, *v. t.* To mingle with something else.
AD-MIX-TION, (*ad-mix'chun*). *n.* A mingling of bodies without chemical change.
AD-MIX-TURE, (*ad-mix'tur*). *n.* A mixing; what is mixed.
AD-MON-ISH, *v. t.* [L. *admonere*, to warn.] To warn or notify of a fault; to counsel against wrong practice; to instruct or direct.
AD-MON-ISH-ER, *n.* A reprover; an adviser. [warning.]
AD-MON-ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition;
AD-MON-ITION, (*nish'un*). *n.* Gentle reproof; counsel; advice.
AD-MON-ITIVE, *a.* Containing admonition. [ishes.]
AD-MON-ITOR, *n.* One who admon-

AD-MON-I-TO-RY, *a.* That admonishes; warning.
AD-MON-IT-I-ATION, *n.* Reducing lands or tenements to mortmain.
AD-NAS-CENT, *a.* Growing on something else.
AD-NOUN, *a.* An adjective.
AD-NŪ-MI-LĀ-TED, *a.* Clouded; obscured. [*str.*]
A-DŌ, *n.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle;
A-DŌ-RE, *n.* Unburnt brick dried in the sun, and used in some countries in the construction of buildings. [*person growing.*]
AD-O-LES-CENCE, *n.* The state of a
AD-O-LES-CENT, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.
A-DONIC, *a.* *Adonic verse*, short verse in which the death of Adonis was bewailed.
A-DŌ-NIS, *n.* A charmer; a small gold-colored fish.
A-DOP-T, *v. t.* To take a stranger into one's family as son and heir; to take as one's own what is another's; to copy; to select; to embrace. [*something adopted.*]
A-DOP-TED-LY, *ad.* In the manner of
A-DOP-TION, *n.* The act of adopting, or state of being adopted; the receiving as one's own. [*another.*]
A-DOP-TIVE, *a.* Adopted; adopting
A-DŌ-NĀ-BLE, *a.* Worthy of adoration. [*citing adoration.*]
A-DŌ-NĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* A quality ex-
A-DŌ-NĀ-BLY, *ad.* With adoration or worship. [*homage.*]
AD-O-RĀ-TION, *n.* Divine worship;
A-DŌ-RĀ, *v. t.* [*L. adore.*] To worship with profound reverence; to love in the highest degree.
A-DŌ-RĀD, (*-dŏrd*), *pp.* or *a.* Worshipped; highly esteemed.
A-DŌ-RĒR, *n.* A worshipper; a lover.
A-DŌ-RĒ, *v. t.* To deck; to dress; to embellish.
A-DŌ-RŪ-ING, *n.* Ornament; em-
A-DŌ-RŪ-MENT, *n.* bellishment.
AD-ŌS-CUL-I-ATION, *n.* The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistil; it is also a species of budding or grafting.
A-DŌ-WN, *ad.* Down; toward the ground; *prep.* downward; implying descent.
+AD-RES-RE-NDŪM, [*L.*] For further consideration.
AD-RĀ-TIVE, *a.* Belonging to the gulf of Venice; *n.* the Venetian gulf.
A-DRIFT, *a.* or *ad.* [*Sax. adrifan*, to drive.] Floating at random; at large.
A-DROIT, *a.* [*Fr. from droit*, right.] Active; skillful; dextrous.
A-DROIT-LY, *ad.* Nimbly; ingeniously; skillfully. [*terity.*]
A-DROIT-NESS, *n.* Quickness; dexterity.
A-DRY, *a.* Thirsty; in want of drink.
AD-ECT-ITIOUS, (*-ec-tish-us*), *a.* Assumed; borrowed; added; not requisite.

AD-STRIC-TION, *n.* A blinding fast.
AD-SŪ-LĀ-TION, (*ad-yu-lā-tion*), *n.* Excessive flattery; praise in excess. [*a flatterer.*]
AD-SŪ-LĀ-TOR, *n.* A fawning person;
AD-SŪ-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Flattering; complimentary. [*flatters with servility.*]
AD-SŪ-LĀ-TRESS, *n.* A female that
A-DULT, *n.* A person grown to maturity. [*age of infancy.*]
A-DULT, *a.* Grown up; past the
A-DULT-ER-ANT, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.
A-DULT-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To debase; to corrupt by mixture; *v. i.* to commit adultery. [*luted.*]
A-DULT-ER-ATE, *a.* Debased; pol-
A-DULT-ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being debased or counterfeit. [*adulterating.*]
A-DULT-ER-I-ATION, *n.* The act of
A-DULT-ER-ER, *n.* A man who is guilty of adultery.
A-DULT-ER-ESS, *n.* A woman that commits adultery.
A-DULT-ER-INE, *a.* Proceeding from adultery. [*marriage bed.*]
A-DULT-ER-Y, *n.* A violation of the
A-DULT-ER-OUS, *a.* Guilty of adultery; idolatrous; very wicked.
A-DULT-NESS, *n.* The state of being an adult. [*shadow.*]
AD-UM-BRANT, *a.* Giving a faint
AD-UM-BRĀTE, *v. t.* To shadow out; to typify.
AD-UM-BRĀ-TION, *n.* The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance. [*bend inward.*]
AD-UN-CI-TY, *n.* Crookedness; a
AD-UN-CŪS, *a.* Hooked; bent; or made in the form of a hook.
A-DUST, *a.* Burnt or scorched;
A-DUST-ED, *a.* become dry by heat.
A-DUST-ION, *n.* The act of burning up. [*value.*]
+AD-VA-LŪ-ARE, [*L.*] According to
AD-VANCE, *n.* Progression; promotion; profit; first offer or hint; payment beforehand.
AD-VANCE, *v. t.* [*Fr. avancer.*] To bring forward; to promote; to improve and make better; to offer or propose; to supply on credit.
AD-VANCE, *v. i.* To move forward; to improve; to rise in rank.
AD-VANC-ED, (*-vānt*), *pp.* or *a.* Preferred; improved; moved forward; old. [*provement.*]
AD-VANCE-MENT, *n.* Promotion; im-
AD-VANCER, *n.* A promoter.
AD-VANCIVE, *a.* Tending to promote. [*fit; gain.*]
AD-VANTAGE, *n.* Superiority; bene-
AD-VANTAGE, *v. t.* To benefit; to promote. [*gainful.*]
AD-VANTAGE-ABLE, *a.* Profitable;
AD-VANTAGE-GROUND, *n.* Ground that gives advantage.
AD-VAN-TĀ-GE-OUS, (*-tā-ŷ-us*), *a.* Profitable; convenient.
AD-VAN-TĀ-GE-OUS-LY, *ad.* Profitably.
AD-VAN-TĀ-GE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Useful-ness.

AD-VANT, *n.* A coming; one of the holy seasons in commemoration of the coming of the Savior. In the calendar, it includes four Sundays before Christmas.
AD-VAN-TĀ-TIOUS, (*-tish-us*), *a.* Accidental; not natural. [*ly.*]
AD-VAN-TĀ-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Accidental-
AD-VANTIVZ, *n.* The thing or person that comes from without; *a.* accidental; adventitious.
AD-VEN-TURE, (*-vent-yur*), *n.* Accident; chance; enterprise; remarkable occurrence.
AD-VEN-TURE, *v. t.* To try the chance; to dare. [*ards or tries.*]
AD-VEN-TURER, *n.* One that has-
AD-VEN-TUR-OUS, *a.* Hazardous;
AD-VEN-TURE-SOME, *a.* daring; enterprising. [*daringly.*]
AD-VEN-TUR-OUS-LY, *ad.* Boldly;
AD-VERB, *n.* A word which modifies the action of a verb, or the quality of other words. [*an adverb.*]
AD-VERB-AL, *a.* Relating to or like
AD-VERB-AL-LY, *ad.* In manner of an adverb. [*place book.*]
AD-VER-SĀ-BLE, *n.* [*L.*] A common
AD-VER-SĀ-RY, *n.* An opponent; antagonist. [*sing party.*]
AD-VER-SĀ-RY, *a.* Having an oppo-
AD-VER-SĀ-TIVE, *a.* Denoting opposition; *n.* a word denoting contrariety or opposition.
AD-VER-SĀ, *a.* Contrary; calamitous; unfortunate; conflicting.
AD-VER-SĀ-LY, *ad.* Unfavorably; oppositely. [*prosperousness.*]
AD-VER-SĀ-NESS, *n.* Opposition; un-
AD-VER-SĀ-TY, *n.* Affliction; calamity; misery.
AD-VERS, *v. t.* To turn; to attend; to regard; to observe; with *te.*
AD-VERS-ANCE, *n.* Attention; con-
AD-VERS-AN-CY, *n.* sideration; heedfulness. [*ful.*]
AD-VERS-ANT, *a.* Attentive; heed-
AD-VERS-AN-T, *v. t.* To inform; to tell; to publish.
AD-VERS-IT-ED, (*-it-ēd*), *pp.* Informed; warned, *used of persons*; published; made known, *used of things.* [*vice.*]
AD-VERSIT-EMENT, *a.* A public no-
AD-VERSIT-ER, *n.* One who gives information.
AD-VERS-IT-ING, *pp.* Giving notice; informing; *a.* furnishing or having advertisements. [*tion; notice.*]
AD-VICĀ, *n.* Instruction; informa-
AD-VICĀ-BŌAT, *n.* A boat employed to colley dispatches or information. [*done; proper.*]
AD-VIS-ABLE, *a.* Prudent; fit to be
AD-VIS-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; meetness; propriety; expediency.
AD-VISE, *v. t.* [*Fr. aviser.*] To give counsel to; to offer an opinion as worthy to be followed; to give information; to communicate notice; to deliberate; to consider or consult; *v. i.* to deliberate, weigh well, or consider.

AD-VIS-ED-LY, *ad.* Prudently; wisely; purposely. [*sideration.*]
 AD-VIS-ED-NESS, *n.* Deliberate consideration.
 AD-VIS-EMENT, *n.* Counsel; caution; advice. [*vice.*]
 AD-VIS-ER, *n.* One who gives advice.
 AD-VIS-O-RY, *a.* Containing advice.
 AD-VO-CA-CY, *n.* Intercession; plea.
 AD-VO-CATE, *n.* One who pleads for another.
 AD-VO-CATE, *v. t.* To defend; to plead in favor of; to support or vindicate. [*cate.*]
 AD-VO-CATE-ESS, *n.* A female advocate.
 AD-VO-CATION, *n.* The office of pleading; a plea.
 AD-VOW-ER, *n.* He that has the right of presenting a priest to a benefice.
 AD-VOW-SON, *n.* In *English law*, the right of presenting a priest to a benefice.
 A-DY-NAM-IC, *a.* Destitute of strength.
 A-DY-TUM, *n.* [L.] A secret apartment. In *ancient temples*, a secret place from whence oracles were given. [*ing edge.*]
 AER, *n.* A cutting tool with an arch.
 AER-IAL, *n.* An officer in ancient Rome, who had the care of the public buildings. [*mor.*]
 AER-IAL, *a.* A shield or defensive armor.
 AER-IAL-AN HARP, *n.* A stringed instrument acted on by the wind.
 AER-IAL, *a.* Pertaining to *Aëria*.
 AER-ATE, *v. t.* To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called *fixed air*. [*atmosphere.*]
 AER-IAL, *a.* Belonging to the air or *Aëria*, (*Aëry*, or *Aëry*), *n.* The nest of a bird, as of an eagle or hawk.
 AER-I-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of combining air with. [*air, as gas.*]
 AER-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of *Aëria*.
 AER-I-FY, *v. t.* To infuse air into.
 AER-O-GRAP-HY, *n.* A description of the air.
 AER-O-LITE, *n.* A stone falling from the air or atmosphere; a meteoric stone. [*ed in aerology.*]
 AER-OLO-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in *Aëria*.
 AER-OLO-GY, *n.* A description of the air.
 AER-O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by means of the air and wind.
 AER-O-METER, *n.* An instrument for weighing air.
 AER-O-METRY, *n.* The science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. [*tor.*]
 AER-O-NAUT, *n.* An aerial navigator.
 AER-O-NAUT-IC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air.
 AER-O-NAUT-ICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air, by means of a balloon.
 AER-O-NAUT-ISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere in balloons. [*of the air.*]
 AER-O-O-COPY, *n.* The observation.
 AER-O-STAT, *n.* A machine sustaining weights in the air; an air balloon.

AER-O-STAT-IC, *a.* Suspending in air.
 AER-O-STAT-ICS, *n.* The science of aerial navigation; aerostation.
 AER-O-TITION, *n.* Aerial navigation. [*per rust.*]
 AER-OTIC, *a.* Partaking of copiousness.
 AER-THE-IC, *n.* [G.] In the *fine arts*, the science which treats of the beautiful, or of the theory and philosophy of taste.
 AER-THE-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the beautiful. [*remote.*]
 AER-IAL, *ad.* At a great distance.
 AER-IAL, *a.* Affraid; affected with fear. [*ness to converse.*]
 AER-I-LITY, *n.* Civility; readiness.
 AER-I-AL, *a.* Civil; easy of conversation.
 AER-I-AL-NESS, *n.* Civility; a readiness to converse; affability.
 AER-I-AL, *ad.* In an affable manner; civilly. [*concern.*]
 AER-I-AL, *n.* A business; matter.
 AER-I-AL, *v. t.* To move the passions; to aim; to try.
 AER-I-ATION, *n.* Conceit; formality; pretense.
 AER-I-ED, *pp.* Impressed, moved or touched; *a.* inclined; given to false show. [*concededly.*]
 AER-I-ED-LY, *ad.* Hypocritically.
 AER-I-ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being affected; affection; conceit; vanity.
 AER-I-ING, *pp.* Moving; aiming at; imitating; *a.* pathetic; tender.
 AER-I-ING-LY, *ad.* In an affecting manner. [*zeal; quality.*]
 AER-I-ON, *n.* Love; fondness.
 AER-I-ON-ATE, *a.* Fond; tender; kind; good. [*tenderly.*]
 AER-I-ON-ATE-LY, *ad.* Lovingly.
 AER-I-ON-ATE-NESS, *n.* Fondness; tender affection.
 AER-I-ON-ED, *a.* Inclined; disposed; affected. [*cites emotion.*]
 AER-I-ON, *a.* That affects or excites.
 AER-I-ON-LY, *ad.* In an affective manner.
 AER-I-ON, *n.* One that affects; *a.* affecting. [*one that practices affection.*]
 AER-I-ON, *v. t.* To reduce an arbitrary penalty to a certain sum.
 AER-I-ON, *n.* Confidence; trust; a contract.
 AER-I-ON, *v. t.* To betroth; to pledge one's faith in marriage, or to promise marriage.
 AER-I-ON-ER, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties. [*oath.*]
 AER-I-ON-VIT, *n.* A declaration upon *Aëria*.
 AER-I-ON-LY, *v. t.* To adopt as a son; to receive into society as a member. [*a son.*]
 AER-I-ATION, *n.* The adoption of *Aëria*.
 AER-I-ON-ER, *n.* A refining of metals.
 AER-I-ON-LY, *n.* Relation by marriage; likeness.

AER-I-ON, (*af-form'*) *v. t.* To declare; to confirm.
 AER-I-ON, *v. t.* To declare solemnly.
 AER-I-ON-AL, *a.* That may be affirmed; certain.
 AER-I-ON-AL-LY, *ad.* In a way capable of affirmation. [*establishing.*]
 AER-I-ON-ANCE, *n.* Confirmation; an affirmation.
 AER-I-ON-ANT, *n.* One who affirms.
 AER-I-ON-ATION, (*af-form-a-shun*) *n.* That which is asserted; a solemn declaration.
 AER-I-ON-ATIVE, *a.* That side of a question which affirms in opposition to the negative. [*declares.*]
 AER-I-ON-ATIVE, *a.* That affirms or positively. [*declares.*]
 AER-I-ON-ATIVE-LY, *ad.* Positively; absolutely.
 AER-I-ON-ER, *n.* One who affirms or positively. [*declares.*]
 AER-I-ON, *v. t.* To subjoin; to fasten to the end.
 AER-I-ON, *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word.
 AER-I-ON, (*-fikt-yur*) *n.* That which is affixed.
 AER-I-ON, (*af-fik-shun*) *n.* The act of breathing upon; inspiration.
 AER-I-ON, *n.* A breath, or blast of wind; inspiration; power of prophecy.
 AER-I-ON, *v. t.* [*L. affige.*] To give pain; to trouble; to vex; to affect.
 AER-I-ON-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being afflicted; affliction.
 AER-I-ON-ER, *n.* One who afflicts.
 AER-I-ON-ING, *pp.* Causing continued pain; grieving; *a.* grievous; distressing. [*ing afflicted.*]
 AER-I-ON, *n.* The state of being afflicted; *a.* giving pain; painful; distressing. [*to give pain.*]
 AER-I-ON-LY, *ad.* In a manner.
 AER-I-ON-ANCE, *n.* Plenty; wealth; riches. [*ful; abundant.*]
 AER-I-ON-ANT, *a.* Wealthy; plentiful.
 AER-I-ON-ANT-LY, *ad.* In abundance; abundantly.
 AER-I-ON, *n.* The act of flowing to.
 AER-I-ON, *ing to; that which flows to.*
 AER-I-ON-AGE, *n.* In *France*, a duty paid to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine.
 AER-I-ON, *v. t.* To set a price; to yield or grant; to be able to sell, or exchange, or expend.
 AER-I-ON, *v. t.* To turn into forest or wood.
 AER-I-ON-ATION, *n.* Act of turning ground into forest or woodland.
 AER-I-ON-ISM, *v. t.* To make free.
 AER-I-ON, *n.* A quarrel with violence and blows.
 AER-I-ON, (*af-frite'*) *v. t.* To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight.
 AER-I-ON-ER, *n.* The person who hires or charters a vessel to convey goods.
 AER-I-ON, (*af-frite'*) *v. t.* To fright; to terrify; to impress with sudden alarm.

AG-PALENT', *n.* Sudden or great fear; terror. [wrong.]
AG-PALENT', (af-frant'), *n.* An insult; to offer abuse to the face; to provoke; to insult; to offend.
AG-PALENTED, *pp.* Opposed face to face; abused. In popular language, offended, displeased.
AG-PALENTER, *n.* One that affronts.
AG-PALENTIVE, *a.* Giving offense; abusive. [on.]
AG-PUSE', (af-fuze'), *v. t.* To pour
AG-PUSE', *pp.* Sprinkled with a liquid; sprinkled on. (ing upon.)
AG-PUSE', (af-fu-zhun'), *n.* A pour-
AG-PUSE', *ad.* To the field.
AG-PUSE', *a. or ad.* On fire.
AG-PUSE', *v. t.* To betroth, in order to marriage.
AG-PUSE', *v. t.* To put confidence in.
AG-PUSE', *ad.* Unfixed; swimming; moving. [feet.]
AG-PUSE', *ad.* On foot; borne by the
AG-PUSE', *ad. and prep.* Before; in front; in time past.
AG-PUSE', *ad.* Beforehand.
AG-PUSE', *ad.* Beforehand; before. [before.]
AG-PUSE', *ad.* Mentioned.
AG-PUSE', *ad.* Named before.
AG-PUSE', *ad.* Said. [sed.] fore.
AG-PUSE', *ad.* In time past; formerly of old. [reason.]
AG-PUSE', *ad.* With stronger
AG-PUSE', *a. or ad.* Not free; entangled. [fear; apprehensive.]
AG-PUSE', (a-fra-de'), *a.* Fearful; in
AG-PUSE', *ad.* Anew; again; over again.
AG-PUSE', *a.* Pertaining to Af-
AG-PUSE', *a.* rica.
AG-PUSE', *n.* A native of Africa.
AG-PUSE', *ad. or a.* The stern, or toward the stern. [according to.]
AG-PUSE', *prep.* Later in time; behind;
AG-PUSE', *ad.* Posterior; later in time.
AG-PUSE', *a.* Later; latter; belonging to the stern. [ceeding times.]
AG-PUSE', *n.* Later ages; suc-
AG-PUSE', *n.* The membrane inclosing the young.
AG-PUSE', *n.* An unexpected and disagreeable demand afterward.
AG-PUSE', *n.* The second crop
AG-PUSE', *n.* in the same season.
AG-PUSE', *n.* (to evening.)
AG-PUSE', *n.* Time from noon
AG-PUSE', *n.* A piece performed after a play.
AG-PUSE', *n.* (After-thant.) *n.* Reflections after an act; later thought. [quent.]
AG-PUSE', *ad.* In time subsequent
AG-PUSE', *n.* Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late.
AG-PUSE', *n.* A Turkish commander or chief officer.
AG-PUSE', (a-gen') *ad.* A second time; once more; again and again; often.
AG-PUSE', (a-genst') *prep.* In oppo-

sition to; contrary in place; in provision for.
AG-PUSE', (ag'a-py), *n.*; *pl.* AGAPAE. A love feast among the primitive Christians. [ness; with surprise.]
AG-PUSE', *ad.* With staring eager-
AG-PUSE', *n.* A class of gems of many varieties.
AG-PUSE', *a.* Pertaining to agate.
AG-PUSE', (a-tiz-ed), *a.* Having the colored lines and figures of agate.
AG-PUSE', *a.* Of the nature of agate.
AG-PUSE', *n.* (Fr. age.) The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind; that part of the duration of a being which is between its beginning and any given time; the latter part of life; a certain period of human life, marked by difference of state; the period when a person may act for himself; a generation; a century; a particular period of time as distinguished from others, as the golden age.
AG-PUSE', (a-jed), *a.* Advanced in age, or years; old; ancient.
AG-PUSE', *n.* Old persons.
AG-PUSE', *ad.* Like an aged person.
AG-PUSE', *n.* Business performed by an agent; action; operation; instrumentality.
AG-PUSE', *n.* [L. Things to be done.] A memorandum book; the service or office of a church; a liturgy.
AG-PUSE', *n.* [L.] Matter relating to the service of the church.
AG-PUSE', (a-jent), *n.* A substitute or deputy; any active cause or power. [ice.]
AG-PUSE', *n.* A concretion of
AG-PUSE', *n.* A heaping; accumulation. [into a ball.]
AG-PUSE', *v. t.* To gather
AG-PUSE', *n.* Act of winding, or state of being wound into a ball.
AG-PUSE', *n.* Uniting as glue; *n.* any viscous substance which causes adhesion.
AG-PUSE', *v. t.* To unite or cause to adhere.
AG-PUSE', *n.* The act of uniting, or state of being united by glue. [to unite.]
AG-PUSE', *n.* That tends
AG-PUSE', *v. t.* To make great; to exalt; to dignify. To enlarge, applied to things.
AG-PUSE', *n.* The act of aggrandizing.
AG-PUSE', *n.* One who ag-
AG-PUSE', *v. t.* To make worse, or more severe; to exaggerate; to give coloring in description; to make enormous, or less excusable.
AG-PUSE', *pp.* or *a.* Made worse; increased. [worse.]
AG-PUSE', *n.* A making
AG-PUSE', *v. t.* To collect or heap together.

AG-PUSE', *n.* In assemblage; total.
AG-PUSE', *n.* The whole of several particulars. In physics, a mass formed by the union of homogeneous particles.
AG-PUSE', *ad.* In a mass.
AG-PUSE', *n.* The act of gathering into a mass; whole mass; union of like bodies. (collective.)
AG-PUSE', *n.* Taken together;
AG-PUSE', *n.* He that collects into a mass. [to attack.]
AG-PUSE', *v. t.* To begin violence;
AG-PUSE', *n.* The first attack, or act of hostility.
AG-PUSE', *n.* Making the first attack. [invader.]
AG-PUSE', *n.* An assaulter; first
AG-PUSE', *n.* Oppression; hardship; injury.
AG-PUSE', (ag-grève') *v. t.* To give pain or afflict.
AG-PUSE', (ag-groop') *v. t.* To bring into one figure; to group.
AG-PUSE', (ag-groop') *pp.* Collected into a group or assemblage.
AG-PUSE', *a. or ad.* Amazed;
AG-PUSE', *a.* struck with terror or astonishment.
AG-PUSE', *a.* Active; nimble; light; quick; brisk. [ity.]
AG-PUSE', *n.* Nimbleness; activity.
AG-PUSE', *n.* Activity; nimbleness; speed.
AG-PUSE', *n.* The difference between bank notes and current coin, or between one sort of metallic money and another.
AG-PUSE', *n.* The maneuvers of speculators to raise or depress the funds.
AG-PUSE', *v. t.* In law, to take the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum.
AG-PUSE', *n.* The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest.
AG-PUSE', *n.* An officer in the king's forest who has the care of cattle agisted. [tated or discussed.]
AG-PUSE', *n.* That may be agisted.
AG-PUSE', *v. t.* To move; to shake; to debate. [turbid; debated.]
AG-PUSE', *pp.* or *a.* Shaken; disturbed.
AG-PUSE', *n.* A motion; disturbance. [agitate.]
AG-PUSE', *n.* Having power to
AG-PUSE', *n.* A disturber of the peace.
AG-PUSE', *n.* A tag, or point curved; a pendant.
AG-PUSE', *n.* Belonging to a troop.
AG-PUSE', *n.* A disease of the nail.
AG-PUSE', *n.* Related, or akin by the father's side; *n.* any male relation by the father's side.
AG-PUSE', *n.* [L.] Relations by the father's side. [ther's side.]
AG-PUSE', *n.* Relation by the father's side.
AG-PUSE', (n-ish'un), *n.* An acknowledgment.
AG-PUSE', *n.* [L.] An additional

of the transmutation of base metals into gold, finding the great catholicon, and the universal solvent.

AL-co-hol, *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit.
AL-co-ho-lic, *a.* Relating to alcohol.

AL-co-ran, *n.* See **KORAN** and **AL-co-ve**, or **AL-cove**, *n.* An apartment for books; a recess for repose.

AL-deer, *n.* A tree of several varieties.
AL-der-man, *n.* A city magistrate.
AL-deb-man-ly, *a.* Becoming an alderman.

ALE, *n.* A liquor made by infusing malt and hops in boiling water, and then fermenting them.

ALE-hoop, *n.* A kind of root; ground ivy.

ALE-house, *n.* A place where ale is sold.
A-lem-bic, *n.* A chemical vessel, usually of glass or metal, used in distillation.

† **AL-re-flam-man**, [*L.*] "To feed the flame;" to increase the tendency.

AL-re-wife, *n.* A woman who keeps a tavern.
A-let, *a.* Quick; nimble; brisk; lively.

A-let-ly, *ad.* Quickly; nimbly; briskness; activity.

AL-ex-an-drine, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables.

A-lex-i-pharm-ic, *n.* What expels poison; a expelling poison.

AL-qe-bra, *n.* [*Ar.*] The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic.

AL-qe-bric, *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by Algebra.

AL-qe-bric-al-ly, *ad.* By means of algebra.

AL-qe-brist, *n.* One who is skilled in Algebra.
AL-qe-nin, (*-reen*), *a.* Belonging to Algeria.

AL-qo-nism, *n.* An Arabic term signifying numerical computation.

AL-qous, *a.* Pertaining to sea-weed.
AL-ra, *ad.* Otherwise; *n.* a second writ.

AL-ri, (*L.*) Elsewhere; in another place.
AL-ri-en, (*Al-ri-en*), *a.* Foreign; *n.* a stranger; a stranger.

AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* The capacity of being alienated.

AL-ri-en-ty, (*Al-ri-en-ty*), *v. t.* To estrange; to sell; to transfer; to apply to a wrong use.

AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* A making over; selling.

AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* One that transfers property.
AL-ri-en-ty, *v. t.* To estrange; to sell; to transfer property.

AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* One to whom a thing is sold.
AL-ri-en-ty, (*Al-ri-en-ty*), *n.* The state of being an alien.
AL-ri-en-ty, (*a wing*), *a.* Having the shape of

AL-ri-en-ty, *a.* Having wings.

AL-ri-en-ty, (*-lyte*), *v. t.* To fall upon; to descend; to get off; to dismount, as from a horse.

AL-ri-en-ty, *ad.* In the same manner or support.
AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* Food; nourishment; support.

AL-ri-en-ty, *a.* Pertaining to food; supplying food.

AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment.

AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* A separate maintenance for a woman who is separated from her husband.

AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* A star in the tail of the great bear, much used in finding latitude at sea.

AL-ri-en-ty, *a.* Wing-footed; *n.* an animal whose toes are connected by a membrane which serves as wings.

AL-ri-en-ty, *a.* That does not divide exactly.

AL-ri-en-ty, *a.* That measures exactly; in force.

AL-ri-en-ty, *a.* Not dead; active; universal solvent.

AL-ri-en-ty, *a.* Tending to an alkali.

AL-ri-en-ty, (*-ly* or *le*), *n.* *pl.* **ALKALINE**. A substance of a caustic taste, of three kinds, vegetable fixed alkali, as potash; mineral fixed alkali, as soda; and volatile alkali, as ammonia.

AL-ri-en-ty, *v. t.* To become an alkali.
AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* Producing alkali.

AL-ri-en-ty, (*-line* or *lin*), *a.* Having the quality of alkali.

AL-ri-en-ty, *v. t.* To make alkaline.

AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* A vegetable principle having alkaline qualities in a slight degree.

[See **KORAN**.]
AL-ri-en-ty, *n.* The Turkish Bible.

ALL, in composition, enlarges the meaning, or adds force to a word, and it is generally more emphatic; as, *all-powerful*.

ALL, [*Sax. eal*; *Ger. Sw. all*] *a.* Every one; *n.* the whole; *ad.* wholly.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Atoning for all.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Producing every thing.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Perfectly bountiful; of infinite bounty.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Perpetually all tranquil.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* That makes all tranquil.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Hiding or concealing all.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* That subdues all.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Supremely excellent.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Foretelling all things.

ALL-a-ton-ing, (*al-dred-ed*), *a.* Dreaded by all.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Of unlimited efficacy.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Putting an end to all things.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* The first of April, when all make as many fools as they can.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Forgiving all.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* A game at cards.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* The giver of all things.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Perfectly grateful.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* All-Saints' day, the first of November.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Judging all.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Perfectly just.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Of perfect mercy.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Having all piercing every thing.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Piercing every thing.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Almighty; omnipotent.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* The first day of November; a feast in honor of all the saints.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Sanctifying every thing.

ALL-a-ton-ing, (*al-search-ing*), *a.* Pervading and searching every thing.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Seeing every thing.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* One that sees every thing.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* The second day of the month.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* Infinite ability.

ALL-a-ton-ing, (*-sh-ent*), *a.* Sufficient to every thing; *n.* the all-sufficient Being, God.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Upholding all wisdom.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* The Arabic name of the Arabian.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the Allantais.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnios in animals.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *v. t.* To make quiet.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *v. t.* To abate; to pacify.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* Formerly, a baser metal mixed with a finer, now written alloy; that which alloys.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* He or that which alloyed.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* The act of quieting; state of rest after disturbance; that which alloys.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *v. t.* See **ALL-a-ton-ing**. The spelling *allege* was once prevalent, and would be preferable still.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Allegany or Allegany.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* Affirmation.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* The chief ridge of the mountains in the middle and southern states of America.

ALL-a-ton-ing, (*al-ledj*), *v. t.* To produce as an argument, plea or excuse; to cite; to affirm.

ALL-a-ton-ing, (*-ledj*), *pp.* Affirmed; asserted.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *n.* The duty of a subject to his prince or government.

ALL-a-ton-ing, *a.* Loyal; dutiful.

AL-L-SON'E, *a*. In the manner
AL-L-SON'E-AL, *a*. of allegory; figurative. [gorical manner.
AL-L-SON'E-AL-LY, *ad*. In an allegorical manner.
AL-L-SON-AL-NA, *v. t*. To form an allegory; *v. i*. to see allegory.
AL-L-SON-AT, *n*. [*Gr. ἀλληγορία*, from *allos*, another thing, and *agoreo*, I narrate.] A discourse made up of continued allusion, so that while professedly written on one subject, it has an observable resemblance to another, to which every part may be metaphorically applied; a figurative manner of speech or description.
AL-L-SON-AT-TO, [*It.*] denoting time less quick than *allegro*.
AL-L-SON-ORO, *n*. [*It.* merry, cheerful.] A sprightly movement in music; *a*. brisk. [praise to Jehovah.
AL-L-SON-OR-AN, (*-lā'yah*), *n*. Give *AL-L-SON-OR-AN*, *n*. A slow air in common time; or solemn music with a slow movement.
AL-L-MAN-NIE, *a*. Belonging to the *Allemans*, or ancient Germans.
AL-L-VI-ATE, *v. t*. To ease; to lessen; to allay.
AL-L-VI-ATE-ING, *ppr.* or *a*. Making lighter or more tolerable.
AL-L-VI-ATION, *n*. The act of making more light; a lessening or mitigation. [mitigates.
AL-L-VI-ATIVE, *n*. That which *AL-L-VI*, *n*; *pl.* *ALLEVS*. A narrow passage, as distinct from a public street; a narrow walk. [be well.
ALL-HILL, *ex.* All health be to you;
AL-L-EC-HOUS, *a*. Pertaining to garlic. [marriage.
AL-L-ANCE, *n*. A union by treaty or *AL-L-ANCE-CT*, (*-lā'h-en-cy*), *n*. The power of attracting any thing; magnetism.
AL-L-ED, (*-al-lide*), *pp*. Connected by marriage; related; confederated. [to unite.
AL-L-ED-TH, *v. t*. To tie together;
AL-L-ED-TION, *n*. A rule of arithmetic. [crocodile.
AL-L-OL-TO, *n*. The American *AL-L-OL-TION*, (*-lā'h-un*), *n*. A striking against.
AL-LIT-ER-ATION, *n*. The beginning of two or more words with the same letter. [alliteration.
AL-LIT-ER-ATIVE, *a*. Pertaining to *AL-LO-ED-TION*, *n*. A putting to, or near; allowance made upon an account.
AL-LO-ED-TION, [*L. R* is allowed.] A certificate of an allowance of costs.
AL-LO-ED-TION, *n*. The act or manner of speaking to. [rior.
AL-L-ODI-AL, *a*. Not held of a superior.
AL-L-ODI-UM, *n*. Land held by free tenure.
AL-LON-ON, (*-al-lun-jō*), *n*. A pass or thrust made at an enemy with a sword. [lopathy.
AL-LO-PATH-IC, *a*. Pertaining to *AL-LO-PATH-IST*, *n*. One that prac-

tices medicine according to the rules of allopathy.
AL-LO-PATH-IC, *n*. [*Gr. allos* other, and *pathos*, morbid condition.] The doctrine or theory for curing diseases, by producing in the patient affections different from the disease. [tribute; to assign.
AL-LO-T, *v. t*. To share out; to divide.
AL-LO-T-MENT, *n*. A part or share allotted. [to approve.
AL-LOW, *v. t*. To permit; to abate;
AL-LOW-ABLE, *a*. That may be allowed; lawful; admitted as true or proper.
AL-LOW-ABLE-NESS, *n*. Lawfulness; fitness. [manner.
AL-LOW-ABLEY, *ad*. In an allowable manner.
AL-LOW-ANCE, *n*. The act of allowing or admitting; approbation; abatement. [lowance.
AL-LOW-ANCE, *v. t*. To put upon *AL-LO-T*, *v. t*. To reduce a fine metal by a baser; to abate by mixture.
AL-LO-T, *n*. A baser metal mixed with a finer, or the mixture of metals; evil mixed with good.
AL-LO-T-AGE, *n*. The act of reducing a metal. [mento.
AL-LO-T-IC, *n*. The berry of the *AL-LO-T-IC*, *v. t*. [*L. aludo*.] To refer indirectly; to hint at.
AL-LO-T-MIX-ON, *n*. One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures, now written *Litterae*.
AL-LO-T, *v. t*. To tempt by the offer of goods; sometimes used in a bad sense, to *allure* to evil.
AL-LO-T-MENT, *n*. That which allures or entices.
AL-LO-T-ER, *n*. One who allures, entices or tempts.
AL-LO-T-ING, *ppr.* Drawing; tempting by apparent good; *a*. inviting; pleasing [manner.
AL-LO-T-ING-LY, *ad*. In an alluring manner.
AL-LO-T-ING-NESS, *n*. The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good.
AL-LO-T-ION, (*-lū'zhun*), *n*. A hint; indirect reference; in *rhetoric*, that figure by which some word or phrase in a sentence calls to mind a similar subject.
AL-LO-T-IVE, *a*. Hinting at; referring indirectly. [manner.
AL-LO-T-IVE-LY, *ad*. In an allusive manner.
AL-LO-T-IVE-NESS, *n*. State of being allusive. [added by water.
AL-LO-T-IV-AL, *a*. Washed to land;
AL-LO-T-IV-ON, *n*. The washing of *AL-LO-T-IV-UM*, *n*. water against land, by which the bank is enlarged; the increase of land thus made.
AL-LY, *v. t*. To unite by compact, marriage, &c. [relation.
AL-LY, *n*. A friend; confederate;
AL-LY-AST, *n*. A book of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy.
AL-LY-MA-NT-ER, *v.* [*L.*] Fostering;

mother; a term applied to a college. [weeks, days.
AL-MA-NA-C, *n*. A calendar of months,
AL-ME, *n*. Dancing girls in Egypt.
AL-MAI, *n*.
AL-MIGHT-NESS, (*-mī'te-ness*), *n*. A power to do all things.
AL-MIGHTY, (*-mī'te*), *a*. All-powerful; of unlimited power; *n*. God; the Divine Being.
AL-MOND. (It is popularly pronounced *l'mond*.) *n*. The fruit of the almond tree.
AL-MONDS, *of the throat*, *n. pl.* Two round glands.
AL-MON-ER, *n*. A distributor of alms; an officer whose duty it is to distribute charity. [ting alms.
AL-MON-RY, *n*. A place for distributing alms.
AL-MOST, *ad*. Nearly; near.
ALMS, (*īmz*), *n*. [*Sax. almes*.] Any gratuitous gift to the poor; a charitable donation.
ALMS-ALX-ET, *n*. A vessel appropriated to receive alms.
ALMS-BOX, *n*. A vessel appropriated to receive alms.
ALMS-CHIST, *n*. An act of charity; a gift. [of charity.
ALMS-GIVING, *n*. The bestowment
ALMS-HOUSE, *n*. A house for the poor who subsist on charity.
AL-MIGHT, (*al'mīte*), *n*. A cake of wax with the wick in the midst.
AL-ON, *n*. A kind of tree of several species.
AL-ON, (*al'ōn*), *n*. The inspissated juice of the aloe; a stimulating cathartic medicine.
AL-ON-IC, *a*. Pertaining to, or *AL-ON-IC-AL*, *a*. partaking of the qualities of aloes.
AL-ON-T, *ad*. On high.
AL-ON-MAN-CT, *n*. Divination by salt.
AL-ON-IC, *ad*. Single; solitary.
AL-ON-IC, *ad*. Onward; forward.
AL-ON-SIDE, *ad*. By the side of a
AL-ON-OR, *ad*. At a distance. [ship
AL-ON-OR, *ad*. Loudly.
AL-PHA, *n*. The first letter of the Greek alphabet.
AL-PHA-BET, *n*. The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.
AL-PHA-BET, *v. t*. To arrange in the order of an alphabet.
AL-PHA-BET-IC, *a*. In the order *AL-PHA-BET-IC-AL*, *a*. of an alphabet. [ing to the alphabet.
AL-PHA-BET-IC-AL-LY, *ad*. According to the Alps;
AL-PHIC, *a*. Pertaining to the Alps; very high; sometimes pronounced *alpin*.
AL-REAP-T, (*-red'y*), *ad*. Before this time; now. [ner.
AL-RO, *ad*. Likewise; in like manner.
AL-T, [*It.*] A term applied to the high notes of the musical scale.
AL-T-IC, *a*. Noting high mountains in Asia.
AL-TAR, *n*. A place for divine offerings or communion; *Aggratically*, a church.
AL-TAR-AGE, *n*. The profits arising

to a priest for oblations or on account of the altar.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

ALTAR-Piece, *n.* A painting placed over the altar; entire decoration of an altar. [manner of an altar.

ALTAR-WISE, *ad.* Placed in the altar, *v. t.* To make some change in; *v. i.* to become different; to vary. [changed.]

ALTAR-SLE, *a.* That may be **ALTAR-SLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of change.

ALTAR-BLY, *ad.* In an alterable manner. [a change.]

ALTAR-ANT, *a.* Producing or causing

ALTAR-ANT, *n.* A medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body. [of changing.]

ALTAR-I-TION, *n.* A change; act

ALTAR-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing alteration; a medicine that, without sensible operation, induces a change in the habit or constitution. [words; to wrangle.]

ALTAR-ETE, *v. i.* To contend in **ALTAR-ETION**, *n.* A dispute with anger. [note.]

ALTAR-N, *a.* Acting by turns; alter-
ALTAR-NATE, *a.* By turns; in succession.

ALTAR-ITE, *v. t.* To change or perform by turns; *v. i.* to happen by turns. [pens by turns.]

ALTAR-NATE, *n.* That which happens alternately; *ad.* Mutually; by turns. [of being alternate.]

ALTAR-NATE-NESS, *n.* The quality
ALTAR-NATE-ING, *ppr.* Performing by turns.

ALTAR-I-TION, *n.* The reciprocal
ALTAR-I-TY, *n.* succession of things in time or place.

ALTAR-A-TIVE, *a.* Offering a choice of two things; *n.* that which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things.

ALTAR-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of alternatives; reciprocally.

ALTAR-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

ALTAR-ON, (*all-thô*), *obs. verb.* or used only in the *imp.* Grant; allow; admit; be it so; usually used as a conjunction.

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *n.* Lofly speech; pompous language. [pompous.]

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *a.* High-sounding;

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *n.* An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument.

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *n.* A high sounding; **ALTAR-ON-QUESS**, *n.* lofty or pompous, as language. [place.]

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *n.* The height of a **ALTAR-ON-QUESS**, *a.* Flying high; soaring. [counter-tenor.]

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *n.* In music, the

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, (*re-lôvo*), [It.] High relief in sculpture.

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *ad.* Wholly; entirely; completely. [out a bottom.]

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *a.* A chemical pot with **ALTAR-ON-QUESS**, *n.* An astringent mineral salt. [like alum.]

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *a.* Containing, or **ALTAR-ON-QUESS**, *a.* Having the nature of alum.

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *n.*; *pl.* **ALTAR-ON-QUESS**. [L. *elo*, to nourish.] A pupil; a graduate of a college. [ear.]

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *n.* The hollow of the **ALTAR-ON-QUESS**, *a.* Containing sock-
ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *a.* ets, hollow cello,
[honey-comb.]

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *a.* Pitted, like a **ALTAR-ON-QUESS**, *a.* Belonging to the belly or intestines.

ALTAR-ON-QUESS, *ad.* For ever; ever; **ALTAR-ON-QUESS**, *a.* continually; without variation.

A. M. The initial letters of *Artium Magister*, master of arts; also, of *Anno Mundi*, in the year of the world. [be.]

A. M. The first person of the verb to **A. M. A. M. I. T. Y.**, *n.* Loveliness; a power of pleasing.

A. M. I. T. Y., *ad.* With all power. **A. M. I. T. Y.**, *n.* A mixture of quicksilver with another metal; any mixture.

A. M. I. T. Y., *v. t.* To mix metals with quicksilver; to mix intimately; *v. i.* to compound or unite in an amalgam; to blend.

A. M. I. T. Y., *n.* The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

A. M. I. T. Y., *n.*; *pl.* **A. M. I. T. Y.** A writer of what another dictates. [never fades.]

A. M. I. T. Y., *n.* A flower that **A. M. I. T. Y.**, *n.* Bitterness; severity. [to accumulate.]

A. M. I. T. Y., *v. t.* To collect into a heap; **A. M. I. T. Y.**, *n.* A heap; collection.

A. M. I. T. Y., *n.* An unprofessional lover of the fine arts.

A. M. I. T. Y., *a.* Relating to, or **A. M. I. T. Y.**, *a.* induced by love.

A. M. I. T. Y., *a.* Pertaining to love. **A. M. I. T. Y.**, *n.* A propensity to love.

A. M. I. T. Y., *n.* A decay of sight. **A. M. I. T. Y.**, *v. t.* To confound with surprise; to perplex; *n.* astonishment; perplexity.

A. M. I. T. Y., *ad.* With amazement. **A. M. I. T. Y.**, *n.* Astonishment; great wonder. [confusion.]

A. M. I. T. Y., *n.* Astonishment; **A. M. I. T. Y.**, *ppr.* Astonishing; a wonderful. [astonish.]

A. M. I. T. Y., *ad.* In a manner to **A. M. I. T. Y.**, *n.* A virago; a masculine woman. [amazon.]

A. M. I. T. Y., *a.* Pertaining to **A. M. I. T. Y.**, *a.* About; around; used in composition. [tion.]

A. M. I. T. Y., *n.* [L.] Circumlocu-

AM-BAS-SA-DOR, *n.* See *EMBASSADOR*.

AM-BER, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*.] A hard, semi-pellucid substance, white or yellow, found in the earth, or thrown on shore by the sea.

AM-BER-GRAIS, (*-grâse*), *n.* A hard, opaque, resinous substance, discharged by the spermaceti whale.

AM-BI-DEXTER, *n.* One who uses both hands with equal facility; a double dealer.

AM-BI-DEXTROUS, *a.* Double dealing; having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease.

AM-BI-DEXTROUS-NESS, *n.* The power of using both hands with equal ease.

AM-BI-EXT, *a.* Compassing.

AM-BI-EXT-ITY, *n.* A double meaning; doubtfulness or uncertainty of meaning. [terious.]

AM-BIG-U-OUS, *a.* Doubtful; mys-
AM-BIG-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a doubtful manner.

AM-BIG-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Doubtfulness; ambiguity; and hence, obscurity.

AM-BI-G-Û, *n.* [L. *ambë* and Gr. *logos*.] Talk, or language of doubtful meaning.

AM-BI-G-U-OUS, *a.* Using ambiguous expressions. [ous meaning.]

AM-BI-G-U-ITY, *n.* Talk of ambiguity.

AM-BIT, *n.* A compass; a circumference.

AM-BITION, (*-bish'un*), *n.* Desire of power, fame, excellence, or superiority.

AM-BITION, (*-bish'un*), *a.* Desirous of fame, excellence, or superiority.

AM-BITION-LY, *ad.* In an ambitious manner.

AM-BITION-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition.

AM-BLE, *v. t.* To move with a certain peculiar pace, as a horse; to move affectively.

AM-BLE, *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse.

AM-BLER, *n.* A horse which ambles.

AM-BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting the two legs on the same side at first going off, and then changing.

AM-BRO-SIA, (*-bro'zha*), *n.* In *heaven* antiquity, the imaginary food of the gods; a plant.

AM-BRO-SIAL, (*-bro'zhal*), *a.* Partaking of the nature of ambrosia; delicious; fragrant.

AM-BRY, *n.* An almshouse.

AM-BRY, (*âm'brë*), *n.* A double ace. [from place to place.]

AM-BU-LANT, *a.* Walking; moving

AM-BU-LITE, *v. i.* To walk; to move hither and thither. [ing.]

AM-BU-LATION, *n.* The act of walking.

AM-BU-LA-TOR, *a.* Walking; moving.

AM-BU-RY, *n.* A swelling on a horse, full of blood.

AM-BUS-CADO, *n.* Literally, a lying in a wood, concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by

surprise; a place of surprise; the troops concealed.

AM'SUS-CIDE, v. t. To lie in wait; to attack from a concealed position.

AM'SUS, n. A private station for troops to lie in wait in; the act of surprising.

AM'SUS, v. t. To lie in wait for;

AM'SUS-MENT, n. An ambush, which see.

A-MEL-IOX-ITE, (-mél-yor-), v. i. To make better; to improve; v. i. to grow better; to meliorate.

A-MEL-IOX-I-TION, (-a-mél-yor-é-shun), n. A making better; improvement.

A-MEN'. So be it; verily; n. truth.

A-ME-NA-BIL-I-TY, { n. A state of
A-ME-NA-BLE-NESS, } being amenable.

A-ME-NA-BLE, a. Responsible; amendable.

A-MEND, v. t. [Fr. *amender*.] To correct; to make better in a moral sense; as to amend our ways; to supply a defect; as to amend a bill.

A-MEND, v. i. To grow better by

A-MEND-A-BLE, a. That may be amended.

A-MEND-TO-RY, a. Containing an amendment.

A-MEND'ER, n. The person that amends.

+A-MEND', n. [Fr.] Reparation;

A-MEND'MENT, n. A change for the better.

A-MENDS, n. pl. A recompense;

A-MEN'I-TY, n. Pleasantness of situation.

+A MEN'SA ET TOS'RO. [L.] From

AM'ENT, n. A long chaffy receptacle of a plant.

AM-BEN-TI-CROUS, (-tshus), a. Growing in anament; resembling a thong.

A-MERCE, v. t. To punish with, or

A-MERCE-A-BLE, a. Liable to amercement.

A-MERCE'MENT, n. An arbitrary fine.

A-MEN'I-CAN, a. Pertaining to America; n. a native of America.

A-MEN'I-CAN-ISM, n. An American idiom.

A-MEN'I-CAN-ISE, v. t. To render

AM'S-THYST, n. A precious stone of a violet blue color, supposed by the Greeks to have the power of preventing intoxication.

AM-S-THYST-INE, a. Like an ame-

I-MI-A-BLE, a. Lovely; worthy of love; pleasing.

I-MI-A-BLE-NESS, n. Loveliness;

I-MI-A-BLY, ad. In an amiable manner.

AM-I-ANTHUS, n. Earth-flax or mountain-flax; a mineral substance. It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper.

AM'I-CA-BLE, a. Friendly; obliging;

AM'I-CA-BLE-NESS, n. Friendliness; kindness.

AM'I-CA-BLY, ad. In a friendly way;

AM'ICA, (am'is), n. A square linen cloth worn by a Roman Catholic priest.

A-MID', } prep. In the middle;

A-MIDST', } amongst; mingled with; among.

A-MID'SHIP, n. The middle of a ship as to her length and breadth.

A-MISS, a. or ad. Wrong; improperly.

AM'I-TY, n. Friendship; agreement; harmony.

AM-MO-NI-A, n. Volatile alkali; a substance which, in its purest form, exists in a state of gas.

AM-MO-NI-AC, } a. Pertaining to

AM-MO-NI-AC-AL, } ammonia, or possessing its qualities.

AM-MU-NI'TION, (-nish'un), n. Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense.

AM'NUS-TY, n. A general pardon of offenses against government.

AM-NIG'S-NOUS, a. Born of a river.

A-MONG', (a-mung'), } prep. [Sax.]

A-MONGST', (a-mungst'), } among.

Conjoined; in a mingled state; amidst.

AM'O-RIST, } n. A gallant; lover;

AM-O-RISTO, } admirer.

AM-O-RIST-A, n. A wanton woman.

AM'O-S-ous, a. Fond; loving; inclined to love.

AM'O-S-ous-LV, ad. Lovingly; fondly; very kindly; passionately.

AM'O-S-ous-NESS, n. Lovingness; love; fondness.

A-MORPH'OUS, (-mor'fus), a. Having no determinate form.

A-MORPH'Y, n. Irregularity of form.

A-MORT', ad. In the state of the dead.

A-MORT-I-ZI-TION, } n. The act or

A-MORTI-ZEMENT, } right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation.

A-MORTISE, v. t. To alienate to a

A-MOUNT', v. i. To rise in value, or effect; n. the sum total; whole; result.

A-MOUR', (-moor'), a. Love intrigue.

AM-PRIS'I-ous, (-frib'e-us), a. Living in two different elements; of a mixed nature.

AM-PRIS'I-ous-NESS, n. The faculty of living on land, or in water.

AM-PHI-SOL'O-GY, n. A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations.

AM-PRIS'O-LOUS, a. Tossed from one

AM-PRIS'O-LV, n. Ambiguity of meaning.

AM-PRIS-BRACH, (-brak), n. A foot of three syllables; the middle one long, the first and last short.

AM-PRIS-TO-N'IS, a. Pertaining to the august council of the Amphictyons in Greece.

AM-PRIS-CI-TY, n. pl. People dwelling within the tropics, whose shadows fall sometimes north and sometimes south.

AM-PRIS-A-CH, n. In ancient poetry, a foot of three syllables, the mid-

dle one short and the others long, as CAs tI tAs.

AM-PRIS-TO-STYLE, n. An edifice with columns on the front and rear, but not on the sides.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. An edifice

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } of a round or oval form, for public amusements.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } a. Resembling an amphitheater.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON-AL, a. Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheater.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } [See.]

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. A goddess of the

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. A two-handed liquor measure among the Greeks and Romans.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } [See.]

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. Large; extended; copious.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. Largeness; extent; liberality.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } [The stem.]

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } a. Surrounding

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. A diffuse description or discourse; enlargement.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } [Treated copiously.]

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } pp. Enlarged;

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. One who enlarges;

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } v. t. To enlarge; to exaggerate.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. Extent; an arch of the horizon.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } [Fully.]

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } a. Largely; liberally;

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } a. Like a bottle or inflated bladder; swelling.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } v. t. To cut off a limb; to prune.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. The act or operation of cutting off a limb.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. Something worn to prevent evil.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } [ably; to divert.]

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } v. t. To entertain agree-

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. Entertainment; pastime.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. One who amuses.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } a. Entertaining; diverting; pleasing.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } n. An emulsion made of almonds; a. made of almonds.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } [monds.]

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } a. Pertaining to al-

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRON, } a. Pertaining to starch.

AN, a. called the indefinite article; in derivation an adjective. [Sax. an, one; L. unus.] One, denoting an individual. It drops the n, before the consonant, and becomes a, as a pen. An, in old authors, signifies y.

AN'A, as a termination, denotes a collection of remarkable sayings, as *Johanniana*. [The anabaptist.]

AN-A-BAPTISM, n. The doctrine of

AN-A-BAPTIST, n. One who holds that infant baptism is not valid, and that baptism by immersion is necessary.

AN-A-CA-THIN'TIC, n. A medicine which excites discharges by the nose and mouth.

AN-ACHRONISM, (-ak'ro-nizm), n. An error in the account of events in time past.

AN-ACHRON-ISM, n. A hermit.

- +AN-A-CR-RU'SIS, (-so-nu'sis), *n.*
 [Gr.] A figure of rhetoric, by
 which the speaker appeals to his
 hearers for their opinions on the
 point of debate. [the east.
 AN-A-CR-ON'DA, *n.* A large serpent in
 A-NAC-RE-OT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to
 Anacreon, a Greek poet.
 AN-A-DEM, *n.* A garland or fillet.
 AN-A-DI-PLU'SIS, *n.* A figure of rhet-
 oric, consisting of the repetitions
 of the last word in a sentence in
 the beginning of the next.
 AN-A-GLYFH, *n.* An ornament in
 sculpture. [graving.
 AN-A-GLYF'IC, *a.* Pertaining to en-
 AN-A-GRAM, *n.* Transposition of the
 letters of a name. Thus, *Galesus*,
 becomes *angelus*. [anagram.
 AN-A-GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* Making an
 AN-A-GRAM-MAT-IST, *n.* A maker of
 anagrams.
 AN-A-LE'C'TIC, *a.* Collecting.
 AN-A-LEPT'IC, *a.* Giving strength
 after disease. [analogy.
 AN-A-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* According to
 AN-A-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of
 analogy.
 A-NAL'O-GOUS, *a.* Having analogy;
 proportional. [proportion.
 A-NAL'O-GY, *n.* Likeness; relation;
 A-NALY'SIS, *n.* *pl.* ANALYSES. Separa-
 tion of a body, or of a subject,
 into its parts. [any thing.
 AN-A-LYST, *n.* One who analyzes
 AN-A-LYT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
 AN-A-LYT'IC-AL, } analysis;
 resolving into parts or first princi-
 ples. [analysis.
 AN-A-LYT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of
 AN-A-LYT'ICS, *n.* The science of
 analysis. [analyzed.
 AN-A-LYZ-A-BLE, *a.* That can be
 AN-A-LYZE, *v. t.* To separate into
 parts; to resolve into first princi-
 ples or elements.
 AN-A-LYZER, *n.* One that analyzes.
 AN-A-MORPH'O-SIS or AN-A-MORPH-
 O-SIS, *n.* In perspective drawing, a
 deformed figure at one point of
 view, and in another, an exact
 representation of an object.
 AN-A-PYST, *n.* In poetry, a foot of
 three syllables, the first two short,
 and the last long. [poeta.
 AN-A-PYST'IC, *a.* Consisting of ana-
 A-NAP'HO-MA, (-nafo-ra), *n.* A figure
 in rhetoric in which the same
 word is repeated at the beginning
 of two or more successive sen-
 tences. [confusion.
 AN'IKEN, (an'ik), *n.* An author of
 AN-IKEN'IC, (-ik'ik), } *a.* Being
 AN-IKEN'IC-AL, } without
 government. [disorder.
 AN'IKEN-IST, *n.* One who promotes
 AN'IKEN-Y, *n.* Want of government
 in society.
 AN-A-SARCOUS, *a.* Dropsical.
 A-NAS'TRO-PHE, *n.* In rhetoric, in-
 version of the natural order of
 words. [with curses.
 A-NATH'E-MA, *n.* Excommunication.
 A-NATH-E-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining
 to anathema.
 A-NATH-E-MAT-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The
 act of anathematizing.
 A-NATH'E-MAT-IZE, *v. t.* To de-
 nounce or excommunicate with
 curses. [anathematizes.
 A-NATH'E-MAT-IZ-ER, *n.* One who
 AN-A-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to
 anatomy. [of dissection.
 AN-A-TOM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means
 A-NAT'O-MIST, *n.* One who anatomi-
 zizes.
 A-NAT'O-MIZER, *v. t.* To dissect an
 animal; to lay open the interior
 structure of a body.
 A-NAT'O-MY, *n.* The art of dissec-
 tion; the body stripped of its in-
 teguments and muscles; *ironi-
 cally*, a messenger person. [descend.
 AN'CES-TOR, *n.* One from whom we
 AN-CES'TRAL, *a.* Claimed from an-
 cestors. [descent; lineage.
 AN-CES-TRY, *n.* Pedigree; birth;
 ANCH'OR, (ank ur), *n.* [*L. anchora.*]
 An iron instrument for holding
 ships at rest; any firm support.
 ANCH'OR, *v. t.* or *i.* To cast an
 anchor; to stop at; to fix or rest
 on. [oring.
 ANCH'OR-AGE, *n.* Ground for anch-
 ANCH'OR-ESS, *n.* A female hermit.
 ANCH'OR-IT, } *n.* A hermit; a re-
 ANCH'OR-ITE, } cluse; a monk.
 AN-CHO'VV, *n.* A small sea fish used
 for sauce.
 AN'CIENT, (an'shent), *a.* Old; be-
 longing to former times; antique.
 AN'CIENT-LY, *ad.* In old times; for-
 merly. [ness; antiquity.
 AN'CIENT-WISE, *n.* Great age; old-
 AN'CIENT-WY, *n.* Ancient lineage.
 AN'CIENTS, *n. pl.* Those who lived
 in old times. [male servant.
 AN'CILL-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to a fe-
 AN-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* Doubtful; double
 formed.
 AN'CONES, *n. pl.* In architecture, the
 brackets supporting a cornice on
 the flanks; also, the corners of a
 wall. [iron works.
 AN'CO-NY, *n.* An iron bar, used in
 AND, *con.* A word that joins sen-
 tences.
 +AN-DAN'TE, [It.] In music, a word
 directing to a moderately slow
 movement. [all to hold wood.
 AND'I-RON, (-turn), *n.* An iron uten-
 AN-DROG'Y-NAL, } *a.* Having both
 AN-DROG'Y-NOUS, } sexes; her-
 maphroditical. [human form.
 AN-DROID'ES, *n.* A machine in the
 AN'DE-DOTE, *n.* In its original sense,
 secret history, or facts not gener-
 ally known; a short story.
 AN-DE-DOT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to
 anecdotes. [of winds.
 AN-E-MO-CRA-PHY, *n.* A description
 AN-E-MO-L'O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of
 winds.
 AN-E-MON'M-TER, *n.* An instrument
 to ascertain the strength or veloci-
 ty of winds.
 A-NEM'O-NE, *n.* The wind-flower, a
 genus of plants, of many species.
 A-NEM'O-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument
 that shows the course or direction
 of the wind. [concerning.
 A-NENT', *prop.* [Scottish.] About;
 AN'NU-RISM, *n.* A soft tumor, arising
 from a dilatation or rupture of an
 artery. [again; newly.
 A-NEW', (a-nu'), *ad.* Afresh; over
 AN-FRA-CTU-OUS, *a.* Winding; turn-
 ing.
 AN'GEL, *n.* A divine messenger;
 beautiful person; old gold coin,
 worth about 10s. sterling. [gelic
 AN'GEL, *a.* Resembling angels; an-
 AN'GEL'IC, } *a.* Belonging to or
 AN'GEL'IC-AL, } resembling an-
 gels. [angels.
 AN'GEL-OL'O-GY, *n.* A discourse on
 AN'GEL, (ang'ger), *n.* A passion ex-
 cited by injury.
 AN'GER, *v. t.* To provoke; to vex;
 to displeasure; to fret. [throat.
 AN-GI'NA, *n.* Inflammation of the
 AN-GI-O-RA-PHY, *n.* Doctrine of
 AN-GI-O-L'O-GY, } the vessels of
 the human body.
 AN-GI-O-SPERM, *n.* A plant whose
 seeds are inclosed in a pericarp
 or pod. [inclosed.
 AN-GI-O-SPERM'OUS, *a.* Having seeds
 AN-GI-O-T'O-MY, *n.* The opening of a
 blood vessel.
 AN'GLE, (ang'gl), *n.* A point where
 two lines meet, or the meeting of
 two lines; a corner.
 AN'GLE, } *n.* A rod, line and
 AN'GLE-ROD, } hook for fishing.
 AN'GLE, *v. t.* To fish with a rod
 and hook. [a hook.
 AN'GLER, *n.* One who fishes with
 AN'GLER, (ang'glz), *n. pl.* A people
 of Germany, from whom the name
 of England was derived.
 AN'GLI-CAN, *a.* From *Angles*, Eng-
 lish, one of the tribes that peopled
 England; pertaining to England.
 +AN'GLI-CZ, *ad.* In English.
 AN'GLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom
 or expression. [lish.
 AN'GLI-CIZE, *v. t.* To render Eng-
 AN'GLING, *n.* A fishing with rod
 and line.
 AN'GLO-A-MER'I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining
 to the descendants of Englishmen
 in America. [English Danes
 AN'GLO-DAN-ISH, *a.* Relating to the
 AN'GLO-NORMAN, *a.* Pertaining to
 the English Normans.
 AN'GLO-SAX'ON, *a.* Pertaining to
 Saxons who settled in England,
n. an English Saxon. [pain.
 AN'GOR, (ang'gor), *n.* Intense bodily
 AN'GR-LY, *ad.* In an angry manner.
 AN'GRY, *a.* Moved with anger; in-
 flamed; vexed. [an eel
 AN-GUILL-FORM, *a.* Resembling
 AN'GUISH, (ang'guish), *n.* Exces-
 sive pain of mind or body; sor-
 row; grief.
 AN'GU-LAR, } *a.* Having corners;
 AN'GU-LOUS, } pointed.

AN^{OU}-LAN^I-TY, *n.* The state of being angular.

AN^{OU}-LAN^I-LY, *ad.* In an angular form. [angles.]

AN^{OU}-LI^{ED}, *a.* Formed with **AN^{OU}-T^{ION}**, *n.* The act of making narrow. [breath.]

AN^{HE}-LI^{ION}, *n.* Shortness of **AN^H-D^{ROUS}**, *a.* Destitute of water.

AN^{IL}, *n.* The shrub from whose leaves indigo is made.

AN^{IL}, *a.* Aged; imbecile.

AN^{IL}-I^{TY}, *n.* The old age of a woman. [reproof; criticism.]

AN^I-MAD^{VER}SION, *n.* Censure; **AN^I-MAD^{VER}SIVE**, *a.* That has the power of perceiving.

AN^I-MAD^{VER}T, *v. i.* To censure; to criticize; to attend; to inflict punishment.

AN^I-MAD^{VER}T^{ER}, *n.* A censurer; critic; judge.

AN^I-MAL, *a.* A being with an organized body, endowed with life, sensation, and spontaneous motion. [mal; gross.]

AN^I-MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an animal.

AN^I-MAL^{CULE}, *n.*; *pl.* **ANIMAL^{CULE}**, *n.* A minutely small animal.

AN^I-MAL^{CU}-LIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of animalcula.

AN^I-MAL^I-T^{ION}, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or of converting into animal matter. [life to.]

AN^I-MAL^{YER}, *v. i.* To give animal

AN^I-MAL^{ISM}, *n.* The state of mere animals. [mal existence.]

AN^I-MAL^I-TY, *n.* The state of animal.

AN^I-MAL^Y, *v. i.* To give life; to incite; to enliven. [animal life.]

AN^I-MAL^Y, *a.* Alive; possessing

AN^I-MAL^Y, *pp. or a.* Enlivened; spirited; lively. [animation.]

AN^I-MAL^Y-ING^{LY}, *ad.* So as to excite

AN^I-MAL^Y, *n.* The act of infusing life, or state of being animated; life; spirit.

AN^I-MAL^Y, *a.* That has the power of giving life or spirit.

AN^I-MAL^Y, *n.* One who gives life.

AN^I-MIST, *n.* One who maintains that the functions of plants and animals are dependent upon vitality, instead of mere mechanical and chemical powers.

AN^I-MOS^I-TY, *n.* Extreme hatred; aversion; rage. [seeds.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* A plant bearing aromatic

AN^{IS}, *n.* A measure for liquids.

AN^{IS}, *n.* The joint between the foot and leg. [gor.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* A short sword or dagger.

AN^{IS}, *n.* A writer of annals.

AN^{IS}, *n.* *pl.* Histories digested under years; the books containing annals. [a year.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* First fruits; masses for

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* To temper glass; to season; to heat. [end.]

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* To join or add, as the

AN^{IS}, *n.* Addition; union.

AN^{IS}, *n.* That may be annihilated.

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy the specific form of a thing.

AN^{IS}, *n.* A reducing to nothing, or the destruction of the form of a thing. [the year.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* A returning with

AN^{IS}, *n.* The annual day on which an event is celebrated. [of our Lord.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* In the year

AN^{IS}, *n.* In the year of the world. [eration.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* A year's increase; provisions. [ments or notes.]

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* To make com-

AN^{IS}, *n.* An explanatory note.

AN^{IS}, *n.* A writer of notes.

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* To publish, or give the first public notice of; to proclaim. [nounces.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* One that an-

AN^{IS}, *n.* A first publishing or proclaiming; proclamation; declaration.

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* [Norm. smoyer.] To incommode; to injure or molest by continued or repeated acts.

AN^{IS}, *n.* Injury; molestation. [one who injures.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* One who annoys

AN^{IS}, *a.* Yearly; lasting only a year or season; performed in a year.

AN^{IS}, *n.* A small book published yearly; a plant whose root dies yearly. [year.]

AN^{IS}, *ad.* Yearly; year by

AN^{IS}, *n.* A person who has an annuity. [or payment.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* A yearly allowance

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* To make void; to abolish; to repeal.

AN^{IS}, *a.* In form of, or

AN^{IS}, *a.* like a ring; round.

AN^{IS}, *a.* Having rings or belts. [in heraldry.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* A little ring; a mark

AN^{IS}, *pp.* Made void; abrogated. [ling.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* The act of annull-

AN^{IS}, *n.* Furnished with rings. [number.]

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* To add to a

AN^{IS}, *n.* Addition to a number.

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* To announce.

AN^{IS}, *n.* The act of announcing.

AN^{IS}, *n.* The day on which an angel appeared to the Virgin Mary to declare our Savior's birth. The twenty-fifth day of March.

AN^{IS}, *n.* Medicine to assuage pain, and dispose to sleep; a mitigating pain.

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* [Fr. consacre.] To pour oil upon; to consecrate by unction; to prepare. [oil; consecrated.]

AN^{IS}, *pp. of a.* Rubbed with

AN^{IS}, *n.* The Messiah; the Savior.

AN^{IS}, *n.* One who anoints.

AN^{IS}, *pp.* Smearing with oil; *n.* an unction; a consecration. [ing.]

AN^{IS}, *n.* The act of anoint-

AN^{IS}, *n.* A deviation from rule.

AN^{IS}, *a.* Irregular.

AN^{IS}, *a.* Irregular; out of rule. [unequally.]

AN^{IS}, *a.* Irregularly; **AN^{IS}**, *a.* Irregularity; that which deviates from the common rule or analogy. [short time.]

AN^{IS}, *ad.* Soon; quickly; in a

AN^{IS}, *a.* Wanting a name; nameless. [name.]

AN^{IS}, *ad.* Without a

AN^{IS}, *a.* Want of appetite.

AN^{IS}, *a.* Not according to rule.

AN^{IS}, *a.* (a-nuth'er), *a.* Some other; a second.

AN^{IS}, *n.* An elegant red color, obtained from the pulp of the seed-vessel of a tropical tree.

AN^{IS}, *a.* Having a handle.

AN^{IS}, *a.* Pertaining to the goose kind.

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* To reply; to succeed; to witness for; to be accountable.

AN^{IS}, *v. i.* To speak in return to a call or question; to be equivalent to; to comply with; to act in return; to bear a due proportion to. [futation.]

AN^{IS}, *a.* A reply; return; con-

AN^{IS}, *a.* Suitable; accountable; like.

AN^{IS}, *n.* The quality of being answerable or correspondent. [ably; fitly.]

AN^{IS}, *ad.* Suitably; agree-

AN^{IS}, *n.* One who answers or replies. [new.]

ANT, *n.* A small industrious insect; a pismire. [new.]

ANT^{AC}, *n.* A remedy for sour-

ANT^{AC}, *n.* A remedy against the gout.

ANT^{AC}, *n.* An animal that feeds upon ants.

ANT^{AC}, *n.* *pl.* Young ants in little balls. [by ants.]

ANT^{AC}, *n.* A little hillock raised

ANT^{AC}, *n.* Opposition of action. [adversary.]

ANT^{AC}, *n.* An opponent; **ANT^{AC}**, *n.* *a.* Opposing; **ANT^{AC}**, *n.* acting in opposition. [sition.]

ANT^{AC}, *v. i.* To act in oppo-

ANT^{AC}, *n.* A figure which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense.

ANT^{AC}, *a.* Abating

ANT^{AC}, *a.* venereal appetite. [south pole.]

ANT^{AC}, *a.* Relating to the

ANT^{AC}, in compound words signifies before.

AN'TE, *n.* A pilaster.
AN'TA, *n.* A preceding act.
AN'TE-AL, *a.* Being before or in front. [war.]
†AN'TE BEL'LUM, [L.] Before the
AN'TE-CE-DI'NE-ous, *a.* Preceding in time. [before in time.]
AN'TE-CE'DE, *v. t.* To precede; to go
AN'TE-CE'DENCE, *n.* The act or state of preceding in time; precedence.
AN'TE-CE'DENT, *a.* Going before in time; foregoing; prior; *n.* what goes before as a noun.
AN'TE-CE'DENT-LY, *ad.* Before in time; previously.
AN'TE-CES'SOR, *n.* One who goes before; a leader. [ing to another.]
AN'TE-CHAM-BER, *n.* A room lead-
AN'TE-CHAP-EL, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or the body of it.
AN'TE-CIAN, (-ts'han,) *n.* One who lives under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator, but on the opposite side of the globe.
AN'TE-CUR'SOR, *n.* A forerunner.
AN'TE-DATE, *v. t.* To date a thing before the true time. [true time.]
AN'TE-DATE, *n.* A date before the
AN'TE-DI-LU'VIAL, *a.* Being be-
AN'TE-DI-LU'VIAN, *a.* fore the flood; in Noah's days.
AN'TE-DI-LU'VIAN, *n.* One who lived before the flood.
AN'TE-LOPE, *n.* The gazel, a genus of animals between the goat and the deer.
AN'TE-LU'EAN, *a.* Being before light in the morning; a term applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times of persecution, held before light in the morning.
AN'TE-ME-MI'DI-AN, *a.* Being before noon. [ing.]
AN'TE-MET'IC, *a.* Restraining vomit.
AN'TE-MUNDANE, *a.* Being before the creation.
AN'TEN'NÆ, *n. pl.* Prominent organs attached to the heads of insects, called feelers. [marriage.]
AN'TE-NUT'IAL, *a.* Being before
AN'TE-PAS'CHAL, (-pas'kal,) *a.* Being before Easter.
AN'TE-PAST, *n.* A foretaste.
AN'TE-PE-NULT, *n.* The last syllable but two. [last syllable but two.]
AN'TE-PE-NULTI-MATE, *a.* Of the
AN'TE-PO-SI'TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* In grammar, the placing of a word before another. [vicious; prior.]
AN'TE-RI-OR, *a.* Going before; pre-
AN'TE-RI-OR-I-TY, *n.* Priority in time. [another.]
AN'TE-ROOM, *n.* A room in front of
AN'THE'L-MIN'TIC, *a.* Good against worms.
AN'THEM, *n.* A holy or divine song.
AN'THEM, *n.* In botany, the summit of the stamen. [there.]
AN'THEM-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an-

AN-THEM-UM-ous, *a.* Producing anther.
AN-THO'LO-gy, *n.* A collection of flowers, or of poems; a discourse on flowers. [las.]
AN'THO-NY'S-FIRE, *n.* The erysip-
AN'THEA-CITE, *n.* A sort of hard coal. [anthracite.]
AN'THEA-CIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to
AN'THEAX, *n.* A carbuncle or malignant ulcer.
AN-THRO-POL-O-gy, *n.* A discourse on man, or the doctrine of the human body.
AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'ISM, *n.* The representation of deity under a human form.
AN-THRO-PO-PATHY, *n.* The affections of man, or the application of human passions to the Supreme Being.
AN-THRO-POPH'IA-gy, (-pof-a-je,) *n.* The feeding on human flesh.
AN'TI, in compound words signifies against. [alkaline.]
AN-TI-AC'ID, *a.* Opposing acidity;
AN'TIC, *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic.
AN'TIC, *n.* A buffoon, or merry-andrew. [Christ; the man of sin.]
AN-TI-CHRIST, *n.* One who opposes
AN-TI-CHRIS'TIAN, [-krist'yan,) *n.* An opposer of christianity.
AN-TI-CHRIS'TIAN, *a.* Opposing christianity.
AN-TI-CHRIS'TIAN-ISM, (-krist'yan-izm,) *n.* Opposition to christianity.
AN-TIC-I-PATE, *v. t.* To take before time; to prevent; to foresee; to foretaste. [fore; foretaste.]
AN-TIC-I-PAT'ION, *n.* A taking be-
AN-TIC-I-PAT-OR, *n.* One who anticipates. [time.]
AN-TIC-I-PA-TO-RY, *a.* Taking before
AN-TI-CLIMAX, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas become less striking at the close.
AN-TI-COR-RU-TION-AL, *a.* Opposed to the constitution.
AN-TI-COR-RU'GIOUS, *a.* Opposing contagion.
AN-TI-COR, *n.* Among *farriers*, an inflammation in a horse's throat.
AN-TI-COR-MET'IC, *a.* Injurious to beauty. [who opposes the court.]
AN-TI-CORRUPT'ER, (-kört'yur,) *n.* One
AN-TI-DO-TAL, *a.* Expelling; efficacious against. [or evil.]
AN-TI-DOTE, *n.* A remedy for poison
AN-TI-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.
AN-TI-FE'BRILE, or **AN-TI-FEB'RILE**, *a.* That has the quality of abating fever; *n.* a medicine having a tendency to cure fever.
AN-TI-O-gy, *n.* Contradiction between any words or passages of an author.
AN-TI-MI'NI-AE, *a.* Counteract-
AN-TI-MA-NA'E-AL, *a.* ing mad-ness. [to the ministry.]
AN-TI-MIN-IS-T'E-RI-AL, *a.* Opposed
AN-TI-MO-NARCH'IC-AL, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.

AN-TI-MO'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anti-mony. [antimony.]
AN-TI-MO'NI-AL, *n.* A preparation of
AN-TI-MO-NY, *a.* A metallic ore, a blackish mineral; also a metal of grayish white.
AN-TI-MO'NI-AN, *a.* Against the law, or good-works.
AN-TI-MO'NI-AN, *n.* One who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation. [of Antinomians.]
AN-TI-MO'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets
AN-TI-MO-NY, *a.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law.
AN-TI-PATH'AL, *a.* Opposing popery.
AN-TI-PATH'IC, *a.* Opposing
AN-TI-PATH'IC-AL, *a.* papacy, or popery. [palsy.]
AN-TI-PATH-LYT'IC, *a.* Opposing
AN-TI-PATH'TIC, *a.* Having a
AN-TI-PATH'TIC-AL, *a.* natural aversion.
AN-TI-PATHY, *n.* Natural aversion.
AN-TI-PATH'TIC, *a.* Not patriotic.
AN-TI-PE-DO-BAPTIST, *n.* One who is opposed to the baptism of infants. [acting infection.]
AN-TI-PES-T-LENTIAL, *a.* Counter-
AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIC, (-fio-jis'tik,) *a.* Counteracting a phlogistic tendency.
ANTI-PH'O-NAL, (-tif,) *a.* Pertain-
AN-TI-PHON'IC, (-fon,) *a.* ing to alternate singing.
ANTI-PH'O-NY, (-tifo-ne,) *n.* The answer of one choir to another in singing. [antipodes.]
ANTI-PH'O-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the
AN-TIP-TOSIS, *n.* In grammar, putting one case for another.
AN-TI-PODE, *n. pl.* ANTIPODES, (an'ti-pôde or an'ti-pô-dê,) *n.* One living on the opposite side of the globe. [popedom.]
AN-TI-PÔPE, *n.* One who usurps the
AN-TI-PÔRT, *n.* An outer gate or door. [prelacy.]
AN-TI-PRE-LAT'IC-AL, *a.* Adverse to
AN-TI-PRIEST, *n.* An opposer or enemy of priests or priesthood.
AN-TI-QUA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to antiquity. As a noun, this is used for antiquary. [antiquity.]
AN-TI-QUA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Love of
AN-TI-QUA-RY, *n.* One versed in antiquities. [lete, old or void.]
AN-TI-QUATE, *v. t.* To make obso-
AN-TI-QUA'TED, *pp. or a.* Grown old, or out of fashion; obsolete; out of use.
AN-TI-QUA', (an-teek') *a.* Ancient; old; *n.* in general, any thing very old; a remnant of antiquity; relic.
AN-TI-QUA'NESS, (-teek,) *n.* Antiquity; old state. [age.]
AN-TI-QU-I-TY, *n.* Old times; great
AN-TI-REV-O-LU'TION-ARY, *a.* Opposing revolution. [ing scurry.]
AN-TI-SCOR-BUT'IC, *a.* Counteract-
AN-TI-SCRIPTU-AL, (-skript'yur-) *a.* Not in accordance with the sacred scriptures.

AN-TI-CI-I, (an-tis e-i,) *n. pl.* [Gr.] People dwelling on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in different directions.

AN-TI-SER-TIS, *a.* Opposing putrefaction. [slavery.]

AN-TI-SER-V, *n.* Opposition to **AN-TI-SER-MODIS**, *a.* Opposing spam.

AN-TI-TRO-PH, *n.* Mutual conversion; part of a song or dance performed by turning contrary to the strophe.

AN-TI-STRO-PHIC, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the antistrophe.

AN-TITH'E-SIS, *n. pl.* **ANTI-THESES**. [Gr. *Ἀντιθέσις*.] A figure in rhetoric which presents two subjects in opposition to each other; opposition of words for sentiments; contrast.

AN-TI-THE-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to **AN-TI-THE-TIC-AL**, antitheses.

AN-TI-TRI-NI-TY-RI-AN, *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the trinity.

AN-TI-TRI-NI-TY-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Opposition to the doctrine of the trinity.

AN-TI-TYPE, *n.* That which answers to a type. The paschal lamb was a type of which Christ is the antitype. [horn.]

ANTI-LER, *n.* A branch of an animal's

ANTI-LER-AD, (ant'lerd,) *a.* Furnished with horns.

AN-TON-O-MI-SIA, *n.* The use of the name of some office or dignity for the name of the person; as *his majesty* is used for the king. [work.]

AN-VIL, *n.* An iron block for smith's

ANX-I-E-TY, (ang-si'e-ty,) *n.* Solicitude; concern about some future event. [solicitous.]

ANXI-OUS, (ank'shus,) *a.* Greatly

ANXI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With solicitude.

ANXI-OUS-NESS, *a.* Great solicitude.

ANY, (en'ny,) *a.* Every; whoever; whatever; either.

A-ONI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia in Boeotia.

A-O-NIST, *n.* A tense in Greek, expressing indeterminate time.

A-ORTA, *n.* The great artery from the heart.

A-ORTAL, *a.* Pertaining to the **A-ORTIC**, *a.* ta or great artery.

A-ORIC, *ad.* Quickly; hastily; speedily; fast.

AP-AB-DU, *n.* Abduction; a kind of argument; progress from one proposition to another. [aside.]

A-PART, *ad.* Separately; distinctly;

A-PART-MENT, *n.* A part of a house; a room. [insensible.]

A-PATHETIC, *a.* Void of feeling;

A-PATHY, *n.* A want of passion or feeling. [simpleton.]

APR, *n.* A kind of monkey; mimic;

APR, *v. t.* To imitate as an ape; to mimic. [digestion.]

A-PRAY, *n.* A want of regular

A-PRAY-ENT, *a.* Opening; deobstruent.

A-PRAY-TIVE, *a.* That has the power of opening.

A-PRITION, *n.* Act of opening.

APRER-TURE, *n.* An open place; opening; hole.

A-PRER-AL-OUS, *a.* Having no petals.

APRES, *n. pl.* **APRESSES**, *L. pl.* **APRICES**, The top or summit.

A-PHELI-ON, (-fel'yan,) *n.* The point in a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

A-PHER-E-SIS, (-a-fer'e-sis,) *n.* The

A-PHER-E-SIS, (-a-fer'e-sis,) } taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. [apha.]

APH-IDI-O-ROUS, *a.* Devouring the

APHIO-ON, (af'io-ne,) *a.* A loss of voice. [or precept in few words.]

APHO-RISM, (af'o-rizm,) *n.* A maxim

APHO-RIST, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

APHO-RISTIC, *a.* Having the

APHO-RISTIC-AL, } form of an aphorism. [form of aphorisms.]

APHO-RISTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the

APH-RO-DI-SI-AE, *a.* Exciting

APH-RO-DI-SI-AE-AL, } venereal desire.

APH-THONG, (afthong,) *n.* A letter, or combination of letters, having no sound. [of leaves, as the rush.]

APHYL-LOUS, (af'il-us,) *a.* Destitute

APHI-AN, *n.* A place where bees are kept. [for each.]

A-PIOR, *ad.* To each one's share;

APISH, *a.* Simple; silly; foppish; affected. [foolishly.]

APISH-LY, *ad.* In an apish manner;

APISH-NESS, *n.* Buffoonery; foolery; foppery. [Revelation.]

A-PO-CALYPS, *n.* The book of

A-PO-CALYPTIC, *a.* Containing revelation.

A-PO-CO-PATE, *v. t.* To cut off or omit the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-PO-CO-PE, *n.* The omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-PO-CRY-PHA, *n.* Books of doubtful authority. [uncertain.]

A-PO-CRY-PHAL, *a.* Not canonical;

A-PO-CRUSTIC, *a.* Astringent; repelling.

A-P-O-DAL, *a.* Having no feet. [feet.]

A-P-ODM, *n.* An animal that has no

A-P-O-DICTIC, *a.* Evident be-

A-P-O-DICTIC-AL, } yond contradiction. [similitude.]

A-P-O-D-O-SIS, *n.* The application of a

A-P-O-D-ES, *n.* The point in a planet's orbit most distant from the earth.

A-POLL-YON, *n.* The destroyer.

A-POL-O-GETIC, *a.* Defending; excusing; lessening. [apology.]

A-POL-O-GIST, *n.* One who makes an

A-POL-O-GIZE, *v. t.* To plead for; to defend. [teaching moral truth.]

A-P-O-LOGUE, (ap'o-log,) *n.* A fable

A-POL-O-GY, *n.* A defense; excuse; justification.

A-P-OPH-THONG, (ap'o-them,) *a.* A

A-P-OPH-THONG, } short sententious instructive remark.

A-P-O-PLECTIC, *a.* Belonging to an apoplexy. [affects the brain.]

A-P-O-PLEX-Y, *n.* A disorder that

A-P-O-PH-A, *n.* In rhetoric, a doubting where to begin.

A-POSTAT-AY, *n.* A falling from faith or profession; desertion from a party.

A-POSTATE, *n.* One that forsakes his religion; *a.* falling from his faith; false.

A-POSTAT-IZE, *v. t.* To abandon one's faith, party, church or profession.

A-POST-MATE, *v. t.* To form into an abscess, and fill with pus.

A-POST-MATION, *n.* The process of ripening to pus.

A-POST-ME-A-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to an abscess, or apostome.

A-POST-MERE, *n.* An abscess; a sore filled with purulent matter.

A-POST-MI-SI-ON, [L.] From the effect to the cause.

A-POST-LE, (a-pos'l,) *n.* A messenger to preach the gospel; a disciple of Christ. [apostle.]

A-POSTLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of an

A-POSTO-LATE, *n.* The office of an apostle.

A-PO-S-TOLIC, } *a.* Delivered by

A-PO-S-TOLIC-AL, } the apostles.

A-PO-S-TOLIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of the apostles.

A-POSTRO-PHE, *n.* In rhetoric, a digressive address, or a short address introduced into a discourse directed to some person different from the party to which the main discourse is directed; a turning the course of speech; contraction of words by the omission of a letter or letters, designated by a comma (',) [apostrophe.]

A-P-O-STRO-PHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an

A-POSTRO-PHIC, *v. t.* To address by an apostrophe.

A-POTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* A compounder of drugs for medicinal uses.

A-P-O-THEOM, (-them,) *n.* A remarkable saying; a maxim.

A-P-O-THEO-MATIC, } *a.* Being in

A-P-O-THEO-MATIC-AL, } the manner of an apothegm.

A-P-O-THE-O-SIS, *n.* A deification; the placing of a person among the heathen deities.

A-P-O-THE-O-SIZE, *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity.

A-PO-T-O-ME, *n.* In music, the difference between a greater and lesser semitone, and in mathematics, between two incommensurable quantities. [boiling plants.]

A-P-O-TEM, *n.* A decoction made by

A-P-O-TEM-IC-AL, *a.* Like a decoction. [dispirit.]

A-PALL, *v. t.* To fright so as to

A-PALL-ING, *ppr.* Striking with terror; *a.* adapted to depress courage.

A-PAN-ACH, *n.* Lands for the maintenance of a prince.

AP-PA-RĪ-TUS, *n.*; *pl.* APPARATUS. Tools; furniture; equipage.
 AP-PARĒL, *n.* Clothing; clothes; raiment; dress. [to adorn.
 AP-PARĒL, *v. t.* To deck; to dress;
 AP-PARĒL-RD, (*par'eld*), *pp.* Cloth-
 ed; furnished with dress.
 AP-PĀRĒT, *a.* Visible; evident;
 plain; open.
 AP-PĀRĒT-LT, *ed.* Visibly; evi-
 dently; in appearance only.
 AP-PA-RĪ-TION, (*riah'un*), *n.* In a
general sense, an appearance;
 ghost; vision.
 AP-PĀRĪ-TOR, *n.* An officer in the
 ecclesiastical courts.
 AP-PĒAL, *n.* Removal of a cause
 from a lower to a higher court;
 reference to a witness.
 AP-PĒAL, *v. t. or i.* To remove from
 a lower to a higher court; to call
 to witness; to accuse.
 AP-PĒAL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be ap-
 pealed, or called to answer by
 appeal. [seem; to look.
 AP-PĒAN, *v. t.* To be in sight; to
 AP-PĒAN-ACH, *n.* A coming in
 sight; thing seen; semblance;
 likelihood; show; entrance.
 AP-PĒAR-ING, *n.* A coming in sight.
 AP-PĒAS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be ap-
 peased or quieted, calmed or paci-
 fied. [of being appeasable.
 AP-PĒAS-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality
 AP-PĒASE, (*ap-pēze*), *v. t.* To quiet;
 to pacify; to calm.
 AP-PĒAS-ER, *n.* One who pacifies.
 AP-PĒASE-MENT, *n.* Act of appeasing.
 AP-PĒELANT, *n.* A person who ap-
 peals. [peals.
 AP-PĒELATE, *a.* Belonging to ap-
 peal. AP-PĒEL-TION, *n.* A name; title;
 term; address; denomination.
 AP-PĒUL-A-TIVE, *a.* Common to
 many; general. [whole species.
 AP-PĒUL-A-TIVE, *n.* The name of a
 AP-PĒEL-ER, *n.* The defendant in
 appeal. [peal.
 AP-PĒEL-ON, *n.* The plaintiff in ap-
 peal. AP-PĒND, *v. t.* To hang or join to;
 to hang on.
 AP-PĒND-AGE, *n.* Something added.
 AP-PĒNDANT, *a.* Hanging to; an-
 nexed; *n.* that which belongs to
 another thing.
 AP-PĒND-IX, *n.*; *pl.* APPENDICES,
pl. AP-PĒND-ICES. An addi-
 tion; a supplement.
 AP-PĒR-TIN, *v. i.* To belong,
 whether by right, nature, or ap-
 pointment; to relate.
 AP-PĒR-TENCE, *n.* Sensual desire;
 AP-PĒR-TEN-CE, *n.* a tendency in
 organized matter to unite with,
 or select particles of matter.
 AP-PĒ-TI-BIL-ITY, *n.* A desirable
 state or quality.
 AP-PĒ-TI-BLE, *a.* Desirable; pleas-
 ing; engaging.
 AP-PĒ-TITE, *n.* A desire of food, or
 other sensual gratification; eager-
 ness; longing.
 AP-PĒUD, *v. t.* [*pl. applaude*.] To

praise; to commend by clapping
 hands; to extol. [praised.
 AP-PLAUD-ED, *pp.* Commended;
 AP-PLAUD-ER, *n.* One who praises
 or commends. [tion; credit.
 AP-PLAUSE, *n.* Praise; commenda-
 tion; (*appl*), [*Sax. appl*] Fruit;
 the pupil of the eye. [plied.
 AP-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be ap-
 plied. AP-PLI-ANCE, *n.* The act of apply-
 ing, or the thing applied.
 AP-PLI-CA-BIL-ITY, *n.* The quality
 AP-PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, } of being ap-
 plicable. [plied; suitable.
 AP-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be ap-
 plied. AP-PLI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In such a man-
 ner that it may be applied.
 AP-PLI-CANT, *n.* One who applies;
 a petitioner.
 AP-PLI-CATE, *n.* A right line drawn
 across a curve, so as to be bisected
 by the diameter.
 AP-PLI-CATION, *n.* Act of applying;
 the thing applied; close study.
 AP-PLI-CATIVE, *a.* That applies.
 AP-PLI-ER, *n.* One who applies.
 AP-PLI-IT, *v. t.* [*pl. applica*.] To lay
 on; to use or employ for a par-
 ticular purpose; to fix the mind;
 to address or direct; to betake;
 to make application; *v. i.* to suit
 or to agree.
 AP-PO-UI-A-TŪ-RA, (*ap-pod-je-a-
 tū'ra*), *n.* [*It.*] A small note in
 music, between the other notes,
 directing an easy movement.
 AP-POINT, *v. t.* To fix upon;
 to determine; to settle; to name
 and commission to an office.
 AP-POINT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be
 appointed.
 AP-POINT-ER, *n.* A person appointed.
 AP-POINT-ER, *n.* One who appoints.
 AP-POINT-MENT, *n.* An order; salary;
 post; designation to office.
 AP-PORTION, *v. t.* To divide or part
 out; to assign.
 AP-PORTION-MENT, *n.* A dividing
 into shares or portions.
 AP-PO-SITE, *a.* Proper; suitable;
 well adapted to. [suitably.
 AP-PO-SITE-LY, *ad.* Properly; fitly;
 AP-PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; suit-
 ableness.
 AP-PO-SITION, (*sih'un*), *n.* A put-
 ting to; an addition.
 AP-PRĪ-AL, *n.* A valuation by
 authority; an appraisement.
 AP-PRĪ-ER, *See* APPRI-ER.
 AP-PRĪ-ER, *n.* One who values;
 appropriately, a person appointed
 and sworn to fix the value of
 goods and estates. [MENT.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-MENT, *n.* *See* APPRI-
 SE-MENT. AP-PRĪ-SHA-BLE, (*prī'sha-
 ble*), *a.* That may be estimated.
 AP-PRĪ-SHA-BLE, (*prī'shāble*), *v. t.*
 To value; to set a value on; *v. i.*
 To rise in value.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ATION, *n.* The act of
 valuing; a just valuation or es-
 timate.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ER, *v. t.* To seize; to

understand; to fear; to enter-
 tain suspicion of future evil.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ER, *n.* A conceiver; a
 thinker. [apprehended.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ER-SHIP, *n.* That may be
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ER-SHIP, *n.* Conception;
 suspicion; fear; an imperfect
 idea. [sible.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ER-SHIP, *n.* Fearful; sen-
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ER-SHIP, *n.* The qual-
 ity of being apprehensive; fear-
 fulness.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ER-SHIP, *n.* [*Fr. apprenti*]. One
 bound to learn a trade; *v. t.* to
 bind out as an apprentice.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ER-SHIP, *n.* The time an
 apprentice serves. In *England*
 the time is seven years. In
Paris the time is five years; the
 service or condition of an appren-
 tice. [notice to
 AP-PRĪ-SE, *v. t.* To inform; to give
 AP-PRĪ-SE, (*prīz*), *pp.* Informed;
 notified. [by authority.
 AP-PRĪ-SE, *v. t.* To set a value on
 AP-PRĪ-SE, (*prīz*), *pp.* Valued by
 authorized persons. [authority.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-MENT, *n.* A valuation by
 AP-PRĪ-SE, *n.* One appointed to
 set a value on.
 AP-PRĪ-SE, *v. i.* [*Fr. approcher*].
 To draw near; to come up to;
 to approximate. [near.
 AP-PRĪ-SE, *n.* The act of drawing
 AP-PRĪ-SE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be
 approached. [approached.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-LESS, *a.* That can not be
 AP-PRĪ-SE, *v. t.* To express ap-
 probation.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-TION, *n.* The act of ap-
 proving; a liking; attestation;
 support.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-TO-RY, } *a.* Approving;
 AP-PRĪ-SE-TIVE, } containing ap-
 probation. [appropriated.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be
 AP-PRĪ-SE-TO-RY, *v. t.* To set apart
 for a certain purpose, or for one's
 self. [apart; assigned.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ATE, *a.* Peculiar; set
 AP-PRĪ-SE-I-TE, *pp.* or *a.* Assigned
 to a particular one.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ATE-NESS, *n.* Suitable-
 ness; fitness.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-I-TION, *n.* An applica-
 tion to some particular use or
 meaning.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-I-TOR, *n.* One who has
 an appropriated benefice.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of ap-
 probation. [mendation.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-AL, *n.* Appropriation; com-
 AP-PRĪ-SE, (*prīv*), *v. t.* To like,
 or allow of; to render one's self
 worthy; to justify; to prove; to
 show.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ING, *pp.* Liking; allow-
 ing; commending; *a.* yielding
 approbation.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-ER, *n.* One who approves.
 AP-PRĪ-SE-I-TATE, *v. t.* and *i.* To
 come near; to approach; to cause
 to approach.

ARA

ARC

ARE

AP-PROX-I-MÁ'TION, *n.* A near approach.
AP-PROX-I-MÁ-TIVE, *a.* That approaches. [against.
AP-PULSÉ, *n.* The act of striking
AP-PULSION, (-pul'shun), *n.* A striking against by a moving body.
AP-PURTER-ANCE, *n.* That which belongs or relates to something else. [by right.
AP-PURTER-ANT, *a.* Belonging to
AP'RI-ÉOT, *n.* A fine kind of stone fruit. [year.
AP'RIL, *n.* The fourth month of the
AP'RIL-FOOL, *n.* One who suffers an imposition on the first day of April. [to the effect.
À'RI-S'É-ÁI, [L.] From the cause
À'RON, (â'purn), *n.* A part of dress worn before.
À'RON-ED, (â'purnd,) *a.* Wearing, or having an apron.
À'RON-MAN, *n.* A laboring man.
AP'RO-PÊS, (ap'ro-po,) *ad.* [Fr.] By the way; seasonably; to the purpose.
AP'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **APSIDES**, [Gr.] Two points in a planet's orbit, at the least and the greatest distance from the sun or earth; a dome.
APT, *a.* Fit; ready; qualified; inclined; tending.
ARTER-AL, *a.* A term applied to buildings which have no columns along the sides, but only in front.
ARTER-OUS, *a.* Destitute of wings.
ART-I-TUDE, *n.* Fitness; tendency; disposition. [aptitude.
ART-I-TÛ'DIN-AL, *a.* Containing
ART'LY, *ad.* Properly; fitly; readily; wittily.
APT'NESS, *n.* Fitness; readiness.
ARTOTÉ, *n.* A noun having no distinction of cases. [combustible.
A-Ï'FÏOUS, *a.* Resisting fire; in-
À'QUA FORTIS, *n.* Nitric acid.
À'QUA RE'ÔI-A, *n.* A mixture of nitric and muriatic acid.
+A-QUÍ'RI-US, *n.* [L.] The water-bearer, the eleventh sign in the zodiac. [watery.
A-QUÁ-TIC, *a.* Living in water;
À'QUA-TINT'A, *n.* A method of etching on copper by means of aqua-fortis. [spirit.
À'QUA VITÆ, *n.* [L.] Brandy.
AQ'US-DUCT, (ak'we-duk,) *n.* A conveyance for water; pipe.
À'QUE-OUS, *a.* Watery; consisting of water.
À'QUE-OUS-NESS, *n.* A watery quality.
AQ'UI-LINE, *a.* Like an eagle or its beak; hooked.
ARAB, *n.* A native of Arabia.
ARÁ-BESQUE, (arâ-besk,) *a.* In the manner of the Arabians.
A-RÁ-BI-AN, { Pertaining to
ARÁ-BIC, { Arabia.
ARÁ-BIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians. [ing; plowed.
ARÁ-BLE, *a.* Fit for tillage or plow-
A-RÁ'NE-OUS, *a.* Like a cobweb, or spider.

A'M-BA-LIST, *n.* A cross-bow.
 A'M'I-TRE, *n.* An umpire; one who
 arbitrates. [pendent.
 A'M'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Arbitrary; de-
 A'M'I-TA-MENT, *n.* Will; determin-
 ation; award of arbitrators.
 A'M'I-TA-RIAL, *ad.* By will only;
 absolutely.
 A'M'I-TA-RT, *a.* Absolute; des-
 potic; governed or dictated by
 will only.
 A'M'I-TA-TE, *v. i. or t.* To hear and
 judge as an arbitrator.
 A'M'I-TA'TION, *n.* Reference of a
 controversy to persons chosen by
 the parties; a hearing before ar-
 bitrators; award.
 A'M'I-TA-TON, *n.* A person chosen
 by a party to decide a controversy;
 one who has the sovereign right
 to judge and control.
 A'M'I-TRESS, *n.* A female arbiter.
 A'M'SON, *n.* A bower; a seat shaded
 with trees.
 A'R-BO-ROUS, } *a.* Belonging to
 A'R-BO-ROUS, } trees.
 A'R-BO-RES'CENT, *n.* The figure of
 a tree. [tree.
 A'R-BO-RES'CENT, *a.* Resembling a
 shrub. [judge of trees.
 A'R-BO-RIST, *a.* A naturalist in, or
 A'R-BO-RIS'TION, *n.* The appear-
 ance of a plant in minerals.
 A'R-BO-RIZE, *v. t.* To form the ap-
 pearance of a plant in a mineral.
 A'R-BUS-CLE, (Ar'bus-l.) *n.* A dwarf
 tree.
 A'R-BUS'EU-LAR, *a.* Resembling a
 shrub; having the figure of small
 trees. [shrubs.
 A'R-BUS'IVE, *a.* Covered with
 A'R-BUS'UM, *n.* A copse of shrubs
 or small trees.
 ARC, *n.* Part of a circle.
 ARC'ADE, *n.* A continuation of
 arches; a long arch. [a secret.
 +AR-CI'NUM, *n.; pl.* ARCANAE. [L.]
 ARCH, *a.* Used in composition; chief;
 notorious; waggish; shrewd.
 ARCH, *a.* A curve line, or part of
 a circle; any work in that form,
 or covered by an arch.
 ARCH, *v. t. or i.* To form an arch.
 ARCH-E-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating
 to archaeology.
 ARCH-E-O-LOG-Y, *n.* A discourse on
 antiquity; learning pertaining to
 antiquity.
 ARCH-E-O-LOG-IST, *n.* One versed
 in antiquity.
 ARCH-A-ISM, (Ark'a-izm,) *n.* An an-
 cient or obsolete word or expres-
 sion. [highest order.
 ARCH-AN'GEL, *n.* An angel of the
 ARCH-AN'GELS, *a.* Belonging to
 archangels. [tate.
 ARCH-A-POS'TATE, *n.* The chief apos-
 tate.
 ARCH-BISH'OP, *n.* A chief bishop.
 ARCH-BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* The jurisdic-
 tion, place or diocese of an arch-
 bishop.
 ARCH-BI'SION, (-ds'kn.) *n.* An eccle-
 siastical province; a diocese.

classical dignity next in rank below a bishop.
 ARCH-DEACON-Y, } n. The office
 ARCH-DEACON-SHIP, } of an arch-
 deacon.
 ARCH-DUCHESS, n. A grand duchess.
 ARCH-DUX, n. A grand duke; a chief prince. [archduke.
 ARCH-DUCAL, a. Pertaining to an
 ARCH'D, (Arkh.) pp. or a. Bent in
 form of an arch; vaulted.
 ARCHER, n. One who shoots with a
 bow. [with a bow
 ARCHERY, n. The art of shooting
 ARCHERYAL, a. Belonging to the
 original.
 ARCH-TYPE, n. The original; a
 pattern; a model from which any
 thing is made.
 ARCH-FLIND, n. The chief of fiends.
 ARCH-EPISCOPAL, a. Belonging
 to an archbishop.
 ARCHIMEDEAN, a. Pertaining to
 Archimedes.
 ARCHITECT, n. A chief builder; a
 contriver. [architecture.
 ARCHITECTIVE, a. Belonging to
 ARCHITECTONIC, } a. Of or
 ARCHITECTONICAL, } relating
 to an architect. [architect.
 ARCHITRESS, n. A female
 ARCHITURAL, a. Pertaining
 to building.
 ARCHITECTURE, (Ark'tekt-yur.)
 n. The science or art of building.
 ARCHITRY, n. That part of the
 entablature which lies immediately
 on the column.
 ARCHIVES, (Ark'tvz.) n. Records;
 a place used for records.
 ARCHIVIST, n. The keeper of
 archives. [of a vault.
 ARCH-VOLT, n. The inner contour
 ARCHNESS, n. Shrewdness; cunning.
 ARCHON, n. A chief magistrate in
 ARCHPRESBYTER, n. A chief pres-
 byter.
 ARCHPRIEST, n. A chief priest.
 ARCTIC, a. Northern; lying far
 north.
 ARCTIC, a. Bent like a bow.
 ARCTICION, n. A bending; con-
 vexity. [heat.
 ARDENCY, n. Eagerness; zeal;
 ARDENT, a. Hot; fierce; zealous;
 affectionate. [tionately.
 ARDENTLY, ad. Zealously; affec-
 ARDOR, n. Warmth; fervency;
 affection.
 ARDUOUS, (Ardu-yu-us.) a. Difficult;
 hard to attain; laborious.
 ARDUOUSNESS, n. Difficulty and
 laboriousness.
 ARE, (Ar.) The plural of the sub-
 stantive verb to be, but from an
 obsolete root.
 ARE-A, n. The superficial contents
 of a thing; any inclosed space or
 open surface. [ing; dryness.
 ARE-ACTION, n. The act of dry-
 +A-ENNA, n. [L.] An open space of
 ground for combatants; hence:

Figuratively, any place of public contest or exertion.
AR-ə-ni'ci-ous, (-nā'hus), *a.* Sandy; consisting of sand.
AR-ə-nō-s, *a.* Sandy; full of sand.
AR-ē'o-lā, *n.* The colored circle round the nipple, or round the postule.
AR-ə-on'ə-rē, *n.* An instrument to measure the specific gravity of fluids.
AR-ə-on'ə-tray, *n.* The measuring or art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
AR-ə-o'ā-dīz, (-jīte), *n.* A member of the Areopagus.
AR-ə-o'ā-gus, *n.* A sovereign or supreme court of ancient Athens.
AR-ə-ot'i-ē, *a.* Attenuating; making thin.
AR'gāl, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar.
AR'gēnt, *a.* Silvery; white; bright.
AR'gēnt, *n.* The white color on a coat of arms, designed to represent silver, or purity.
AR'gēnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to silver.
AR'gēnt-īf'ē-ous, *a.* Producing silver.
AR'gēnt-īwē, *a.* Like silver.
AR'gīl, (Ar'jīl), *n.* Pure clay.
AR-ē-l-l'ci-ous, *a.* Partaking of the properties of clay. [*clay*.]
AR-ē-l-l'f'ē-ous, *a.* Producing *AR-ē-l-l'f'ē-ous*, *a.* Partaking of clay.
AR'ēlve, (Ar'jive), *a.* Used for the Greeks in general.
AR'gō-nūt, *n.* One of the persons who sailed with Jason, in the Argo, in search of the golden fleece, from Argos to Colchia.
AR-ə-nūt'i-ē, *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts.
AR'gō-vt, *n.* A large merchantman.
AR'ōtē, *v. i.* or *v. t.* To debate or discuss; to reason; to draw inferences from premises.
AR'gū-rē, *n.* A disputar; reasoner.
AR'gū-mēt, *n.* Reason alleged to induce belief; debate; a summary of contents. [*gument*.]
AR-ē-mēt'al, *a.* Belonging to *AR-ē-mēt'al-tion*, *n.* Reasoning; the process or art of reasoning.
AR-ē-mēt'al-tive, *a.* Containing argument.
†AR-ē-mēt'um ad hōm'i-nēm, [*L.*] An argument which derives its force from its personal application to an antagonist.
AR'gūs, *n.* A fabulous being with a hundred eyes.
AR'ā, *n.* [*L.*] An air or tune.
AR'ā-n, *n.* One who holds Christ to be a created being; *a.* pertaining to *arianism*. [*vinity of Christ*.]
AR'ā-n-ism, *n.* A denial of the divinity of Christ.
AR'id, *a.* Dry; parched up with heat.
AR'id-ty, *n.* Dryness.
AR'id-ness, *n.* Dryness.
AR'ā-rē, *n.* The ram, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. [*tune*.]
†AR-ē-t'ā, [*L.*] A short air or *AR-ē-t'ā*, *v. t.* To butt as a ram.

AR-ē-t'ā-tion, *n.* A battering with a ram.
AR'ōt'ē, (Ar'ōtē), *ad.* In order; without mistake; rightly; duly.
AR'ōtē, *v. t.* *pret.* arose; *pp.* arisen. To rise; to get up; to mount up; to appear; to revive from death.
†AR-ē'ā, [*L.*] Light; airy.
AR-ē-to'ā-ct, *n.* A government by nobles.
AR-ē-to'ē-rat or **AR-ē-to'ē-rat**, *n.* One who favors aristocracy.
AR-ē-to'ē-rat'ē, *a.* Pertaining to aristocracy.
AR-ē-to'ē-rat'ē-al, *ing* to or partaking of aristocracy.
AR-ē-to'ē-rat'ē-an, *n.* A follower of Aristotle; *a.* pertaining to Aristotle.
AR'ith-man-ct or **AR-ēth'man-ct**, *n.* Divination by the use of numbers. [*computation*.]
AR-ēth'mēt'ē, *n.* The science of *AR-ēth'mēt'ē-al*, *a.* According to arithmetic. [*of arithmetic*.]
AR-ēth'mēt'ē-al-ty, *ad.* By means of arithmetic.
AR-ēth'mēt'ē-t'ic, (-t'ish'an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.
AR'ē, *n.* [*Fr. arde*; *L.*, *Sp.*, *Por.* and *It. arde*.] A lumber vessel; a ship; chest.
AR'ē, [*Sax.*, *D.*, *Ger.*, *Sw.* and *Dan. arm*.] *Figuratively*, power; might; as the secular arm; a limb of the body; branch; inlet.
AR'ē, *v. t.* or *t.* To furnish with, or take up arms. [*of war*.]
AR-ē'ā-dā, *n.* A large fleet of ships.
AR-ē'ā-mēt, *n.* A land or naval force. [*skill in arms*.]
AR-ē'ā-rum, *n.* Armor; defense; *AR-ē'ā-rū-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia. [*can hold*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n.* As much as the arms *AR-ē'ā-rū-ous*, *a.* Bearing arms.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *a.* Of or resembling a bracelet.
AR-ē'ā-rū, (*Ar-ē'ā-rū*), *n.* One who denies predestination, and holds to free will and universal redemption. [*Arminians*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū-ism, *n.* The tenets of *AR-ē'ā-rū-ence*, *n.* Power of arms.
AR-ē'ā-rū-ent, *a.* Powerful in arms; warlike. [*a truce*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū-ent, *n.* A cessation of arms; *AR-ē'ā-rū*, *n.* A small arm of the sea; a bracelet. [*body*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n.* Defensive arms for the *AR-ē'ā-rū-ent*, *n.* One who carries the arms of another.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n.* A person that makes or sells arms.
AR-ē'ā-rū-al, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the escutcheon of a family.
AR-ē'ā-rū-ē, *a.* Designating the north-western part of France. [*armor*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n.* A repository of arms; *AR-ē'ā-rū*, *n.* The hollow under the shoulder. [*signs armorial*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n.* Weapons; war; *en-AR-ē'ā-rū*, *n.* A body of armed men; great number. [*quality in plants*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū, [*Gr.*] The fragrant

AR-ē'ā-rū, *a.* Spicy; fragrant.
AR-ē'ā-rū-ē, *n. pl.* Spices or perfumes.
AR-ē'ā-rū-ē, *v. t.* To impregnate with sweet odors or aroma.
AR-ē'ā-rū-ē, *a.* Fragrant; spicy.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *pret.* of *AR-ē'ā-rū*. [*about*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū, *prep.* and *ad.* In a circle; *AR-ē'ā-rū*, *v. t.* To awaken suddenly; to excite; to animate; to rouse.
†AR-ē'ā-rū, (Ar-ped'jē-o), *n.* [*It.*] The distinct sound of the notes of a chord, or an instrument, with the voice.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n.* A French measure of land; a little less than the English acre. [*merely used*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū-ē, *n.* A hand-gun for *AR-ē'ā-rū-ē*, (Ar'kwe-bus-er'), *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse. [*nut*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n.* The spirit of the cocoa-
AR-ē'ā-rū, (Ar-rā-ē'), *v. t.* [*Nor. arrearer*.] To call, or set to answer in a court; to accuse.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n.* Arraignment.
AR-ē'ā-rū-mēt, *n.* The act of *AR-ē'ā-rū-mēt*, *n.* The act of arraignment. [*put in place*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū-mēt, *v. t.* To set in order; to *AR-ē'ā-rū-mēt*, *n.* A putting in order; orderly disposition; final settlement; classification of facts relating to a subject; as the Linnean *AR-ē'ā-rū-mēt*, *n.* One who puts in order. [*riously*; wicked.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *a.* Very bad; vile; *AR-ē'ā-rū*, *n.* Tapestry; hangings of tapestry.
AR-ē'ā-rū, (Ar-rē'), *n.* Order of men for battle; dress; the *AR-ē'ā-rū*, *n.* The impanneling of a jury, or the jury impanelled.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *v. t.* To put in order; to dress; to impanel; to envelop; to dispose.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n. sing.* That which is *AR-ē'ā-rū*, *n. pl.* behind in payment. [*unpaid*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū-ē, *n.* The part of a debt *AR-ē'ā-rū-ē, *a.* Erect; attentive as a hearer.
AR-ē'ā-rū-tious, (-t'ish'us), *a.* Snatched away; crept in privily.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *v. t.* [*Fr. arrete*, for *arrest*.] To seize by warrant; to stop; to hinder.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n.* A seizure by warrant; stop; hindrance; stay of judgment after verdict.
AR-ē'ā-rū-tion, *n.* Restraint; seizure; hindrance. [*foreign court*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū, (Ar-rē'), *n.* An edict of a *AR-ē'ā-rū*, (Ar-rē'), *n.* The last body of an army now called *AR-ē'ā-rū*, *n.* An act of smiling. [*to a place*.]
AR-ē'ā-rū, *n.* The act of coming *AR-ē'ā-rū*, *n.* A company arriving; arrival.
AR-ē'ā-rū, *v. t.* To reach a place.
AR-ē'ā-rū, (Ar-rē'), *pp.* of *AR-ē'ā-rū*.*

AR-no-GANON, *n.* Haughtiness; presumption. [celled.]
AR-no-GANT, *a.* Haughty; self-con-
AR-no-GANT-LY, *ad.* Haughtily; very proudly. [to assume; to take.]
AR-no-GATE, *v. t.* To claim unjustly;
AR-no-GATION, *n.* The act of as-
 suming unjustly. [claims.]
AR-no-GA-TIVE, *a.* Making undue
 + **AR-non-DISE-MENT**, (*ar-non-dis-*
maang.) *n.* [Fr.] A circuit; a dis-
 trict. [ing.]
AR-no-STION, (*-rōzhua*.) *n.* A gnaw.
AR-noW, *n.* A weapon to be shot
 from a bow.
AR-noW-ROOT, *n.* A genus of plants,
 one of which yields a starch very
 nutritive. [ing arrows.]
AR-noW-Y, *a.* Consisting of, or hav-
AR-no-NAL, *n.* A repository for arms,
 a magazine.
AR-sen-iC, *n.* A metal, or an oxyd
 of a metal, a virulent poison.
AR-sen'iC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ar-
 senic.
AR-sis, *n.* In *procedy*, that part of a
 foot on which the stress of the
 voice falls.
AR-sion, *n.* The malicious burning of
 a house, or other building, by
 which human life may be endan-
 gered. [stantive verb.]
ART, the second person of the sub-
ART, *n.* [L. *ars*.] The disposition or
 modification of things by human
 skill, as opposed to nature; a sys-
 tem of rules serving to facilitate
 the performance of certain actions
 as opposed to science, as the art of
 building; skill, dexterity, or the
 power of performing certain ac-
 tions; arts are divided into the
useful and mechanical, and the
liberal or polite. [an artery.]
AR-te'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to, or like
AR-te'RI-AL-I-ZATION, *n.* The pro-
 cess of making arterial.
AR-te'RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To commu-
 nicate the qualities of arterial blood.
AR-tE-ry, *n.* A vessel conveying
 blood from the heart to all parts
 of the body.
AR-te'SIAN (*-tē'shan*.) *a.* *Artesian*
wells are those which are made
 by boring into the earth.
ART-FUL, *a.* Cunning; crafty; dex-
 trous.
ART-FUL-LY, *ad.* Cunningly; dex-
 trously; skillfully.
ART-FUL-NESS, *n.* Art; cunning;
 dexterity.
 + **AR-thRA'TIS**, *n.* [Gr.] The gout.
AR-thRA'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the
 joints, or the gout. [ble.]
AR-ti-CHOKK, *n.* A garden vegeta-
AR-ti-CLE, *n.* A term; condition;
 part of a discourse; a clause or
 item; a distinct but undefined
 thing; a part of speech.
AR-ti-CLE, *v. t.* To covenant; to
 agree; to make terms. [joints.]
AR-tic'u-LAR, *a.* Of or belonging to
AR-tic'u-LATE, *v. t.* To speak with

distinctness; *v. t.* to pronounce
 distinctly.
AR-tic'u-LATE, *a.* Having joints.
AR-tic'u-LATE-LY, *ad.* Distinctly;
 clearly. [of being articulated.]
AR-tic'u-LATE-NESS, *n.* The quality
AR-tic'u-LATION, *n.* Connection by
 joints; distinct utterance.
ART-i-FICE, *n.* A trick; device;
 stratagem. [facturer.]
ART-i-FI-CER, *n.* An artist; manu-
ART-i-FI-CIAL, (*-fash'al*.) *a.* Made
 by art; fictitious; not natural;
 cultivated. [naturally.]
ART-i-FI-CIAL-LY, *ad.* By art; not
ART-i-FI-CIAL-NESS, *n.* The state
ART-i-FI-CIAL-I-TY, *a.* of being ar-
 tificial. [gunnery.]
AR-tIL-LE-rist, *n.* One skilled in
AR-tIL-LE-ry, *n.* Weapons for war,
 chiefly cannon, mortars, and their
 appendages; the men who man-
 age them; science of artillery.
ART-i-SAN, *n.* A person skilled in
 any art.
ART-IST, *n.* A person who professes
 and practices one of the fine arts.
AR-tist'ic, *a.* Made in the
AR-tist'ic-AL, *a.* manner of an ar-
 tist; conformed to art.
ART-LESS, *a.* Without art; simple;
 honest. [naturally.]
ART-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without art; nat-
AR-un-DIN-I-CROUS, (*-nā'shu*.) *a.*
 Pertaining to the reed or cane.
AR-un-DIN'OUS, *a.* Abounding
 with cane.
 + **AR-us'PIC**, *n.* [L.] A Roman
AR-us'PIC, *n.* soothsayer or priest.
AR-us'PI-CY, *n.* Prognostication by
 observing the entrails of beasts.
AS, *ad.* Like; even; in like manner.
AS, *n.* A Roman weight of twelve
 ounces; a coin.
AS-a-FET'i-DA, *a.* A fetid insipia-
AS-a-FET'i-DA, *a.* ted sap used in
 medicine. [tus.]
AS-SER-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to asbes-
AS-SER-TUS, *n.* A mineral which
AS-SER-TOS, *a.* is fibrous, whitish
 or greenish, and in-
 combustible.
AS-CEND, *v. t.* or *t.* To grow up; to
 rise; to recur back in time.
AS-CEND-A-BLE, *a.* That may be as-
 cended. [inart.]
AS-CENDANT, *a.* Superior; predom-
AS-CENDANT, *n.* Superior influence;
 an ancestor; height; elevation.
AS-CEND-EN-CY, *n.* Superior or con-
 trolling influence.
AS-CENSION, (*as-sen'shun*.) *n.* The
 act of ascending or rising.
AS-CENSION-DAY, *n.* The day on
 which our Savior's ascension is
 commemorated.
AS-CENT, *n.* An eminence; rise;
 rising of a hill.
AS-CEN-TAIN, *v. t.* To make cer-
 tain; to gain certain knowledge.
AS-CEN-TAIN'ABLE, *a.* To be cer-
 tainly known. [gaining certainty.]
AS-CEN-TAINMENT, *n.* A making or

AS-CET'ic, *n.* A retired and devout
 person. [austere.]
AS-CET'ic, *a.* Employed in devotion.
AS-CET'i-CISM, *n.* The practice o
 ascetic.
AS-ci-IC, *n. pl.* [L.] Those in-
AS-ci-ANS, *a.* habitants of the earth
 to whom the sun is vertical, and
 who have no shadow.
AS-CY'TEs, *n.* [Gr. *ascros*.] Dropsy of
 the abdomen.
AS-CIT'ic, *a.* Tending to dropsy
AS-CIT'ic-AL, *a.* of the abdomen.
AS-ci-TI'tIOUS, (*-tish'us*.) *a.* Supple-
 mental; additional. [tributed.]
AS-ca'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be at-
AS-ca'IN, *v. t.* To attribute; to
 impute; to assign. [ing.]
AS-CRIP'TION, *n.* The act of ascrib-
AS-SER'U-AL, *a.* Destitute of sex.
ASH, *n.* The name of a well-known
 tree. [abashed.]
A-sh'AM'ed, *a.* Covered with shame;
ASH'-OOL-OR-ED, (*-kul'lurd*.) *a.* Of
 a color between brown and gray.
ASH'EN, *a.* Made or formed of ash-
 wood.
ASH'ES, *n. pl.* [Sax. *asas*; Ger. *asche*.]
 The remains of what is burnt;
 the remains of a dead body.
ASH'LAB, *n.* Free stones as they
ASH'LAB, *n.* come from the quarry
A-shū'AN, *ad.* At or on shore; on
 the land. [The first day of Lent.]
ASH'-WED-NES-DAY, (*-wenz'de*.) *n.*
ASH'v, *a.* Ash-colored; like ashes.
AS-i-AT'ic, (*-ā-ā-ā'tik*.) *a.* Pertain-
 ing to Asia; *n.* a native of Asia.
AS-i-AT'i-CISM, (*-ā-ā-ā'te-sizm*.) *n.*
 Imitation of the Asiatic manner.
A-SIDE, *ad.* On one side; out of the
 right way. [stupid.]
AS'i-NING, *a.* Belonging to an ass;
ASX, *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax. *ascan*.] To in-
 vite; to make request; to peti-
 tion; to seek; to inquire; to set
 a price on.
AS-KANCH', *ad.* Obliquely; side-
AS-KANT', *a.* ways; toward one
 corner of the eye. [newt; oft.]
ASK'EN, *n.* An inquirer; water-
ASK'EW, (*-ask'ū*.) *ad.* With a wry
 look; contemptuously; askant.
A-SLANT', *ad.* On one side; oblique-
 ly. [sleeping state.]
A-SLEEP, *ad.* At rest in sleep; in a
A-SLOPE, *ad.* Awry; in a slanting
 manner. [rial body; incorporeal.]
A-SO'BA-TOUS, *a.* Without a mate-
ASP, *n.* A small venomous ser-
ASP'ic, *a.* pent, whose poison kills
 like an opiate. [in gardens.]
AS-PAN'A-GUS, *n.* A plant cultivated
AS-PET, *n.* A look; air; appear-
 ance; view. [species of it.]
AS-PEN, *n.* A tree; the poplar, or a
AS-PEN, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen.
AS-PEN, *n.* A Greek accent; a Turk-
 ish coin. [or uneven.]
AS-PEN-ITE, *v. t.* To make rough
AS-PEN'ATION, *n.* A making rough.
AS-PEN-r'OL'OUS, *a.* Having
 leaves rough to the touch.

AS-PER'S-IV, *n.* Roughness; harshness.
AS-PERSE', *v. t.* To sprinkle; to attack with slander. [*villifies.*]
AS-PERSE', *n.* One who asperes or As-
PER'SION, *n.* A sprinkling; slander.
AS-PERS'O-RE, *a.* Tending to asperse.
AS-PHALT', } *n.* A black bituminous
AS-PHALT'UM, } substance,
 found on the
 lake Asphaltia.
AS-PHALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a phalt; bituminous.
AS-PHYE'S-A, *n.* A swooning, or fainting. [*cries of lavender.*]
ASP'IC, *n.* The asp; a plant; a species of serpent.
AS-PIR'ANT, *n.* One who aspires, or seeks eagerly; *a.* aspiring.
AS-PIR-ATE, *v. t.* To pronounce with a full omission of breath.
AS-PI-RATE, *n.* A letter or mark of an omission of breath in pronunciation.
AS-PI-RATION, *n.* An ardent wish, a full pronunciation; a breathing after.
AS-PIRE', *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to pant after; to aim at what is lofty or difficult. [*seeks earnestly.*]
AS-PIRE', *n.* One who aspires, or As-
PIRING, *ppr.* Desiring eagerly; aiming at; *a.* ambitious; having ardent desire to rise.
AS-PIRING-LY, *ad.* In an aspiring manner. [*away; removal.*]
AS-PORT'ATION, *n.* A carrying.
A-QUINT', *ad.* Askant; with one's eyes shut. [*stupid person.*]
ASS, *n.* An animal of burden; *a.* As-
SAIL', *v. t.* [*Fr. assaillir.*] To leap or rush upon; to assault; to attack; to set upon.
AS-SAIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attacked or set upon or invaded.
AS-SAIL'ANT, *n.* One who attacks or assaults; *a.* invading with violence; assaulting.
AS-SAIL'ER, *n.* One who assails.
AS-SALT', *n.* In ancient laws, the offense of grubbing up and destroying trees; a tree plucked up by the roots; a cleared piece of land.
AS-SASSIN, *n.* One who kills or attempts to kill by treachery, or secret assault. [*secret assassin.*]
AS-SASSIN-ATE, *v. t.* To murder by As-
SASSIN'ATION, *n.* The act of assassinating. [*sinister.*]
AS-SASSIN-ATOR, *n.* One who assassinates.
AS-SAULT', *n.* Violent attack; storm of a fort; a blow or attempt to strike. [*upon; to storm.*]
AS-SAULT', *v. t.* To attack; to fall upon.
AS-SAULT'ER, *n.* One who assaults or storms.
AS-SAY', *v. t.* To determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore, &c.; *v. i.* to attempt; to try or endeavor.
AS-SAY', *n.* A trial; examination; first effort. [*amines metals.*]
AS-SAY'ER, *n.* One who tries or ex-

As-say'-er, *n.* An assayer.
As-sem'-blage, *n.* A collection or joining.
As-sen'-sible, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring, call, or meet together; to collect; to convene.
As-sem'-bly, *n.* A company assembled or met; a hall; a legislature, or a branch of it; convocation or council of ministers and ruling elders, as the General Assembly of Scotland.
As-sent', *v. t.* or *i.* To agree; to consent; to yield; to admit as true.
As-sent', *n.* The act of agreeing; consent. [yielding to.]
As-sent'-tion, *n.* Compliance; a consent.
As-sent'-tion, *n.* A flatterer.
As-sent'-er, *n.* One who assents.
As-sert', *v. t.* To affirm; to maintain; to vindicate.
As-ser'-tion, *n.* The act of asserting; affirmation; positive declaration. [assertion.]
As-sertive, *a.* Positive; implying
As-sertive-ly, *ad.* Affirmatively.
As-sert'-or, *n.* An affirmor; a maintainer.
As-ess', *v. t.* To tax; to value for the purpose of taxing; to set, fix or ascertain. [assess.]
As-ess'-able, *a.* That may be assessed.
As-sessment, *n.* The act of assessing; a tax. [or value.]
As-sessor, *n.* One that lays taxes.
As-sess'-or-ial, *a.* Pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors.
As-serts, *a. pl.* Effects of a deceased or insolvent person; stock in trade.
As-sure', *v. t.* To affirm or declare positively.
As-sure'-ure, *v. t.* [L. *assuere*; Sax. *aswarian*.] To swear; to affirm positively.
As-sure'-tion, *n.* Positive affirmation. [cation.]
As-sid'-u-ity, *n.* Diligence; appli-
As-sid'-u-ous, (*-sid'-yu-uz*) *a.* Diligent; constant in application.
As-sid'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* Diligent; closely. [plication.]
As-sid'-u-ous-ness, *n.* Constant ap-
As-sig'-, (*as-sine*), *v. t.* To appoint; to transfer; to specify; to designate; to fix.
As-sig'-, (*-sine*) *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is transferred.
As-sig'-able, *a.* That may be transferred. [in France.]
As-sig'-nat, *n.* A public note or bill
As-sig'-na-tion, *n.* An appointment; used chiefly in love meetings.
As-sig'-ne, (*as-si-né*), *a.* One to whom something is assigned.
As-sig'-ner, (*as-siner*), *a.* One who assigns.
As-sig'-on, (*as-se-mor*), *a.* who makes a transfer to another.
As-sig'-ment, *n.* The writing by which an interest is transferred; the conveyance of a man's interest in an estate; appointment; a making over.

As-sim'i-lā'th, *v. t. & o. i.* To make or grow like.
As-sim-i-lā'tion, *n.* The act of making similar, or of converting into a like substance.
As-sim'i-lā-tive, *a.* Having power of converting to a likeness, or like substance. [to relieve; to aid.
As-sist', *v. t.* To help; to succor;
As-sist'ance, *n.* Help; aid; succor; relief; support; furtherance.
As-sist'ant, *n.* One who assists; *a.* helping.
As-sis'te, *n.* } [Fr. *assises*.] Orig.
As-sis'te's, *n. pl.* } *inally*; an assembly of knights, and other substantial men, for public business; a court in England held in every country by special commission; a jury; a writ. In a more general sense, any court of justice.
As-tix'e, *v. t.* To fix measures or rates; to settle.
As-tix'er, *n.* One who fixes weights and measures, or inspectors.
As-so-cia-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality.
As-so-cia-ble-ness, *n.* } ty of being capable of association.
As-so-cia-ble, *a.* That may be joined; that may be affected by sympathy. [pany.
As-so-ciā'te, *v. t. & o. i.* To join in company.
As-so-ciā'te, *a.* Joined in interest.
As-so-ciā'te, *n.* A companion; partner; partner.
As-so-ci-ā'tion, *n.* Union; confederacy; a society of clergymen.
As-so-ci-ā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to an association. [ciate.
As-so-ciā-tive, *a.* Tending to associate.
As-so-nā'ce, *n.* Resemblance of sounds. [of sounds.
As-so-nā't, *a.* Having resemblance.
As-sort', *v. t. & o. i.* To range in classes; to arrange. [sorts.
As-sort'ed, *pp. & o.* Separated into sorts; variety; a number of things assorted.
As-suā'de', (*-swā'je'*) *v. t.* To soften; to ease; to abate.
As-suā'de'ment, *n.* Abatement; mitigation. [mitigates.
As-suā'der, *n.* He or that which mitigates.
As-suā'sive, *a.* Mitigating; softening; easing.
As-sue-rude, (*as-sue-tude*) *n.* Custom; habitual use.
As-sū'm'e', *v. t.* To take what is not just or natural, or without proof; to undertake or promise; *v. i.* to be arrogant; to assume.
As-sū'm'er, *n.* An assuming, or arrogant person.
As-sū'm'ing, *pp.* Taking; arrogating; *a.* haughty; arrogant.
As-sū'm'it, *n.* [L.] *Ja leu*, a promise, or an action on a promise.
As-sū'm'ption, *n.* An undertaking; taking for granted; the thing supposed. [assumed.
As-sū'm'tive, *a.* That is or may be assumed.
As-sū'p'ance, (*ash-shū'ā'nee*) *n.*

Confidence; want of modesty; certain knowledge; certainty; security against loss; positive declaration.

As-sure', (ash-shûr'), v. t. To make secure or confident.

As-sure'd, pp. Persuaded; certain; insured; a certain; indubitable.

As-sure'd-ly, ad. Certainly; without doubt. [assured.]

As-sure'd-ness, n. State of being As-sure'd, n. One that assures.

As-sure'd-ly, a. Rising in a curve.

As-tu-ism, n. In rhetoric, genteel irony. [printing.]

As-tu-ism, n. The mark (*) in As-tu-ism, n. A constellation of fixed stars. [a ship.]

A-stern', ad. In the hinder part of As-tu-oid, n. A name given by Herschel to certain planets newly discovered.

As-ter-oid'al, a. Resembling a star, or pertaining to the asteroids.

As-ter-oid, a. [Gr. *αστεροειδής*.] Characterized by debility.

As-ter-oid-ism, n. Doctrine of diseases characterized by debility.

As-tu-ma, (ast'ma,) n. A disorder of respiration, commonly attended with cough and difficulty of breathing.

As-tu-ma-tic, a. Troubled with an asthma. [found.]

As-ton-ish, v. t. To amaze; to con-

As-ton-ish-ment, n. Amazement; Amazed; dumb with surprise or admiration.

As-ton-ish-ing-ly, ad. In an astonishing manner. [confusion.]

As-ton-ish-ment, n. Amazement; As-tound', v. t. To strike dumb with surprise. [or open.]

As-trad-dle, ad. With legs across, As-tra-gal, n. A little round molding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column.

As-tral, a. Belonging to the stars; starry. [right way; wrong.]

As-tral', ad. Out of, or from the As-trict', v. t. To contract; to bind.

As-trict-ion, n. The act of contracting parts. [ing.]

As-trict-ive, a. Binding; compress-

As-tride', ad. Across; with legs open.

As-tu-ent, v. t. To draw together; to brace; to cause parts to come together; to bind.

As-tu-ent-ly, n. The power of contracting. [ing; bracing.]

As-tu-ent-ly, a. Binding; contract-

As-tu-ent-ly, n. A medicine which, used internally, contracts and strengthens. [the stars.]

As-tu-ent-ly, n. A description of As-tu-ent-ly, n. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea. [stars.]

As-tu-ent-ly, n. Worship of the As-tu-ent-ly, n. One who fore-

As-tu-ent-ly, n. One who fore-

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As-tu-ent-ly, n. One who fore-

At-lan-ti-da, n. pl. A name given to the pleiades or seven stars.

At-las, n. A collection of maps; joint; rich silk.

At-mos-phere, n. The surrounding air and vapors; figuratively, pervading influences.

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AT-TEN'-TIA, *v. t.* To reduce or qualify by mixture; to soften; to fit; to regulate.
AT-TEN'-T', *v. t.* To try; to endeavor; to essay; to attack; to make trial by some experiment.
AT-TEN'-TIA-BLE, *a.* That may be attempted. [or attacks.]
AT-TEN'-TIA, *n.* One who attempts
AT-TEND', *v. t.* [*L. attendo.*] To go with, or accompany; to be present, or be united to; to be present for some duty, implying some charge or oversight; to be present in business; to await.
AT-TEND', *v. i.* To listen; to regard with attention; to fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit.
AT-TEND'-ANCE, *n.* The act of waiting on or serving; duty; a train.
AT-TEND'-ANT, *a.* Accompanying.
AT-TEND'-ANT, *n.* One that attends or waits on. [act of civility.]
AT-TEN'-TION, *n.* Act of attending;
AT-TENT', *a.* Attentive; *n.* attention.
AT-TENTIVE, *a.* Heedful; regardful; intent [diligently; closely.]
AT-TENTIVE-LY, *ad.* Cheerfully;
AT-TENTIVE-NESS, *n.* Attention; carefulness. [cid, or slender.]
AT-TEN'-U-ANT, *a.* Making less viscid.
AT-TEN'-U-ANT, *n.* That which makes less viscid.
AT-TEN'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To thin; to make less viscid.
AT-TEN'-U-ATE, *a.* Made thin or less viscid. [or slender.]
AT-TEN'-U-ATION, *n.* A making thin
AT-TEN-ITE, *v. t.* To wear away.
AT-TEN-ITION, *n.* A wearing away.
AT-TES'T', *v. t.* To bear, or call to witness; to affirm.
AT-TES'T-ATION, *n.* Testimony; official testimony.
AT-TES'T-OR, *n.* One who attests.
AT-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Attica in Greece. [*Attic wit, Attic salt,* a poignant, delicate wit.]
AT-TIC, *n.* A small square column on the roof.
AT-TIC STO'-RY, *n.* The upper story.
AT-TIC-ISM, *n.* Peculiar style or idiom of the Greek language; elegant Greek.
AT-TI-CISE, *v. t.* To conform to the Greek idiom; *v. i.* to use the idiom of the Attics.
AT-TIRE', *v. t.* To dress; to habit; to array; to deck.
AT-TIRE', *n.* Clothes; apparel; horns of a buck.
AT-TI-TUDE, *n.* A posture; gesture; fixed state. [up; lifting.]
AT-TOL-LENT, *a.* Raising; drawing
AT-TURN', (*at-turn'*) *v. t.* To transfer homage and service from one lord to another.
AT-TUR-NET, (*at-tur-ne*) *n.*; *pl.* **AT-TORNEY**. He who acts for another; a proxy.
AT-TUR-NV-SHIP, (*at-tur-ne-ship*) *n.* The office of an attorney.
AT-TRACT', *v. t.* To allure; to in-

vite; to engage; to draw by an influence of a moral kind.
AT-TRACT'-ABLE, *a.* That may be attracted.
AT-TRACT'-ILE, *a.* That can attract.
AT-TRACT'-ING, *ppr.* Drawing; alluring; *a.* engaging; adapted to allure. [ing manner.]
AT-TRACT'-ING-LY, *ad.* In an attractive
AT-TRACT'-ION, (*-trak'-shun*) *n.* The power in bodies which is supposed to draw together; the attraction of gravity is that which extends to sensible distances, such as the tendency of the planets to the sun. The attraction of cohesion is that tendency which is manifested between small particles of matter at insensible distances.
AT-TRACT'-IVE, *a.* Alluring; enticing; inviting; *n.* what draws, engages, or incites. [five manner.]
AT-TRACT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In an attractive
AT-TRACT'-IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attractive or engaging.
AT-TRACT'-OR, *n.* One who attracts; one who draws. [tracts.]
AT-TRAH'-ENT, *n.* That which attracts
AT-TRAH'-E-TABLE, *a.* That may be ascribed.
AT-TRIB'-UTE, *v. t.* To suppose to belong; to ascribe; to impute.
AT-TR'-IBUTE, *n.* A property; inherent quality. [tribing.]
AT-TRIB'-UTION, *n.* The act of as-
AT-TRIB'-UTIVE, *a.* Relating to an attribute; *n.* a word which denotes quality. [friction.]
AT-TRIT', *a.* Worn by rubbing; or
AT-TRITION, (*at-trish'-un*) *n.* The act of rubbing; sorrow for sin.
AT-TUNE', *v. t.* To put in tune; to make musical. [color.]
AT-TURN, *a.* Brown; of a tan or dark
AT-TUTION, *n.* A public sale to the highest bidder. [suction.]
AT-TUTION-ARY, *a.* Belonging to an
AT-TUTION-EE, *n.* The manager of an auction; *v. t.* to sell at auction.
AT-TAL'-CIOUS, *a.* Daring; contempting restraint. [dently.]
AT-DAL'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Boldly; impudently.
AT-DAL'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Boldness; impudence. [*at-dal'-ty,* *n.* boldness;] *ness*;
AT-D'-BLE, *a.* That may be heard.
AT-D'-BLY, *ad.* In a manner to be heard. [being audible.]
AT-D'-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of
AT-D'-BNESS, *n.* The act of hearing; admittance to a hearing; an auditory, or an assembly of hearers.
AT-DIT, *n.* An examination of accounts under authority.
AT-DIT, *v. t.* To examine and adjust accounts by persons authorized.
AT-DIT-OR, *n.* A hearer; an examiner of accounts. [auditor.]
AT-DIT-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of
AT-DIT-OR-Y, *n.* An assembly of hearers; *a.* able to hear.
AT-DIT-RESS, *n.* A woman that hears.

AU-DEAN, *a.* Belonging to Auegas; dirty. [bore holes with.]
AU-DE, *n.* A carpenter's tool to
AUGHT', (*auv'*) *n.* Any thing.
AUG-MENT', *v. t.* To increase; to make or become large; *v. i.* to increase; to grow larger, as a stream augments by rain.
AUG-MENT, *n.* An increase; a prefix.
AUG-MENT'-ABLE, *a.* Capable of increase.
AUG-MENT'-ATION, *n.* The act or state of increasing; enlargement.
AUGUR, *n.* A diviner by the flight of birds. [gury.]
AUGUR, *v. t.* or *t.* To judge by augury.
AUGUR'-ATION, *n.* The act or practice of augury, or foretelling events. [augury.]
AUGUR'-AL, *a.* Of or relating to
AUGUR'-OUS, *a.* Foreboding; pretending by signs. [tion by birds.]
AUGUR'-Y, *n.* An omen; a divination.
AUGUST, *n.* The eighth month of the year. [veneration.]
AUGUST', *a.* Grand; impressing
AUGUST'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus.
AUGUSTINE, *n. pl.* An order of monks, so called from St. Augustin.
AUGUST'-NESS, *n.* Dignity; majesty; grandeur.
AUGUR'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to pipes.
AUGURIC, *a.* Pertaining to a royal court. [er's sister.]
AUNT, (*ant*) *n.* A father's or mother's sister.
AUR-AL, *n.* A gentle current of air; a stream of fine particles flowing from a body.
AUR-AL-RED, *a.* Resembling gold.
AUR-AL-LA, *n.* The nymph or chrysalis of an insect, in form of a maggot.
AUR-AL-LA, *n.* [*L.*] A circle of rays representing glory.
AUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to gold.
AUR-AL, (*aur'-al*) *n.* The external ear; a part of the heart.
AUR-AL-LA, *n.* A beautiful species of primula. [ear; private.]
AUR-AL-LA, *a.* Of or spoken in the
AUR-AL-LA, *a.* Shaped like an ear. [ducing gold.]
AUR-AL-OR, *a.* Bearing or pro-
AUR-AL-OR, *a.* Ear-shaped.
AUR-AL-OR, *n.* The art of writing with liquid gold instead of ink.
AUR-AL, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear. [the morning.]
AUR-AL, *n.* The dawning light;
AUR-AL, *n.* The northern lights.
AUR-AL, *a.* Belonging to the aurora; resembling the twilight.
AUR-AL-ATION, *n.* The act of listening. [picious.]
AUR-AL-ATE, *v. t.* To render
AUR-AL, *n.* Omens; patron-
AUR-AL, *n. pl.* age.
AUR-AL, (*aur-plah-us*) *a.* Prosperous; lucky; favorable; propitious.

AWK'WARD-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness; ungracefulness. [pierce holes.
AWL, *n.* A pointed instrument to
AW'LESS, *a.* Without power to excite
 awe.
AWN, *n.* The beard of corn or grass.
AWN'ING, *n.* A covering from the
AWN'LESS, *a.* Without awn. [sun.
A-WAKE, *pres.* of **AWAKE**.
A-WAY, (*a-ry*) *a.* or *ad.* Asquint;
 unevenly; uneven; aside.
AX, *n.* An iron tool for cutting and
 hewing.
AX'ER-IOUS, *a.* Having simply an

axis without leaves or appenda-
 ges. [an axis.
AX'IFORM, *a.* Having the shape of
AX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* Belonging to the
 armpit. [tion or truth.
AX'IO-M, *n.* A self-evident proposi-
AX-I-O-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an
 axiom.
AX'IS, *n.*; *pl.* **AXES**. The line on
 which any thing revolves.
AX'LE, (*ak'sl*) *n.* A shaft on which
AX'LE-TREE, } carriage wheels
 turn.
AY, or **AYE**, *ad.* [Ger. D. Dan. Sw.

ja, pron. *ya*; Fr. *oui*] Yes, used
 to affirm or assent.
AYE, *ad.* Always; ever; again;
 once more.
AYE-MUTH, *n.* The arch of the hori-
 zon between the meridian of a
 place and any given vertical line.
A-ZOTE, *n.* Nitrogen gas.
AZ'URE, (*ash'ur*, or *az'bur*) *a.* Blue,
 or light blue; sky-colored; *n.* a
 fine light-blue color; the sky.
AZ'UR-ED, (*az'burd*) *a.* Being of an
 azure color. [mented.
AZ'Y-MOUS, *a.* Unleavened; unfer-

B.

B; the second letter and the first
 consonant in the English alphabet.
 It is a mute, and a labial. It has
 a slight vocalism which marks the
 difference between it and the letter
 P, to which it is allied.

BIA, (*bā*) *v. i.* To cry like a sheep.
BI'AL, *n.* The name of an idol among
 the ancient Chaldeans and Syri-
 ans. [secrets.

BAB'BLE, *v. t.* To talk idly; to tell
BAB'BLE, } *n.* Idle talk; senseless
BAB'BLING, } prattle. [a tale.
BAB'BLER, *n.* An idle or great talker;
BIBE', *n.* [Ger. *bube*, a boy; Ir.
baben] An infant child of either
 sex. [amuse a child.

BIB'ER-V, *n.* Finery to please or
BIB'ISH, *a.* Childish; foolish; pet-
 tish. [shly.

BIB'ISH-LY, *ad.* Like a babe; child-
BIB'Y-ISH, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

BAB-ON', *n.* A large species of
 monkey. [doll; little image.

BI'BY, *n.* A child; infant; girl's
BI'BY-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a
 baby. [dren's dolls.

BI'BY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for chil-
BI'BY-LÖ'NI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to
BI'BY-LÖ'NI-AN, } Babylon; mix-

BI'BY-LÖ'NI-AN, } ed; confused;
BI'BY-LÖ'NI-AN, } disorderly. [of bachelor of arts.

BAC-CA-LAUR-ATE, *n.* The degree
BAC'CAT, *a.* Consisting of a berry.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } *a.* Reveling in
BAC'CHA-NAL-AN, } intemperance;
 noisy.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } *n.* One who
BAC'CHA-NAL-AN, } indulges in
 drunken revels.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } *n. pl.* Feasts of
BAC'CHA-NAL-AN, } drunkenness
 and revels.

BAC'CHUS, *n.* The god of wine.
BAC-CIF'ER-IOUS, *a.* Producing ber-
 ries. [berries.

BAC-CIF'ER-IOUS, *a.* Subsisting on
BAC'CHUS-LOR, *n.* A man who has not
 been married; one who takes his

first degree in any profession; a
 low knight. [bachelor.

BACH'N-LOA-SHIP, *n.* The state of a
BACH, *n.* [Bax. *bac*; Sw. *bak*] The
 hinder part; rear; thick part.

BACK, *ad.* Backward; behind; on
 things past.

BACK, *v. t.* To mount; to support;
 to put back; *v. i.* to move or go
 back, as a horse.

BACH'N-TE, *v. t.* *pres.* backbit; *pp.*
 backbitten. To slander an absent
 person. [secretly.

BACH'N-TE, *n.* One who slanders
BACH'N-TE-ING, *n.* Reproach cast on
 one absent. [slander.

BACH'N-TE-ING-LY, *ad.* With secret
BACH'N-TE-ING, *n.* The bone in the back.

BACH'DDOR, *n.* A door placed behind
 a house. [and tables.

BACH-GAM'MON, *n.* Game with dice
BACH'GROUND, *n.* Ground in the
 rear; obscurity. [turned back.

BACH'HAND-ED, *a.* With the hand
BACH'HOUSE, *n.* A building behind
 a house. [other.

BACH'ROOM, *n.* A room behind an
BACH'SIDE, *n.* The hinder part of
 any thing.

BACH'SIDE, *v. t.* *pres.* backslid; *pp.*
 backslidden. To fall off; to de-
 part from; to apostatize.

BACH'SIDE, *n.* One who falls off
 or goes back. [off, or away.

BACH'SIDE, *n.* A falling back,
BACH'SIDE, *n. pl.* Stairs in the
 back of a house; *figuratively*, an
 indirect way. [porting a ship.

BACH'SIDE, *n. pl.* Ropes for sup-
BACH'SIDE, *n.* The heated stone on
 which oat-cake is baked.

BACH'SIDE, *n.* A sword with one
 edge. [slow; sluggish.

BACH'WARD, *a.* Unwilling; dull;
BACH'WARD, *ad.* With the back in
 advance; toward the back; in a
 worse state; in time past; per-
 versely. [slowly.

BACH'WARD-LY, *ad.* Unwillingly;

BACH'WARD-NESS, *n.* A want of will;
 sluggishness; dullness in action.

BACH-WOOD'MAN, *n.* In the *United*
States, an inhabitant of the forests
 on the western frontier.

BA'CON, (*bā'kn*) *n.* Hog's flesh
 cured with salt and dried usually
 in smoke.

BAC-U-LON'S-TRY, *n.* The act of
 measuring distance or altitude by
 a staff. [Bacon.

BAC-U-LON'S-TRY, *a.* Pertaining to Lord
BAD, *a. com.* worse, *sup.* worst. Ill;
 sick; wicked; hurtful; imperfect.

BAD, (*bad*) *pres.* of **BID**.
BAD, *n.* A mark of distinction.

BAD'ER, *n.* A quadruped of the size
 of a hog; *v. t.* to pursue with ea-
 gerness; to worry.

BAD'IN-ION, (*bad'in-azh*) *n.* [Fr.]
 Light or playful discourse.

BAD-I-X'OA, *n.* A small sponge.

BAD-I-GE'ON, *n.* A mixture of plas-
 ter and free stone used by statu-
 ries. [well.

BAD'LY, *ad.* In a bad manner; not
BAD'NESS, *n.* A bad state; want of
 good qualities. [muslin.

BAP'TAS, *n.* Indian cloth, or plain
BAP'YLE, *v. t.* To elude; to con-
 found; to defeat. [defeats.

BAP'YLE, *n.* One who confounds or
BAP'YLING, *pp.* Eluding; defeat-
 ing; a shifting often; disappoint-
 ing.

BAG, *n.* [Sp. *baga*] A sack; pouch;
 purse; udder. [puff up.

BAG, *v. t.* or *i.* To put into a bag; to
BAG-ASSE, *n.* The refuse stalks of
 the sugar cane after being ground;
 used as fuel.

BAG-A-TELLE, (*bag-a-tel'*) *n.* [Fr.]
 A thing of no importance; a trifle.

BAG'GAGE, *n.* A worthless woman;
 utensils of an army; clothing car-
 ried on a journey or voyage.

BAG'GING, *n.* Cloth or materials for
 bags. [brothel.

BAG'IO, (*ban'yo*) *n.* A hot bath; a

BAG'PIPE, *n.* A Scotch musical instrument. [*a bagpipe.*]
BAG'PIR-ER, *n.* One who plays on **BAIL**, *n.* A surety for another; release from custody on giving security; handle of a kettle.
BAIL, *v. t.* To give bail or security; to admit to bail; to release upon bail; to deliver goods in charge; to lade water with a bucket.
BAIL/A-SLE, *a.* That may be bailed; admitting bail.
BAIL/BOND, *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety.
BAIL/ER, *n.* One who delivers **BAIL/OR**, goods in trust to another.
BAIL/ER, *n.* One to whom goods are delivered in trust.
BAIL/IN, *n.* A Scotch Alderman.
BAIL/IFF, *n.* [*Fr. bailiff.*] A well-known executive officer; one appointed to execute process.
BAIL/IR-WICK, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff. [*in trust.*]
BAIL/MENT, *n.* A delivery of goods **BAIL/PIECE**, *n.* A slip of paper or parchment containing a recognition of bail.
BAKIN', *n.* [*Scot.*] A child. [*Little BAKN*, *used in English.*]
BAIT, *v. t. or i.* To put on a bait; to give or take refreshment; to set dogs upon; to fluster.
BAIT, *n.* A temptation; refreshment.
BAISE, *n.* A coarse woollen stuff with a long nap.
BAKE, *v. t. or i.* [*Sax. bacean*; *Sw. baka.*] To heat or harden by fire; to be baked; to dress. [*by heat.*]
BAK'ED, (**baikt**), *pp. or a.* Hardened
BAK'HOUSE, *n.* A place for baking.
BAK'ER, *n.* A person that bakes for a livelihood. [*place for baking.*]
BAK'ER-Y, *n.* Trade of a baker;
BAK'ING, *n.* The quantity baked at once.
BAL/ANCE, *n.* A pair of scales; part of a watch; constellation; difference of accounts.
BAL/ANCE, *v. t. or i.* To make equal; to settle; to hesitate; to counterpoise.
BAL/ANC-ED, (**bal'anst**), *pp.* Charged with equal weight; adjusted; made even.
BAL/ANC-ER, *n.* One who uses a balance; member of an insect used in balancing.
BAL/ANC-KNIFE, (*-nife*), *n.* A table-knife, which, when laid on the table, rests wholly on the handle.
BAL/O-CIN-TH, *v. i.* To stammer in speaking.
BAL/CO-NY or **BAL/O-NY**, *n.* A gallery on the outside of a house.
BALD, *a.* Without hair on the top and back part of the head; bare; plain; inelegant.
BAL'DER-DASH, *n.* Odd mixture; mean discourse. [*inelegantly.*]
BALD/LY, *ad.* Nakedly; meanly;
BAL'DNESS, *n.* A want of hair, plainness.

BALD'ATH, *n.* A pate without hair.
BALD'NICK, *n.* A girdle; the zodiac.
BALD, *n.* A pack of goods; misery; calamity.
BALD, *v. t.* To put into bales.
BAL-D-AN'IE, *a.* From *balcaris*. Pertaining to the islands of Majorca and Minorca.
BAL'D-FIRE, *n.* A signal or alarm-fire.
BAL'DFUL, *a.* Borrowful; sad; full of mischief.
BAL'DFUL-NESS, *n.* Destructiveness.
BAL-LIS'ER, *n.* A cross-bow.
BAL-LIS, (*-loez*), *n.* A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank.
BALK, (**baulk**), *n.* A rafter; beam; disappointment; a ridge of unplowed land.
BALK, (**baulk**), *v. t.* To disappoint; to miss of; to refuse.
BALK'ED, (**baunkt**), *pp.* Frustrated; plowed in ridges.
BALL, *n.* Any round thing; a dance.
BALL, *v. t.* To form or collect into a ball.
BAL/LAD, *n.* A song; a trifling song.
BAL/LAD-SING-ER, *n.* A person who sings ballads.
BAL/LAST, *n.* [*Sax. last*, a boat; with *last*, a load.] Weight used to steady a ship.
BAL/LAST, *v. t.* To load with ballast; to keep steady in sailing. [*ballast.*]
BAL/LAST-ED, *pp.* Furnished with
BAL/LET, *n.* [*Fr. ballet.*] A comic dance; a kind of dramatic poem.
BAL/L-AGE, more correctly **BAL/L-AGE**, *n.* A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens.
BAL/LIST-A, *n.* [*L.*] An instrument for throwing stones in war, used by the Romans.
BAL-LIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the ballista, an engine for throwing stones.
BAL-LOON', *n.* A spherical hollow body; a ball; a hollow vessel to be filled with gas.
BAL/L-OT, *n.* [*Fr. ballots*; *Sp. balota.*] A little ball used in voting; little ticket. [*ballot.*]
BAL/L-OT, *v. t.* To choose or vote by
BAL/L-OT-BOX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots. [*ballot.*]
BAL/L-OT-ING, *n.* The act of voting by
BALM, (**balm**), *n.* An odoriferous sap; fragrant ointment; that which heals; a plant.
BALM, (**balm**), *v. t.* To anoint with balm; to soothe.
BALM'Y, (**balm'y**), *a.* Of or like balm; aromatic; producing balm; sweet; fragrant; soft.
BAL'NE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a bath.
BAL'NE-ARY, *n.* A bathing room; bath; bagnio. [*act of bathing.*]
BAL'NE-I-TION, *n.* A bathing; the
BAL'SAM, *n.* An oily, aromatic substance flowing from trees; that which gives ease.
BAL-SAM'IC, *a.* Healing; miti-
BAL-SAM'IC-AL, *a.* gating; unctuous; soft.

BAL-SAM'IC, *n.* A healing, softening medicine. [*balsam.*]
BAL-SAM-IF'ER-IOUS, *a.* Producing
BAL'SA-MINE, *n.* A genus of plants; touch-me-not. [*and Judand.*]
BALTIC, *n.* A sea between Sweden
BAL'US-TER, *n.* A rail; a small pillar or column. [*little pillar.*]
BAL'US-TRADE, *n.* A row or set of
BAM-BOO', *n.* A plant of the reed kind in India. [*word.*]
BAM-BOO'LE, *v. t.* To trick. [*a low*
BAN, *n.* [*D. Fr. ban.*] A public notice; censure; censure; interdiction.
BAN, *v. t. and i.* To curse; to ex-
BAN'N'AL, *n.* A species of the plan-
BAND, *n.* Bandage; linen; orna-
BAND, *v. t.* To tie or join together;
BAND'AGE, *n.* Something bound over; a fillet.
BAN-DAN'A, *n.* A species of silk or
BAN-DAN'NA, *n.* cotton handker-
BAN'DOX, *n.* A slight or thin kind
BAN'DI-ED, (**band'id**), *pp.* Tossed to
BAN'DIT, *n.*; *pl.* **BANDITS** or **BAN-DITTI**. An outlaw; robber; a high-
BAN'DIT, *n.* [*foot long.*]
BAN'DLE, *n.* An Irish measure two
BAND'LET, *n.* A little band or
BAND'S-LET, *n.* flat molding.
BAN'DOG, *n.* A kind of large dog.
BAN-DO-LEEN, *n.* A leather belt thrown over the right shoulder.
BAN'DONE, *n.* A kind of lute.
BAN'DOL, *n.* A little flag or streamer.
BAN'DY, *n.* A club for striking a ball.
BAN'DY, *v. t. or i.* To beat or toss about; to debate; to contend; to exchange. [*crooked legs.*]
BAN'DY-LEG-ED, (*-legd*), *a.* Having
BANE, *n.* Mischief; ruin; poison.
BANE'FUL, *a.* Hurtful; destructive; poisonous.
BANE'FUL-LY, *ad.* Perniciously.
BANE'FUL-NESS, *n.* A destructive nature or quality; perniciousness.
BANG, *v. t.* To beat; to thump; to treat roughly. [*stroke*; *rap.*]
BANG, *n.* A blow; thump; knock;
BAN'IAN, (**ban'yan**), *n.* A morning gown; an agent; a Hindoo sect; a tree in the East Indies.
BAN'IAN-DAYS, (**ban'yan-daze**), *n.* Days when seamen eat no flesh.
BAN'ISH, *v. t.* To drive or force away; to exile. [*exiled.*]
BAN'ISH-ED, *pp. or a.* Driven away;
BAN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who banishes or drives away.
BAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* An expulsion from one's own country by authority; exile; a voluntary abandonment of one's country.
BANK, *n.* [*Sax. banc*; *D. and G. bank*; *It. banco. Bank and Bench* are radically the same word.] A ridge of earth; side of a stream; bench of rowers; a joint fund for discounting notes and issuing bills;

a banking company, or their office. [close with a bank.]
BANK, *v. t.* To raise a mound; to inhabit.
BANK-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted or received by a bank, as notes or bills.
BANK-BILL, *n.* In the *U. States*,
BANK-NOTE, *n.* a promissory note issued by a banking company, payable to bearer.
BANKER, *n.* One who deals in money or discounts notes; one who keeps a bank.
BANKING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with a mound; *a.* pertaining to a bank; *n.* the business of a banker.
BANKRUPT, *a.* A trader who fails to make payment when due, stops business, or does any act to defraud creditors.
BANKRUPT, *a.* Broke for debt; unable to pay. [to pay debts.]
BANKRUPT, *v. t.* To render unable
BANKRUPT-CY, *n.* The state of being a bankrupt or insolvent; inability to pay debts.
BANKRUPT-LAW, *n.* A law which discharges a bankrupt from the payment of his debts.
BANK-STOCK, *n.* Shares in a banking capital.
BANNER, *n.* [*Fr. banniere*; *W. Banner*.] A flag; military standard; streamer.
BANNERED, *a.* Furnished with a banner.
BANNERET, *n.* A knight made in the field of battle, a rank now extinct. [peas-meal.]
BAN-NOCK, *n.* A cake of oat-meal or
BAN-QUET, (*bank'wet*), *n.* A feast; entertainment; *v. t.* To give a feast; to fare well. [*ed*; feasted.]
BAN-QUET-TE, *pp.* Richly entertained.
BAN-QUETTER, (*ban-ke't*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A small mound at the foot of a parapet. [entertainment.]
BAN-QUET-ING, *n.* A feast; rich entertainment.
BAN-QUET, *n. pl.* *Bans of matrimony*, notice of intention of marriage.
BAN-SHER, *n.* An Irish fairy.
BAN-SHIL, *n.* A species of small fowl.
BAN-TLE, *v. t.* To run upon; to
BAN-TLE, *n.* Raillery; sleight; satire; joke. [*or* rallies.]
BAN-TLE-ER, *n.* One who ridicules.
BAN-TLING, *n.* A very young child; an infant.
BAN-TAN, *n.* The Indian fig-tree.
BAN-TISM, *n.* The application of water to the body, an ordinance by which a person is initiated into Christ's visible church. [tism.]
BAN-TISMAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.
BAN-TIST, *n.* One who holds to baptism by immersion; a baptizer.
BAN-TIST-ERY, *n.* A place for baptizing at; a font.
BAN-TIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.
BAN-TIST'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.
BAN-TTER, *v. t.* To administer the

sacrament of baptism to; to christen. [Christened.]
BAP-TIZED, (*bap-tiz'd*), *pp.* or *a.*
BAP-TIZER, *n.* One that administers baptism.
BAR, *n.* [*W. bar*; *It. Sp. barra*.] A bolt; stop; cross beam for security; inclosure in an inn or court room; division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; an exception in pleading.
BAR, *v. t.* To fasten; to secure; to hinder; to shut out.
BAR, *n.* A Barbary horse; arrow-point; beard. [fiction.]
BAR-BAN, *n.* An outward fortification.
BAR-BAR-AN, *n.* A mineral fluid of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens. [*or* brutal.]
BAR-BAR-AN, *n.* A man uncivilized.
BAR-BAR-AN, *a.* Savage; cruel; wild; uncivilized. [*ish*; rude.]
BAR-BAR-IC, *a.* Foreign; outland.
BAR-BARISM, *n.* Savageness; ignorance; impropriety of speech; an uncivilized state. [*cruelty*.]
BAR-BAR-ITY, *n.* A savage state;
BAR-BAR-ITY, *v. t.* To make or render barbarous; *v. t.* to commit a barbarism. [*civilized*.]
BAR-BAROUS, *a.* Cruel; rude; un-
BAR-BAROUS-LY, *ad.* Cruelly; inhumanly. [*barism*.]
BAR-BAROUSNESS, *n.* Cruelty; barbarism.
BAR-BAROUS, *a.* Bearded; gaping; ringent.
BAR-BER, *n.* An animal roasted whole; hence, a large social entertainment in the open air.
BAR-BER, *v. t.* To dress and roast a hog or other animal whole.
BAR-BED, (*bar'bd*), *a.* Jagged with hooks; bearded; furnished with armor. [*coarse fish*.]
BAR-BEL, *n.* The name of a large
BAR-BER, *n.* One that shaves beards.
BAR-BER-RY, *n.* A prickly shrub and its berry.
BAR-BO-RELLE, *n.* A popular song or melody, sung by Venetian gondoliers.
BAR, *n.* A poet; an ancient British poet; the trappings of a horse.
BAR-BED, *a.* In heraldry, caparisoned.
BAR-BE, *a.* Pertaining to bards.
BAR, *a.* [*Sax. Sw. D. G. bar*.] Naked; plain; simple; poor; lean; bare. [*to strip*.]
BAR, *v. t.* To make bare or naked;
BAR-BONE, *n.* A very lean person.
BAR-B-CHD, (*bar'fiste*), *a.* With the face uncovered; shameless.
BAR-B-CHD-LY, *ad.* Shamefully; openly. [*boldness*.]
BAR-B-CHD-NESS, *n.* Impudence;
BAR-FOOT, *a.* Without shoes or stockings. [*uncovered*.]
BAR-HEAD-ED, *a.* With the head uncovered.
BAR-LEG-ED, *a.* Having the legs uncovered.
BAR-LY, *ad.* Merely; only; nakedly; openly.

BAR-NES, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty.
BAR-ET, *n.* A cardinal's cap.
BAR-GAIN, (*bar'gin*), *n.* A contract; agreement.
BAR-GAIN, *v. t.* [*Fr. barguigner*.] To make a contract; to agree.
BAR-GAIN-ER, *n.* One who buys or agrees to take a thing to be transferred. [*agrees to sell*.]
BAR-GAIN-ER, *n.* One who sells or agrees to take a thing for lading or pleasure. [*a barge*.]
BAR-GRAN, *n.* One who manages
BAR-GRAN-TER, *n.* The owner of a barge.
BAR-IL, *n.* A plant which furnishes an alkali for making glass and soap, also the alkali.
BAR-TONE, *n.* See *BARTONE*.
BAR-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of baryta.
BAR, *n.* The rind of a tree.
BAR, *v. t.* To make a noise like a dog; to clamor; to strip trees; to pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach.
BAR, *n.* A ship with three masts, without a mizen topsail; a small ship.
BAR-BOUND, *a.* Having the bark too firm and close. [*a clamorer*.]
BAR-BON, *n.* One that strips off bark;
BAR-ING, *n.* A stripping off bark; clamor of a dog. [*a bark*.]
BAR-Y, *a.* Consisting of bark; like
BAR-LY, *n.* Grain that malt is made of.
BAR-LY-CORN, *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length. [*of barley*.]
BAR-LY-WA-THE, *n.* A decoction
BAR, *n.* Yeast; scum of malt-liquor. [*frothy*.]
BAR-Y, *a.* Containing or like bark;
BAR-N, *a.* A storehouse for corn, hay, stabling, &c.
BAR-N-OLE, *n.* A shell often found on the bottom of ships; a species of goose.
BAR-N-OLE, (*bar'na-kiz*), *n.* Irons on horses' noses; spectacles.
BAR-N-ER, *n.* An instrument to show the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. [*barometer*.]
BAR-O-METRIC-AL, *a.* Relating to a baron.
BARON, [*Fr. baron*.] In law, a husband.
BARON, *n.* A degree of nobility next to a viscount; a lord; a peer.
BARON-AGE, *n.* The dignity of a baron; whole body of barons.
BARON-ESS, *n.* A baron's lady, or wife. [*degree*.]
BARON-ET, *n.* Knight of the first
BARON-ET-CY, *n.* The rank or title of baronet. [*only*.]
BARONIAL, *a.* Belonging to a baron.
BARON-IV, *n.* Lordship or fee of a baron.
BARON-AGE, *n.* An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere.

BAR-O-SGORIE, *a.* Pertaining to the baroscope.
BA-ROÜDNE', (*ba-rooeh'*) *n.* A four-wheel carriage with falling top.
BAR-RACK, *n.* A building to lodge soldiers in.
BAR-RA-SOON, *n.* In *Africa*, a fort.
BAR-RA-TON, *n.* One who excites law-suits; the master of a ship who commits fraud.
BAR-RA-TROUS, *a.* Guilty of barratry.
BAR-RA-TRY, *n.* Foul practice in law; any fraud of a shipmaster.
BÄN-RED, (*bänd'*) *pp.* Fastened with a bar; hindered.
BAR-REL, *n.* A cask containing about thirty gallons, more or less; a tube; a cylinder.
BAR-REL, *v. t.* To put in a barrel; to pack as meat.
BAR-REL-ED, (*bar-reld'*) *pp.* or *a.* Put or packed in a barrel; *a.* having a barrel or tube.
BAR-REL-ING, *pp.* Putting in a barrel.
BAR-REN, *a.* Unfruitful; scanty; dull; unmeaning. [*land.*]
BAR-REN, *n.* An unfruitful tract of *BAR-REN-LY*, *ad.* Unfruitfully; unprofitably dull.
BAR-REN-NESS, *n.* Unfruitfulness; want of matter; want of invention.
BAR-RI-CLÄNE, *n.* An obstruction; bar; impediment; hindrance; defense.
BAR-RI-CLÄNE, *v. t.* To fasten; to fortify; to secure. [*defense.*]
BAR-RI-ER, *n.* A boundary; limit;
BÄR-RING-OUT, *n.* Exclusion of a person from a place, a boyish sport in English schools.
BAR-RI-S-TER, *n.* A counselor at law.
BAR-RÖW, *n.* A hand carriage; a gilt swine; a hillock raised over the dead. [*bar.*]
BÄR'SHOT, *n.* Two balls joined by a
BÄR-TER, *v. t.* or *i.* To exchange; to truck; to trade.
BÄR-TER, *n.* Traffic by exchange.
BÄR-TER-ER, *n.* One who trades by exchange.
BÄR-THOL-O-MEW'S FIDE, *n.* The term near St. Bartholomew's day.
BA-RYTA, *n.* A ponderous earth, called heavy spar when united with sulphuric acid.
BA-RYTES, *n.* Sulphurate of baryta.
BA-RYTES, *a.* Pertaining to barytes.
BA-RY-TONE, *a.* Denoting a grave sound.
BAR-Y-TONE, *n.* A male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common base and tenor; a Greek verb on which the grave accent is understood. [*baryta.*]
BA-RY-TUM, *n.* A metal, the basis of *BÄR-SAL*, *a.* Constituting the base.
BA-SÄLT', *n.* A dark or grayish black mineral, often in a columnar form.
BA-SÄLT'E, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.
+BÄS BLEU', (*bä-blä'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A blue stocking; a learned pedantic woman.
BÄS, *n.* [*L. basis*; *Fr. base.*] The

bottom; foundation; pedestal; support; the gravest part in music.
BÄS, *n.* Mean; vile; worthless; cowardly; low. [*to embase.*]
BÄS, *v. t.* To found; to set or lay;
BÄS-BORN, *a.* Born out of wedlock; bastard. [*merical.*]
BÄS-LESS, *a.* Without support; chi-
BÄS-LY, *ad.* Meanly; dishonora-
BÄS-MENT, *n.* The ground floor of
BÄS-NESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness;
BÄS-NET, *n.* A helmet. [*bastardy.*]
BA-SHÄW', *n.* [*Per. pasha.*] The head; a Turkish viceroy.
BÄSH-YUL, *a.* Wanting confidence; modest. [*estly.*]
BÄSH-YUL-LY, *ad.* Timorously; mod-
BÄSH-YUL-NESS, *n.* Extreme mod-
BÄS, *a.* Relating to a base.
BÄS-ÄT, *v. t.* To convert into a salifiable base.
BÄSIL, *n.* The sloping of a tool; the skin of a sheep tanned; an aromatic plant. [*edge.*]
BÄSIL, *v. t.* To grind a tool to an
BA-SIL'E, *a.* Belonging to the middle vein of the arm; being in the manner of a public edifice.
BA-SIL-IT-SA, *n.* A ball or court of justice; a vein. [*or ointment.*]
BA-SIL-ICON, *n.* A kind of salve
BÄS-LISK, *n.* A cockatrice; a piece of ordinance. [*bay*; *dock.*]
BÄSIS, (*bä'sis*) *n.* A vessel; pond;
BÄSIS, *n.*; *pl.* *Basēs.* Foundation; support.
BÄSIST, *n.* A singer of base.
BÄS, *v. t.* To lie exposed to the heat; to warm.
BÄS-ET, *n.* A domestic utensil made of twigs or rushes; contents of a basket.
BÄS-ÄT-HILT, *n.* A hilt which covers the hand. [*the tune.*]
BÄS, *n.* In music, the lowest part of
BÄS, *n.* A fish; a species of tree.
BÄS-ET, *n.* A game at cards.
BA-SOON', *n.* A musical wind instrument.
+BAS-TO RE-LI-EVO, [*It.*] *n.* Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground.
BÄS-VOL, *n.* A musical instru-
BÄS-VOL, *ment* for playing the gravest part. [*thing.*]
BÄS-TARD, *n.* A spurious child, or
BÄS-TARD-ISE, *v. t.* To determine one a bastard. [*lawful birth.*]
BÄS-TARD-Y, *n.* A spurious or un-
BÄS-ÄT, *v. t.* To beat; to sew slightly; to drip butter or fat upon meat, in roasting.
BÄSTLE, (*bas'teel*) *n.* An old castle in Paris, used as a prison, now demolished. [*to cudgel.*]
BÄS-TI-NÄDE, *v. t.* To beat the feet;
BÄS-TI-NÄDE, *n.* Beating; a cud-
BÄS-TI-NÄDO, *geling.*
BÄSTING, *a.* A beating; a moisten-
BÄS, *ing* with fat.

BÄS-TION, (*bas'chun*) *n.* A mass of earth standing out from a rampart.
BÄT, *n.* A stick used at cricket; an animal. [*baked at one time.*]
BÄTCH, *n.* The quantity of bread
BÄTCH, *v. t.* or *i.* To take less; to abate; to sink; to cut off. [*We now use abate.*]
BA-TRÄU', (*bat-to'*) *n.* A long light boat, broad in the middle.
BÄTH, *n.* A place to bathe in; a measure. [*soak*; *to soften.*]
BÄTCH, *v. t.* To wash in water; to
BÄTCHER, *n.* One that immerses himself in water.
BÄTCHING, *pp.* Washing by immersion; fomenting; *a.* the act of bathing. [*ing.*]
BÄTCHING-RUB, *n.* A vessel for bath
BÄTCHOS, *n.* [*Gr.*] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean, in writing or in speech.
BÄTCHING, *pp.* Abating; excepting.
BÄT-LÄT, *n.* An instrument to beat linen with.
BÄT-OON', *n.* A club; a marshal's staff; a badge of honor.
BÄT-TAIL-ÖS, *a.* Warlike; appearing as if arrayed for battle.
BA-TÄL-IA, (*bat-täl'ya*) *n.* The order of battle; the main body of an army in array.
BÄT-TÄLION, (*-täl'yun*) *n.* A body of foot from 500 to 800 men.
BÄT-TÄL, (*bat'täl*) *n.* Account of the expense of an Oxford student at the buttery; hence, provisions from the buttery.
BÄT-TÄN, (*bat'tän*) *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become fat; to live in luxury.
BÄT-TÄN, *n.* A narrow piece of board.
BÄT-TÄN, *v. t.* To beat with successive blows; to wear or impair.
BÄT-TÄN, *n.* A mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c.
BÄT-TÄN-ING-RAM, *n.* An engine for beating down walls or besieging places.
BÄT-TÄN-Y, *n.* Act of battering; line of cannon; parapet; a vat to beat indigo in. [*masses.*]
BÄT-TING, *n.* Cotton or wool in
BÄT-TING, *n.* [*Fr. bataille.*] An encounter between contending armies; engagement; main body.
BÄT-TLE, *v. t.* To contend in fight; to dispute.
BÄT-TLE-ÄR-RÄY', *n.* Order of battle.
BÄT-TLE-ÄX, *n.* Weapons used in battle; a bill. [*strike shuttle-corks.*]
BÄT-TLE-BÖX, *n.* An instrument to
BÄT-TLE-MENT, *n.* A wall indented on the tops of buildings with embrasures.
BÄT-TÖLÖ-ÖY, *n.* A needless repetition of words in speaking.
BÄT, *n.* A small coin current in Germany and Switzerland.
BAU-NÄ', *n.* In *Scotland* and the *North of England*, a half-penny.
BAW-BLE, *n.* A gewgaw; trifle; trifling thing.

Bawd, *n.* A procurer of lewd women.
Bawd, *v. i.* To act the bawd; to procure. [offensively.]
Bawd'i-ty, *ad.* Obscenely; lewdly;
Bawd'i-ness, *n.* Ribaldry; obscenity.
Bawd'ry, *n.* The employment of a bawd. [obscene.]
Bawd'y, *a.* Unchaste; filthy; foul;
Bawl, *v. i.* or *t.* To speak very loud; to call; to cry aloud; to proclaim by outcry. [by outcry.]
Bawl'ed, (*bawld*.) *pp.* Proclaimed
Bawl'ing, *ppr.* Crying or calling aloud. [crying.]
Bawl'ing, *n.* A great noise; loud
Baw, *v. i.* To bark as a dog; to hem in; to surround. [brown.]
Biv, *a.* Inclining to a chestnut
Biv, *n.* A laurel tree; an honorary garland.
Biv, *n.* A recess or arm of the sea; an inclosure in a barn; a state of being hemmed in; land covered with the bay-tree. — Carol.
Biv'ard, *n.* A bay horse. [berries.]
Biv'-shu-ry, *n.* A shrub with oily
Biv'-rum, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree. [oration.]
Biv'-salt, *n.* Salt formed by evap-
Biv'o-nut, *n.* A broad dagger fixed at the end of a gun. [bayonet.]
Biv'o-nut, *v. t.* To stab with the
Biv'o-nut-rod, *pp.* Stabbed with a bayonet.
Bay'ou, (*bé'ou*.) *n.* [Fr. *bayou*, a gulf.] The outlet of a lake; a channel. [garland; a prize.]
Bivs, *n. pl.* An honorary crown or
Be-xâm', *n.* An exchange, or mar-
Be-xâm', *n.* ket-place for the sale of goods.
Berill'ium, (*del'yum*.) *n.* A gummy, resinous juice from the East.
Be, a prefix, as in *because*, is the same word as *by*.
Be, *v. i.* and *auxiliary*, *pret.* was; *pp.* been. To exist, or have a certain state.
Beach, *n.* A sandy shore; strand.
Beach'ed, (*becht*.) *a.* Exposed to the waves; stranded on a beach.
Bea'con, (*be'kn*.) *n.* Any object to give notice of danger, but chiefly a light to direct seamen.
Bead, *n.* A small ball; a globule; a molding.
Bea'dle, *n.* A crier; messenger; petty officer of a court; parish; college. [beadle.]
Bea'dle-ship, *n.* The office of a
Bea'dle, *n.* Among *Roman Catho-*
lics, a list of persons who are prayed for. [praying.]
Bea'd'man, *n.* A man employed in
Bea'gle, *n.* A small hound; a hunt-
ing dog. [a point.]
Beak, *n.* [D. *bek*.] The bill of a bird;
Beak'ed, (*beekt*.) *a.* Having a
beak; pointed. [a bird's beak.]
Beak'ed, *n.* A cup with a spout like
Beak, *n.* [D. *beak*.] A main tim-

ber; balance of scales; ray of the sun; yoke of a chariot; horn of a stag. [to glitter.]
Beam, *v. i.* or *t.* To throw out rays;
Beam'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting rays of light. [light; radiation.]
Beam'ing, *n.* Emission of rays of
Beam'less, *a.* Without rays of light.
Beam'y, *a.* Shining; radiant; hav-
ing horns. [of pulse.]
Bean, *n.* The name of many kinds
Bean'-fly, *n.* A beautiful purple fly found on bean flowers.
Beane, (*bâre*.) *v. t.* and *pret.* bore; *pp.* borne. To bring forth, as young.
Beane, *v. t.* and *pret.* bore; *pp.* borne. To carry; to endure; to convey; to sustain to wear; to produce.
Beane, *v. t.* To suffer, as with pain.
Beane, *n.* [Sax. *bera*.] An animal; rude man; constellation.
Beane'-bit-ting, *n.* The baiting of bears with dogs. [of arbutus.]
Beane'-shu-ry, *n.* A plant, a species
Beane'-o-la-den, (*-gâr'dn*.) *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport; hence, a turbulent assembly. [bears.]
Beane'-herd, *n.* One who tends
Beane'ish, *a.* Partaking of the quali-
ties of a bear.
Beane'ward, *n.* A keeper of bears.
Beard, *n.* Hair on the chin; a jag; point. [to oppose.]
Beard, *v. t.* To pull by the beard;
Beard'ed, *a.* Having a beard; jag-
ged. [youthful.]
Beard'less, *a.* Without a beard;
Beard'ed, *n.* A carrier of any thing; supporter.
Beane'ing, *n.* Position with respect to another; gesture; mien; deportment. [brutish man.]
Beast, *n.* An irrational animal;
Beast'li-ness, *n.* Brutality; nasti-
ness; filthiness. [obscene.]
Beast'y, *a.* Brutish; nasty; filthy;
Beast, *v. t.* or *i.* *pret.* beat; *pp.* beat; beaten. To strike with repeated blows; to throb; to outdo; to conquer; to thrash; to tread; to hammer. [stroke.]
Beat, *n.* The sound of a drum; a
Beat, *n.* Struck;
Beat'ed, (*beat'n*.) *pp.* hammered;
beat'ed, *n.* [strikes.]
Beat'ed, *n.* One who beats or
Be-a-ti'f'ic, *a.* Making happy;
blissful. [manner.]
Be-a-ti'f'ic-al-ty, *ad.* In a happy
Be-at-i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* In the Ro-
man Catholic Church, admission to heavenly honors. [happy.]
Be-at'i-f'y, *v. t.* To bless; to make
Beating, *n.* Correction by blows;
a drubbing. [edness; glory.]
Be-at'i-tude, *n.* Happiness; bless-
edness. [edness; glory.]
Beau, (*bo*.) *n.* *pl.* **Beaux**. A man of dress; coxcomb; fop.
Beau-i-de'al, (*bé-i-dé'al*.) *n.* [Fr.]
A model of excellence in the mind or fancy. [gallant.]
Beau'ish, (*bé'ish*.) *a.* Gay; kippish;

***Beau-monde'**, (*bé-mond'*.) *n.* [Fr.]
The fashionable world.
Beau'te-ous, (*bé'te-us*.) *a.* Fair; handsome.
Beau'te-ous-ly, (*bé'te-us-ly*.) *ad.*
In a beautiful manner.
Beau'te-ous-ness, (*bé'te-us-ness*.)
**n. Handsomeness; beauty.
Beau'ti-fi-ed, (*bé'te-fide*.) *pp.*
Embellished. [fair.]
Beau'ti-fy, *v. t.* Elegant in form;
Beau'ti-fy-ly, *ad.* In a beautiful
manner; finely.
Beau'ti-fy-ness, *n.* Elegance of
form; beauty.
Beau'ti-fy, *v. t.* To adorn; to
grace; to deck.
Beau'ti-less, *a.* Destitute of beauty.
Beau'ty, (*bé'ty*.) *n.* Whatever
pleases the eye, as symmetry,
grace, handsomeness of person,
elegance of buildings, assemblage
of ornaments; a very handsome
person.
Beau'ty-spot, (*bé'ty-spot*.) *n.* A
patch; a spot placed on the face
to heighten beauty.
Beau'ty, *n.* An amphibious animal,
and his fur; a hat; part of a
helmet.
Be-calm', (*be-kâm'*.) *v. t.* To quiet;
to appease; to make easy; to still.
Be-calm', *ppr.* of **BECOME**.
Be-cause, *con.* That is; by cause;
for this reason; on this account.
Be-chance', *v. t.* To befall or hap-
pen. [captivate.]
Be-charm', *v. t.* To charm;
Beck, *n.* A sign with the hand or
head. [with the head.]
Beck, *v. i.* To nod or make a sign
Beck'on, (*be'k'n*.) *v. t.* or *t.* To make
a sign to another by nodding, or
with the hand. [words.]
Beck'on, *n.* A sign made without
Beck'on-rod, (*be'k'nd*.) *pp.* Notified
by a sign. [secure; to darken.]
Be-cloud', *v. t.* To cloud; to ob-
Be-come', (*-kum*.) *v. t.* To suit; to
be congruous.
Be-come', (*-kum*.) *v. i.* and *pret.* be-
came; *pp.* become; To fit, or be-
fit; to set gracefully; to be made
Be-come'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Suitable to;
graceful. [manner; fitly.]
Be-come'ing-ly, *ad.* In a becoming
Be-come'ing-ness, *n.* Suitableness;
propriety.
Bed, *n.* A place to sleep on; lodg-
ing; channel of a river; plat in a
garden; bank of earth.
Bed, *v. t.* or *i.* To put to, or into
bed; to lie; to sleep.
Bed'ding, *ppr.* Laying in a bed;
stratifying; *n.* materials for a
bed; a bed. [kilo.]
Be-damp'ed, *v. t.* To wet; to sprin-
Be-damp'ed, *v. t.* To soil or make
muddy. [water out.]
Be-dash', *v. t.* To wet by spattering
Be-dash', *v. t.* To dash over; to
besmear with any thing slimy.
Be-dash'ed, *v. t.* To dazzle; to con-**

found the sight; to make dim by luster. [in.]

3ED'CHAM-BAH, n. A room to sleep

3ED'-ELÜHKE, n. pl. Sheets, blankets, coverlet, &c., for beds.

3ED'DING, n. A bed and its furniture.

3E-DECK', v. t. To deck; to adorn; to dress up. [adorned.]

3E-DECK'ED, (-dekt'), pp. Decked;

3EDE'-HOUSE, n. A hospital; an almshouse.

3E-DEVIL, (-dev'l.) v. t. To throw into disorder and confusion, as by an evil spirit.

3E-DREW', (-be-dü') v. t. To moisten gently; to wet with dew.

3E-DREW'ED, (-dude,) pp. Moistened, as with dew. [same bed.]

3ED'FUL-LÖW, n. One lying in the bed

3ED'HANG-ING, n. pl. Curtains.

3E-DIGHT', (-be-dite') v. t. To set off with ornaments. [Little used.]

3E-DIM', v. t. To make dim; to obscure. [secure; darkened.]

3E-DIM'ED, (-dimd'), pp. Made obscure

3E-DISE', (-be-diz'n.) v. t. To adorn. [Low.]

3ED'LAM, n. [Corrupted from *Beth-lahem*, the name of a religious house converted into a hospital.] A mad-house; a noisy place.

3ED'LAM-ITE, n. A madman; a noisy person.

3ED'ÖU-İN, (bed'oo-ee-n.) n. The name of certain Arabs.

3ED'POST, n. The post of a bedstead.

3ED'QUILT, n. A covering for the bed. [ing in mud.]

3E-DRAQ'OLE, v. t. To soil by draw-

3E-DRENCH', v. t. To drench; to soak with water.

3ED'RID, (-rid'n.) } a. Confined

3ED'RID-DEW, (-rid'n.) } to the bed.

3ED'RITE, n. Privileges of the marriage bed. [bed.]

3ED'ROOM, n. An apartment for a

3E-DROP', v. t. To besprinkle with drops. [as with drops.]

3E-DROPT'ED, (-dropt'), pp. Sprinkled

3ED'STEAD, n. A frame for supporting a bed. [rest.]

3ED'TIME, n. The hour of going to

3E-DWARF', v. t. To make little; to stunt.

3E-DYE', v. t. To stain; to dye.

3EE, n. The name of a genus of insects which are very numerous; the honey-bee.

3EE'-BREAD, n. The pollen of flowers collected for food. [bees.]

3EE'-EAT-ER, n. A bird that feeds on

3EE'-HIVE, n. A box or other hollow vessel for the habitation of honey-bees. [bees.]

3EE'-MÄS-TER, n. One who keeps

3ECH, n. [Sax. *bees*, *bee*. In Saxon, *see* and *bee* is a book.] The name of a tree. [to the beech.]

3ECH'EN, (beech'n.) a. Belonging

3ECH'-MÄST, n. The fruit of the beech.

3ECH'-OIL, n. Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree.

BEER, n. The flesh of an ox, cow, or bull.

BEER'-EAT-ER, n. A yeoman of the guards. [Eng.]; a gross person.

BEER'-STALK', n. A slice of beef for broiling.

BE-NI'-ER-SUB, n. A prince of devils.

BEER, (bin,) part. perf. of BE.

BEER, n. A liquor made of malt and hops.

BEET, n. The name of a garden root.

BEET'LE, n. A large heavy mallet; rammer; insect.

BEET'LE, v. t. To jut out; to hang over; to project.

BEET'LE-BROW-ED, (-browd.) a. Prominent in the forehead; having prominent brows.

BEET'LE-HEAD-ED, a. Stupid; heavy; blockish. [beetle.]

BEET'LE-STOCK, n. The handle of a

BEET'LING, pp. Jutting; standing out from the main body.

BEET'LES, n. pl. of **BEER.** Cattle; oxen; cows.

BE-FALL', v. i. *pret.* befall; *pp.* befallen. To happen to; to come to pass. [to adorn.]

BE-FIT', v. t. To become; to suit;

BE-FIT'TING, pp. or a. Suiting; becoming. [to deceive.]

BE-FOOL', v. t. To make a fool of;

BE-FOOL'ED, pp. Deceived; led into error. [presence of]

BE-FÖRE', *prep.* In front; sooner; in

BE-FÖRE', *ad.* Sooner; in time previous. [or place.]

BE-FÖRE'HAND, *ad.* Before in time

BE-FÖRE'HAND, a. Well provided with means.

BE-FÖRE'TIME, *ad.* Formerly; of old; of old time.

BE-FÖUL', v. t. To make foul; to daub; to soil.

BE-FRIEND', (-frend,) v. t. To favor; to use kindly; to serve; to countenance, aid or benefit.

BE-FRIEND'ED, pp. Favored; countenanced. [fringe.]

BE-FRIEND', v. t. To adorn with

BEÖ, (bä,) } a. A Turkish govern-

BEÖ, (bä,) } or of a town or district.

BEÖ, v. t. To ask earnestly; to take for granted; *v. t.* to ask alms.

BE-GAN', *pret.* of **BEGIN.**

BE-GOT', v. t. *pret.* begot; *pp.* begot, begotten. To cause to be produced.

BE-GOT'TEN, n. One who causes production. [ging.]

BE-GÖAR, n. One who lives by beg-

BE-GÖAR, v. t. To bring to want; to ruin.

BE-GÖAR-LI-NESSE, n. The state of being beggary; poverty; meanness; stinginess. [stingy.]

BE-GÖAR-LY, a. Very poor; mean;

BE-GÖAR-Y, n. Great want; indigence; poverty.

BE-GÖED, (begd,) pp. Earnestly solicited; supplicated.

BE-GILT', a. Gilded.

BE-GIN', v. i. [Sax. *beginnan.*] To

have an original or first existence, to commence.

BE-GIN', v. t. *pret.* began; *pp.* begun; To commence; to enter upon; to do the first act.

BE-GIN'NAR, n. One who begins; the first attempter; a young practitioner.

BE-GIN'NING, n. The first part of time; original; first cause, act or state; commencement.

BE-GIRAN', v. t. *pret.* begirt, begirded; *pp.* begirt. To surround or encompass.

BE-GIRAN'ED, } pp. Girded; sur-

BE-GIRAT', } rounded.

BE-GÖLE-NESSE, n. In Turkey, the governor of a province.

BE-GÖNE', (-be-gawn') v. i. Go away; depart. [These words are improperly united. *Be* retains the sense of a verb, and *gone*, that of a participle.]

BE-GÖT', } pp. of BE-

BE-GÖT'TEN, (-got'tn.) } GOT.

BE-GÖMME', v. t. To soil with dirt.

BE-GÖUDÖN', v. t. To grudge; to envy the possession of.

BE-GÖULAN', v. t. To deceive; to amuse; to cheat.

BE-GÖUN', pp. of **BEGIN.**

BE-HÄLF', (-be-hälf') n. Favor; cause; support; account; noting substitution. [decease; to conduct]

BE-HÄVE', v. i. or *t.* To carry; to

BE-HÄV'AN, (-häv'd,) pp. of **BEHÄVE.**

BE-HÄV'ION, (be-häv'ion) n. Manners; carriage of one's self with respect to propriety or morals.

BE-HEAD', (-be-hed') v. t. To cut off the head; to decapitate.

BE-HEAD'ED, (-be-hed'ed,) pp. Decapitated.

BE-HELD', pp. of **BEHOLD.**

BE-HNE-MOTH, n. A large beast mentioned in the scriptures, perhaps the river horse or hippopotamus.

BE-HNEST', n. A command; order; message.

BE-HIND', *prep.* or *ad.* At the back; in the rear; out of sight; remaining; inferior to.

BE-HIND'HAND, a. Being in arrears; backward; in an exhausted state; being in poverty.

BE-HÖLD', v. t. *pret.* and *pp.* beheld. To see; to view; to fix the eyes upon. [the eyes.]

BE-HÖLD', v. i. To look; to direct

BE-HÖLD'EN, (be-höld'n.) a. Obligated; indebted. [a spectator.]

BE-HÖLD'ER, n. One who beholds;

BE-MÖÖR', n. Radically, need; necessity; that which is advantageous. [able.]

BE-MÖÖV'A-BLE, a. Needful; profit-

BE-MÖÖVE', v. t. To benefit; to be necessary; to become; to be meet for. [itable.]

BE-MÖÖVE'FUL, a. Fit; useful; profitable, *pp.* of **BE.** Existing.

BE'ING, n. Existence; a person or thing that exists.

BE-LI'ON, *v. t.* To thump; to beat soundly.
BE-LI-MOUR, (-moor,) *n.* A gallant.
BE-LI'ND, *a.* Late in time; belated; too late.
BE-LI'VE, *v. t.* To waylay; to lie in wait; to fasten. [made fast]
BE-LI'ND, (-hide,) *pp.* Ambushed;
BE-LCH, *v. t. or i.* To throw wind from the stomach; *n.* the act of belching; malt liquor.
BE-LCH'ED, (belcht,) *pp.* Ejected from the stomach. [woman]
BE-L'DAM, *a.* A hag; old or scolding
BE-LI'AGURA, (be-lee'ger,) *v. t.* To besiege; to block up.
BE-LIEM'ITE, *n.* A generic name for fossils of the class cephalopodes.
BE-LI-ES-PAIR', (bel-es-pee') *n.*; *pl.* **BEAUX-ES-PAIRS**, (bôze-es-pee') [Fr.] A man of wit.
BE-LI'RY, *n.* A place where bells are hung. [Flanders]
BE-LI'G, *a.* Pertaining to Belgica, or
BE-LI'AL, *n.* Satan; the devil; wickedness; vice. [falsely of]
BE-LI'VE, *v. t.* To slander; to speak
BE-LI'VE, (-lide,) *pp.* Falsely represented; counterfeited.
BE-LI'VE, *n.* Credit given to evidence; strong or full persuasion of mind; opinion; creed.
BE-LI'VE-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving credit; credible.
BE-LI'VE', *v. t. or i.* To trust in; to credit; to have faith. In popular use, to think; to suppose.
BE-LI'VE'ND, (-leevd,) *pp.* Credited; trusted in as true. [credits]
BE-LI'VE'ER, *n.* One that believes or
BELL, *n.* [Bax. bell, bellan.] A hollow-sounding vessel of metal.
BELL, *v. t.* To grow like a bell in shape; to swell. [shade]
BE-LI-DON'WA, *n.* Deadly night
BE-LI'TRIX, *n.* [L.] A ruddy star in Orion.
BELL-FASH-ION-ED, (-fash'und,) *a.* Having the form of a bell.
BELL-FLOW-ER, *n.* A genus of plants whose flower resembles a bell. [bella]
BELL-FOUND-ER, *n.* One who casts
BELL-FOUND-ERY, *n.* A place for
BELL-FOUND-ERY, *casting bells.*
BELL-MAN, *n.* A crier of goods; a crier.
BELL-MET-AL, (-met'l,) *n.* A composition of copper, tin, and usually a portion of brass or zinc.
BELL-PER-PER, *n.* The red pepper; a species of capsicum.
BELL-RING-ER, *n.* One whose business is to ring a bell.
BELL-SHAPE-ED, (-shäpte,) *a.* Having the shape of a bell.
BELL-WETH-ER, *n.* A wether or sheep that leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.
BELLE, (bel,) *n.* A handsome gay young lady.
BELLES-LETTRES, (bel-let'ter,) [Fr.] *n. pl.* Polite literature.

BE-LI'ND, (bel'lid,) *pp.* or *a.* Swelled, or prominent like the belly.
BE-LI'G-ENT, *a.* Carrying on war.
BE-LI'G-ENT, *n.* A party engaged in war.
BE-LI'G-ENT, *a.* Powerful in war.
BE-LI'G-ENT, *n.* The goddess of war.
BE-LI'OW, *v. t.* To roar like a bull.
BE-LI'OW, *n.* A roaring like that of a bull.
BE-LI'OW-ING, *pp.* or *a.* Roaring; uttering a loud sound; *n.* a loud cry or roaring. [a fire]
BE-LI'OWS, *n.* An instrument to blow
BE-LI'Y, *n.* [Ir. *bolg*; W. *boly*.] The part of the body containing the entrails; that which resembles it.
BE-LI'Y, *v. t.* To bulge or hang out; to project.
BE-LI'Y-BAND, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly.
BE-LI'O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by arrows. [of; to pertain to]
BE-LONG', *v. t.* To be the property
BE-LONG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* (pronounced *be-lond'* as a *pp.* and *be-lond'* as an *adj.*) Greatly loved; dear to the heart.
BE-LONG', (be-lond') *prep.* and *ad.* Under; inferior; unbecoming; on earth, or in hell; opposed to heaven. [zone; strait]
BELT, *n.* A leathern girdle; sash;
BELT, *v. t.* To encircle; to gird with a belt.
BELT'ED, *a.* Wearing a belt.
BE-LI'OGA, *n.* A cataceous fish valued for its oil. [top of a building]
BE-LI'V-DER, *n.* A pavilion on the
BE-LI'VE, *v. t.* To bewilder.
BE-LI'VE, *v. t.* To drag or sink in the mire.
BE-MOAN', (be-môn') *v. t.* To make a moan; to lament; to bewail.
BE-MOCK', *v. t.* To treat with mocking.
BEN, *n.* A purgative fruit or
BEN-NUT, *n.* nut.
BENCH, *n.* A seat; a judge's seat; body of justices. [of court]
BENCH'ER, *n.* A senior in the inn
BEND, *v. t.* and *i. pres.* and *pp.* *bend-*ed, or *bent*. [Bax. *benden*.] To crook; to bow; to submit; to apply; to subdue. [band]
BEND, *n.* A turn; curve; knot;
BEND'ED, *pp.* Bent; crooked; subduced. [worthy of]
BE-NETH', *prep.* and *ad.* Under; un-
BE-N-DICT, *n.* A newly married
BE-N-DICT, *n.* man. [Derived from the name of Benedick, one of the characters in Shakespeare's *Much ado about nothing*.]
BE-N-DICT'ING, *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks of St. Benedict.
BE-N-DICT'ION, *n.* The act of blessing, prayer, or kind wishes.
BE-N-FAC'ION, *n.* Charitable gift; benefit; favor; a solemn invocation of happiness. In the *Roman Catholic church*, a ceremony by

which a thing is rendered sacred or venerable.
BE-N-FAC'ION, *n.* He that confers a benefit. [form a benefit]
BE-N-FAC'ITRESS, *n.* She who confers a benefit.
BE-N-FICE, (ben'e-fis,) *n.* A church living inferior to that of a bishop.
BE-N-FIC-ENT, (ben'e-fis,) *a.* Possessed of a benefice.
BE-NEF'ICENCE, *n.* Generosity; bounty; goodness; practice of doing good. [in good works]
BE-NEF'ICENT, *a.* Kind; delighting
BE-NEF'ICENT-LY, *ad.* In a beneficent manner.
BE-N-FICIAL, (-fish'al,) *a.* Advantageous; profitable; conferring benefits. [geously; usefully]
BE-N-FICIAL-LY, *ad.* Advantageously.
BE-N-FICIALNESS, *n.* Profitableness; usefulness.
BE-N-FICIAL-RY, (-fish'a-ry,) *n.* One who holds a benefice; one who receives any thing as a gift.
BE-N-FICIAL-RY, *a.* Holding some valuable possession in subordination to another.
BE-N-FIT, *a.* A play, the proceeds of which are for a particular person; kindness; advantage; profit.
BE-N-FIT, *v. t.* To do good; to profit; to favor.
BE-N-FIT-ED, *pp.* Profited.
BE-NF'IG-LENNON, *n.* Good will; kindness; a free gift.
BE-NF'IG-LENT, *a.* Kind; affectionate; generous. [will]
BE-NF'IG-LENT-LY, *ad.* With good
BE-N-GAL-EE', *n.* The language spoken in Bengal.
BE-N-GAL-EE', *a. sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Bengal.
BE-NIGHT', (be-nite') *v. t.* To involve in night; to darken; to shroud in moral darkness.
BE-NIGHT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overtaken by the night; involved in darkness, or ignorance.
BE-NIGN', (be-nine') *a.* Kind; generous; liberal; wholesome.
BE-NIGNANT, *a.* Kind; gracious.
BE-NIGN-ITY, *n.* Kindness; graciousness. [favorably]
BE-NIGN-LY, *ad.* Kindly; graciously;
BE-NI'ON, *n.* A blessing; benediction. See **BENEDIX**. [tion; reward]
BENT, *n.* A curve; tendency; inclination; grass.
BE-NUM', (be-num') *v. t.* To deprive of feeling. [The old spelling, *benum*, has gone out of use.]
BE-NUM'ED, (be-num'd') *pp.* Deprived of feeling.
BE-NZ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to benzoin
BE-NZ'IN, *n.* A resinous juice from the East Indies, vulgarly called gum benjamin. [agantly]
BE-PRAISE', *v. t.* To praise extravagantly.
BE-QU'ANT', *v. t.* To leave or give by will. [will]
BE-QUEST', *n.* A legacy; a gift by will.
BE-RATE', *v. t.* To chide vehemently; to scold.

BE-HAT'TLE, *v. t.* To fill with rattling sounds; to chide; to scold.
BE-HERRY. See **BARRERRY**.
BE-HAVE', *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* be-reaved; bereft; to deprive; to strip; to make destitute. [*tion.*]
BE-HAV'EMENT, *n.* Loss; deprivation.
BE-HERR', *pp.* of **BARRAVE**.
BE-HO-A-MOT, *n.* A species of pear; a species of citron; a species of perfume; snuff; tapestry.
BE-HO-AN-DER, *n.* A duck that breeds under cliffs. [*officer.*]
BE-HO-MAS-TER, *n.* A bailiff or chief.
BE-HYMEN, *v. t.* To celebrate in rhyme. [*trived at Berlin.*]
BE-HIN, *n.* A kind of coach.
BE-HORN-DINN, *n.* A monk of a certain order. [*with berries.*]
BE-HI-ED, (*ber'id*), *a.* Furnished.
BE-HRY, *n.* [*Sax. beria.*] A succulent or pulpy fruit, with naked seeds.
BE-HTH, *n.* A station in which a ship rides; a room in a ship, and a box to sleep in; an office or employment.
BE-HYL, *n.* A gem or mineral of a green or bluish green color.
BE-HYL-LINE, *a.* Like beryl; of a pale green color.
BE-HEM'BLE, *v. t.* To scribble over.
BE-HEMIS, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* be-sought. [*Sax. be, and secan, to seek.*] To entreat; to pray; to beg; to ask with earnestness.
BE-HEM', *v. t.* To become; to be fit; or worthy of. [*fit.*]
BE-HEM'ING, *pp.* or *a.* Becoming;
BE-HER', *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* beset. To surround; to inclose on all sides; to waylay; to harass.
BE-HER'ING, *pp.* Surrounding; besieging; *a.* habitually attending or pressing.
BE-HEW', *v. t.* To wish a curse.
BE-HID', *pret.* At the side; over and above; distinct from; out of.
BE-HIDE, *ad.* Moreover; more
BE-HIDNE, *ad.* than that; distinct from.
BE-HIDNE, *prep.* Over and above.
BE-HIDEN, (*-seeje*), *v. t.* To lay siege to; to beset closely.
BE-HID'D, (*-seejd*), *pp.* Laid siege to; beset.
BE-HID'ER, *n.* The party besieging.
BE-HILME, *v. t.* To daub with slime.
BE-HIM', *v. t.* To daub; to soil; to sully. [*twigs; a broom.*]
BE-HOM, (*be'sum*), *n.* A brush of
BE-HOT', *v. t.* To stupefy; to make stupid or foolish; to make to dote.
BE-HOT'D, *pp.* or *a.* Made sottish or foolish.
BE-HOUGHT, (*be-saut'*) *pret.* and *pp.* of **BASHEM**. Sought by entreaty; implored. [*spanglea.*]
BE-SPAN'GLE, *v. t.* To adorn with
BE-SPAN'GLED, (*-spangld*), *pp.* Adorned with spangles.
BE-SPAT'TER, *v. t.* To spatter; to soil with water and dirt; to asperse with calumny.

BE-SPEAK', *v. t. pp.* bespoke, bespoken. To speak for beforehand; to forebode; to show.
BE-SPEAK'ER, *n.* One who bespeaks, or orders.
BE-SPOKE. See **BESPAK**.
BE-SPREAD', (*be-spre'd*), *v. t. pp.* bespread. To spread over; to cover.
BE-SPRINK'LE, *v. t.* To sprinkle or scatter over. [*Sprinkled over.*]
BE-SPRINK'LED, (*-sprinkld*), *pp.*
BEST, *a.* superlative, [*Sax. best, contracted from betest, from bet, more or better.*] Most good; of the first excellence; most accurate.
BEST, *ad.* In the highest degree; *n.* utmost.
BEST'IAL, (*best'yal*), *a.* Belonging to or like a beast; beastly; brutal; filthy.
BEST'IAL'ITY, (*best'yal'o-ty*), *n.* The quality of a beast; degeneracy from human nature.
BEST'IAL-ISE, *v. t.* To make like a beast. [*sharp points.*]
BE-STICK', *v. t.* To stick over with
BE-STIK', (*-stur*), *v. t.* To move quickly; to hasten.
BE-STIM'ED, (*-sturd*), *pp.* Roused into vigorous action.
BE-STOW, *v. t.* To give; to confer; to impart; to give in marriage; to apply; to lay out; to lay up; to deposit. [*disposal.*]
BE-STOW'AL, *n.* Act of bestowing;
BE-STOW'ED, (*-stüde*), *pp.* Given; conferred; laid up.
BE-STOW'EMENT, *n.* Act of bestowing or giving; that which is conferred.
BE-STRA'DGLE, *v. t.* To bestride.
BE-STRAW', (*be-strü'*) *v. t.* To scatter; to sprinkle.
BE-STRAW'ED, *pp.* of **BESTRAW**.
BE-STRA'DE', *v. t. pret.* bestrid, *pp.* bestrid, bestridden. To stride over, extending the legs across.
BE-STUD', *v. t.* To set with studs; to adorn with bosses.
BE-STUD'DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs or bosses.
BET, *n.* [*Sax. bad, a pledge; badien, to give or take a pledge.*] That which is laid or pledged in a contest; a wager; stake.
BET, *v. t.* To lay a bet or wager; to stake a wager.
BE-TAKE', *v. t. pret.* betook, betaken. To have recourse to; to resort to.
BE-TAK'ING, *pp.* Resorting to; applying one's self. [*pledge.*]
BET'TEN, *pp.* Wagered; laid as a
BE-TEN, (*be'tü*), *n.* A species of pepper chewed by the Chinese.
BE-THINK', *v. t.* and *i. pret.* and *pp.* be-thought. To reflect; to recollect; to consider. [*of Bethink.*]
BE-THOUGHT', (*-thaut'*) *pret.* and *pp.*
BE-TID', *v. t. pret.* betid, or betided, *pp.* betided. To befall; to happen; to come.
BE-TIME', *ad.* In good time;
BE-TIMES, *ad.* seasonably.

BE-TÖK'EN, (*be-tök'n*), *v. t.* To signify; to foreshow; to denote.
BE-TÖK'EN-ED, (*-tök'nd*), *pp.* Signified; foreshown. [*plants.*]
BET'O-NY, *n.* A genus of bitter
BE-TÖÖN', See **BETAKE**.
BE-TRAY', *v. t.* To violate a trust; to deliver up treacherously; to disclose in violation of duty or trust; to expose what is meant to be concealed. [*ing.*]
BE-TRAY'AL, *n.* The act of betray.
BE-TRAY'ED, (*be-träde*), *pp.* Delivered up or exposed treacherously. [*teils; a traitor.*]
BE-TRAY'ER, *n.* One who betrays or
BE-TRAY'EMENT, *n.* Act of betray.
BE-TRAY'AL, *ing*; breach of trust.
BE-TRUTH', *v. t.* To give or receive a marriage promise; to contract; to name to a benefice.
BE-TRUTH'ED, (*-trotht*), *pp.* or *a.* Contracted for future marriage.
BE-TRUTH'MENT, *n.* Contract of marriage. [*into power.*]
BE-TRUST', *v. t.* To intrust; to put
BE-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Intrusted; confided.
BE-TRUST'EMENT, *n.* Act of intrusting; thing intrusted.
BETTER, *a.* comparative. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another. [*or office.*]
BETTER, *n.* A superior in rank, age
BETTER, *ad.* In a more excellent manner. [*to advance.*]
BETTER, *v. t.* To improve; to mend;
BETTER'ED, (*bet'terd*), *pp.* Made better; improved.
BETTER'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reformation of offenders.
BETTER'MENT, *n.* Improvement.
BETTER'S, *pl.* Superiors in age or qualities.
BETTING, *pp.* Laying a wager.
BETTON, *n.* One that lays bets or wagers. [*open doors.*]
BETTY, *n.* An instrument to break
BE-TWEEN, *prep.* In the middle;
BE-TWIXT, *ad.* common to two or more.
BEV'EL, *n.* A kind of square rule.
BEV'EL, *a.* Having the form of a bevel angle.
BEV'EL, *v. t.* To form to an angle.
BEV'EL'ED, (*bev'ld*), *pp.* or *a.* Cut to a bevel angle.
BEV'EL'ING, *pp.* Forming to a bevel.
BEV'EL'ING, *n.* The slant or bevel of timber. [*drink.*]
BEV'EN-AGE, *n.* Liquor; a treat in
BEV', *n.* Flock of birds; brood; company.
BE-WAIL', *v. t.* To lament; to grieve for; to bemoan; to express deep sorrow for.
BE-WAIL'ED, (*-wäld*), *pp.* Lamented; bemoaned. [*take care.*]
BE-WARN', *v. t.* To be cautious; to
BE-WIL'DER, *v. t.* To puzzle; to perplex; to mislead; to lose in pathless places.

BE-WITCH', *v. t.* To charm; to please very much.
BE-WITCH'ED, (-wicht), *pp.* Charmed; fascinated. [*charm.*]
BE-WITCH'ING, *pp.* Charming; fascinating; *a.* having power to charm, or please to excess.
BE-WITCH'ING-LY, *ad.* In a fascinating manner. [*charming.*]
BE-WITCH'MENT, *n.* Fascination; *a.* **BE-WITCH'**, *v. t.* To betray; to disclose perfidiously.
BE-WIT'ED, (-be-râd'), *pp.* Betrayed; disclosed in breach of trust.
BËY, (bâ), *n.* A Turkish governor.
BE-YOND', *prep.* On the further side; out of reach. [*yonder.*]
BE-YOND', *ad.* At a greater distance;
BE-YOND'LESS, *n.* The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler. [which the stone is set.
BËZEL, *n.* The part of a ring in
BËZEL, *n.* A stone-like substance found in the stomach of goats, anti-poisonous.
BI-AN'GU-LITE, } *a.* Having two
BI-AN'GU-LI-TED, } angles or corners. [*side.*]
BI'AS, *n.* Inclination; weight on one
BI'AS, *v. t.* To incline partially; to prepossess. [one side; prejudiced.
BI'AS-ED, (bi'ast), *pp.* Inclined to
BI'S, *n.* A cloth under the chins of infants. [*ling.*]
BI-BI'CIOUS, *a.* Addicted to drink-
BI'BER, *n.* A drinker; tippler; drunkard.
BI'BLE, *n.* The volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. [*Bible.*]
BI'BLIO-AL, *a.* Of or relating to the
BI-BLI-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertain-
BI-BLI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } ing to a description of books.
BI-BLI-O-GRAPHER, *n.* One who composes the history of books.
BI-BLI-O-GRAPHY, *n.* A history or account of books.
BI-BLI-O-MANCY, *n.* Divination performed by means of the Bible.
+BI-BLI-O-MANI-A, *n.* [*Gr.*] Book madness; rage for possessing rare and curious books.
BI-BLI-O-MANIAC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.
BI-BLI-O-MANIAC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books.
BI-BLI-O-LIST, *n.* A bookseller.
BI-BLI-O-THE'CAL, *a.* Belonging to a library. [*the Bible.*]
BI'LIST, *n.* One conversant with
BI'E-LOUS, *a.* That is apt to imbibe; spongy.
BI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [*L. bis*, double, and *capsula*, a little chest.] In botany, having two capsules containing seeds to each flower.
BICE, } *n.* A blue paint or pigment.
BICE, }
BI-CERN'A-LOUS, (-sefa-lous), *a.* Having two heads.

BI-CIP'IT-AL, } *a.* [*L. from biceps*,
BI-CIP'IT-OUS, } twice, and *caput*, head.] Having two heads or origins. [*trifles; to quiver.*]
BICK'EN, *v. t.* To dispute about
BICK'EN-ER, *n.* One who wrangles, or skirmishes.
BICK'EN-ING, *pp.* Quarrelling; contending; quivering; *a.* contention; skirmish.
BI'COGN, } *a.* Having two
BI-COGNOUS, } horns.
BI-CO'FO-RAL, *a.* Having two bodies.
BI-ED'RAL, *a.* Having two legs.
BID, *v. t. pres. bid, bade; pp. bid, bidden.* [*Sax. biddan.*] To ask; to pronounce; to offer; to command; to invite.
BID, *n.* An offer of a price.
BID'DEN, (bid'dn), *pp.* of *BID*.
BIDN, *v. t.* To dwell; to inhabit; to continue.
BIDN, *v. t.* To endure; to suffer.
BID'DER, *n.* One that offers or commands. [*ing; inviting.*]
BID'DING, *pp.* Offering; command-
BID'DING, *n.* An offer; invitation; direction.
BI-DENT'AL, *a.* Having two teeth.
BI-DENT', *n.* A small horse or nag.
BI-BEN'IAL, *a.* Continuing two years; happening once in two years; used also as a noun.
BI-BEN'IAL-LY, *ad.* Once in two years. [*to the grave.*]
BI'EN, *n.* A carriage to bear the dead
BI'ENTINOS, *n. pl.* The first milk of a cow. [the opposite faces alike.
BI-F'ICIAL, (bi-f'ishal), *a.* Having
BI-F'IAL-IOUS, *a.* Two-fold; pointing two ways. [*year.*]
BI-F'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing fruit twice
BI-F'ID, *a.* Two-cleft; divided.
BI-F'LO'US, *a.* Bearing two flowers.
BI-F'OLD, *a.* Two-fold; double; of two kinds. [*bodies.*]
BI-FORM, *a.* Having two forms or
BI-FORM-ED, (-formd), *a.* Having two forms.
BI-FRONT'ED, *a.* Having two fronts.
BI-FUR'CATE, } *a.* Forked; having
BI-FUR'CATE-D, } two branches.
BIO, *a.* Large; swelled; pregnant.
BIO-A-MIST, *n.* He who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at one time.
BIO-A-MY, *n.* The crime of having two wives or husbands at once.
BI-DEM'IN-ATE, *a.* Twin-forked; having a forked petiole, as a leaf.
BI'GNE, *n.* A kind of cap used for a child. [*coil of a rope.*]
BI'GNET, (bite), *n.* A small bay;
BI'GNESS, *n.* Size; bulk; greatness of quantity. [*party.*]
BI'GOT, *n.* One unduly devoted to a
BI'GOT-ED, *a.* Unduly devoted; prejudiced. [*tion.*]
BI'GOT-AY, *n.* Blind zeal; superstition.
BI-JOU' (be-zhoo'), *n. pl.* BI-JOUX', [*Fr.*] A jewel; a trinket.
BI-JOU'TAY, (be-zhoo'tay), *n.* The

making or dealing in jewels; jewelry. [*leaflets.*]
BI-JOU'OUS, *a.* Having two pairs of
BI-LI'BI-TRE, *a.* Having two lips, as a coral.
BI-LAM'BI-LATE, *a.* Having the form of a flattened sphere; longitudinally bifold. [*kind of hoy.*]
BI-LAM-DER, *n.* A small vessel; *a.* BI-LAM'TER-AL, *a.* Having two sides.
BI-LIB'ER-AY, *n.* A shrub and its berry. [*choice sword.*]
BI'LO, *n.* A rapier sword; fine or
BI'LOUS, (bil'bôz), *n. pl.* A sort of stocks on board a ship.
BI'LE, *n.* A yellow bitter liquor secreted in the liver.
BI'LOB, *n.* The protuberant part of a caulk; the breadth of a ship's bottom. [*the bottom.*]
BI'LOB, *v. t.* To suffer a fracture in
BI'LOB'D, (bil'd), *pp.* or *a.* Fractured in the bilge. [*the bilge.*]
BI'LOB-WA-TER, *n.* Water lying in
BI-LIA-RY, (bil'ya-ry), *a.* Belonging to the bile. [*bile.*]
BI-LIOUS, (bil'yus), *a.* Pertaining to
BI-LIN'GUAL, (-ling'gwâl), } *a.* In
BI-LIN'GUAL, (-ling'gwâr), } two languages. [*letters.*]
BI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of two
BI'LE, *v. t.* To frustrate; to cheat; to defraud.
BI'LL, *n.* The beak of a bird; *a.* hooked instrument for cutting, an account or statement of particulars, as goods; *a.* note; draft of a law not enacted; exhibition of charges.
BI'LL, *v. t. or i.* To kiss; to caress; to fondle; to publish. [*wood.*]
BI'LL'ET, *n.* A small letter; log of
BI'LL'ET, *v. t.* To quarter soldiers; to settle. [*A love letter or note.*]
+BI-LIT-DUUX, (bil'le-doo), *n.* [*Fr.*]
BI'LLI-TED, *pp.* Quartered by tickets.
BI'LLIARDS, (bil'yards), *n. pl.* A game with balls and sticks on a rectangular table.
BI'LINGS-O'ITE, *n.* [From a fish-market of this name in London.] Foal language; ribaldry.
BI'LLIONS, (bil'yonz), *n.* A million of millions. [*of the sea.*]
BI'LL'OW, *n.* A large wave or swell
BI'LL'OW, *v. t.* To swell into billows.
BI'LL'OW-Y, *a.* Swelling or roaring like a wave.
BI-L'OB'ATE, } *a.* Divided into
BI-L'OB'ED, (-lobd.), } two lobes.
BI-LO'G'U-LAR, *a.* Containing two cells, as a pod. [*two months.*]
BI-MEN'IAL, *a.* Occurring once in
BI'N, *n.* A repository for corn; chest; box.
BI'N-A-EL, } *n.* A box on board a
BI'N-A-EL, } vessel to cover the compasses and lights. [*two*]
BI'N-A-RY, *a.* Double; composed of
BI'N'ATE, *a.* Being double, or in couples.
BIND, *v. t. or i. pres. bind and pp. bound*

[Sax. *bindan*.] To tie; to confine; to cover; to gird; to restrain; to oblige; to confirm; to form a border round; to make or become close or costive. [of seals.]
BIND, *n.* A stalk of hops; a quantity.
BIND^{ER}, *n.* One who binds books; that which binds, as a fillet or band. [books.]
BIND^{ER}-T, *n.* A place for binding.
BIND^{ING}, *ppr.* Confining; covering; making costive; *a.* that obliges; obligatory. [of a book.]
BIND^{ING}-N, *n.* A bandage; the cover.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* A dioptric telescope.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* Having two eyes or apertures.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Consisting of
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* two names or members.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* A writer of a person's life.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Pertaining
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* to the history of a person's life.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* A history of the life and character of any person.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* The science of life.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Producing two at a birth.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* That may be
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* divided into two parts. [sponding parts.]
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Having two corre-
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* An animal having only two feet; a human being.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Having two feet.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Having two wings.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Consisting of two flower leaves; having two petals.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Having pinnate leaves on each side of the petiole.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* The fourth power in mathematics arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. [fourth power.]
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Relating to the
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Having two rays, as a fin. [tree; a rod.]
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* The name of a
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Consisting of birch;
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* made of birch.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* Properly, the young of fowls, but in *modern use*, any fowl or flying animal.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* An arrow, blunt at the end, for the purpose of shooting birds. [in.]
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* A cage to keep birds.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* An instrument for calling birds.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Seen as if by a fly-
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* ing bird above.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* A glutinous substance. [birds lay eggs.]
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* A nest in which
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* A vessel with two banks of oars.
BIND^{ING}-GL^{ASS}, *n.* [Sax. *byrd*, *beorh*.] The act of coming into life; regeneration; lineage; ori-

gin; convenient room; place to
BIRTH. See **BIRTH**. [lodge in.]
BIRTH^{DAY}, *n.* The day of one's birth, or the same day of the month in every succeeding year.
BIRTH^{LESS}, *a.* Destitute of birth.
BIRTH^{PLACE}, *n.* The town or place where one is born.
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* A right derived from birth.
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* A kind of hard bread; a cake variously made. [equal parts.]
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *v. t.* To divide into two
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* A division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *a.* Of both sexes.
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* [L. *episcopos*; Gr. *episcopos*.] An overseer. In the *primitive church*, a spiritual overseer; a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government of a diocese. [jurisdiction of a bishop.]
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* A diocese; the
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* A metal of yellowish or reddish white color, and lamellar texture. [mith.]
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *a.* Consisting of bis-
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* A wild quadruped of the bovine kind. [fourth year.]
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* Leap-year; every
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* A plant of deep brown
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *a.* color, made of soot.
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *a.* Having cloven
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *a.* hoofs. [seel; a coin.]
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* The iron of a bridle; a mor-
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *pret.* and *pp.* of **BITE**.
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *v. t.* To put a bit in the mouth; to check. [mouth.]
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *pp.* Having the bits in the
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *n.* The female of canine animals.
BIRTH^{RIGHT}, *v. t.* *pret.* bit; *pp.* bit, bitten. [Sax. *bitan*; Ger. *beissen*.] To seize with the teeth; to crush or break with the teeth; to reproach; to cheat. [off; a trick.]
BITH, *n.* Act of biting; thing bitten
BITH, *n.* One that bites; a sharper.
BITH^{ING}, *ppr.* Seizing or crushing with the teeth; *a.* sharp; severe; sarcastic. [ner.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *ad.* In a sarcastic man-
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* The part of a bridle put in the mouth.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *pp.* Seized or wounded with the teeth.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* Sharp; cruel; severe; afflictive.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* Somewhat bitter.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A small degree of bitterness. [severely.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *ad.* Sharply; cruelly;
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* The name of a water-fowl; in *salt works*, the brine remaining after the salt is con-
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* treme hatred.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A bitter taste; ex-
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* Bitter vegetables, or an infusion of bitter herbs or roots.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* The name of various

inflammable substances of a strong
BITH^{ING}-LV, *v. t.* To impreg-
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* nate with bitu-
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* men. [like bitumen.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* Containing, or
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* An animal or shell of two valves.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* Having two
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* valves which open and shut, as the oyster.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* Having two bellies.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* [Fr. *Watch* or guard of a whole army, or an encampment without tents.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* [Fr.] Odd; fantastic; extravagant; whimsical. [tattle.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *v. t.* *or* *i.* To tell a secret; to
BITH^{ING}-LV, *pp.* Told; published.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A tell-tale; babbler.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* Dark; cloudy; mournful; dismal. [color.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* An African; darkest
BITH^{ING}-LV, *v. t.* To make black; to
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* blacken. [man.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A black or colored
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* Conjunction.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A composition for
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* blacking shoes. [ballots.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *v. t.* To reject by black
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* The fruit of the
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* In *England*, a sing-
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* ing bird; in *America*, the grackle.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A board used in
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* schools for writing or drawing
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* lines for instruction.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* In *England*,
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* oxen, cows and bulls, of any
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* color. [kind.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A fowl of the grouse
BITH^{ING}-LV, *pp.* Made black;
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* blackened.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *v. t.* or *i.* To
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* make or grow black; to defame.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *pp.* Made
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* black; defamed.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A kind of fish found
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* on the shores of New England.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* One of the Domini-
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* can order of monks.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* person of foul language; *v. t.* to
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* revile in scurrilous language; *a.*
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* scurrilous; abusive.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* The conduct
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* of a blackguard. [blackening shoes.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A substance for
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* Blackish; somewhat black;
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* dirty.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* An improper name
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* of *pismage*, as it contains no
BITH^{ING}-LV, *a.* lead. [gamblers.]
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A term applied
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* to **BITH^{ING}-LV**, *n.* The old Eng-
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* lish, or modern Gothic letter or
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* character.
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* A certain tax an-
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* ciently paid to men allied to
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* robbers, to be protected by them
BITH^{ING}-LV, *n.* from pillage.

BLACK'-MÖN'DAY, *n.* Easter Monday in 34 Ed. III, which was so cold that men died on horseback.

BLACK'NESS, *n.* Black color; darkness; atrociousness; enormity in wickedness.

BLACK'-PUDDING, *n.* A pudding made of blood and grain.

BLACK'SMITH, *n.* A person who works in iron.

BLADDER, *n.* A vessel containing some liquid in the body, as urine, bile. [bladders.]

BLADDER-Y, *a.* Containing, or like bladder.

BLADE, *n.* A spike of glass; cutting part of a sword; gay person; flat part of an ear.

BLAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a blade, or composed of long narrow plates.

BLIN, *n.* A boil; blister; blotch; ulcer.

BLIN'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of blame; **BLIN'A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Faultiness; culpableness. [serving blame.]

BLIN'A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner deserving.

BLIN'E, *v. t.* To censure; to find fault with. [approbation.]

BLINN, *n.* Fault; expression of disapproval.

BLIN'ED, (*bländ*), *pp.* Censured.

BLIN'E'FUL, *a.* Faulty; censurable.

BLIN'E'LESS, *a.* Innocent; guiltless.

BLIN'E'LESS-LY, *ad.* Innocently; without fault. [harmlessness.]

BLIN'E'LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence; **BLIN'ING**, *pp.* Censuring; disapproving. [blame.]

BLIN'E'WÖR-THY, *a.* Deserving of blame.

BLANCH'ARD, *a.* A linen cloth.

BLINCH, *v. t.* [*Fr. blancher.*] To take the color out and make white; to skin almonds; to obliterate.

BLINCH, *v. i.* To evade; to shift.

BLINCH'ED, (*blancht*), *pp.* Whiten- ed; having the color taken out.

BLINCH'ER, *n.* One who blanches.

BLANC-MANJÉ, (*blö-män-jé*), *n.* A Blanc-mangé.

[*Fr.* White food.] In cookery, a preparation of isin-glass or Iceland moss, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled. [soft; mild; gentle.]

BLAND, *a.* [*L. blandus.*] Courteous; **BLAND-ILO-QUENCE**, *n.* Fair, mild, flattering speech.

BLAND'ISH, *v. t.* To smooth; to wheedle; to flatter.

BLAND'ISH-ER, *n.* One who flatters and soothes. [flattery.]

BLAND'ISH-MENT, *n.* Kind words; **BLAND'NESS**, *n.* State of being bland.

BLANK, *a.* White; pale; unwritten; dejected.

BLANK, *n.* Void space; unwritten paper; disappointment. [a bed.]

BLANK'ET, *n.* A woolen covering for blankets.

BLANK'ET, *v. t.* To toss in a blanket.

BLANK'ET-ED, *pp.* Tossed in a blanket. [palely.]

BLANK'LY, *ad.* In a blank manner; **BLANK'NESS**, *n.* Paleness; want; confusion.

BLANK'-VERSE, *n.* Any kind of verse in which there is not rhyme.

BLARE, *v. t.* To roar; to bellow.

BLAS-PHEMY, *v. t.* To speak wickedly; to curse. [phemy.]

BLAS-PHEMY, *v. i.* To utter blas-

PHEM'ED, (*-fēmd*), *pp.* Reviled in profane language.

BLAS-PHEMER, *n.* A person who reviles God. [phemy.]

BLAS-PHEMOUS, *a.* Full of blas-

PHEMOUS-LY, *ad.* In a blasphemous way.

BLAS-PHEMY, *n.* Contemptuous or irreverent words uttered impi-

ously against God.

BLAST, *n.* A gust of wind; sound; blight; explosion of powder; one

smelting of ore.

BLAST, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to disappoint; to split with powder.

BLAST'ER, *n.* He or that which blasts.

BLAST'ING, *n.* A blast; destruction; explosion.

BLAZE, *v. i.* To flame; to show a bright light; to be conspicuous.

BLAZE, *v. t.* To set a white mark on a tree, by paring off part of the bark.

BLAZE, *n.* [*Sw. Blase*; *Sax. Blase*, a lamp; *Fr. blaser.*] A flame; the light of a flame.

BLAZ'ED, (*bläzd*), *pp.* or *a.* Published far and wide. [of reports.]

BLAZ'ER, *n.* A spreader or publisher

BLAZ'ING, *pp.* Flaming; publishing far and wide; *a.* emitting light.

BLAZ'ING-STAR, *n.* The popular name of a comet.

BLAZ'ON, (*bläzn*), *v. t.* [*Fr. blason-*

ner.] To explain; to adorn; to display. [art of heraldry.]

BLAZ'ON, (*bläzn*), *n.* The act or

BLAZ'ON-ED, (*bläzn'd*), *pp.* Publish- ed; displayed; adorned.

BLAZ'ON-RY, (*bläzn-ry*), *n.* The art of describing coats of arms in terms. [make or grow white.]

BLEACH, *v. t.* or *i.* To whiten; to

BLEACH'ED, (*bleecht*), *pp.* Whiten- ed; deprived of its color.

BLEACH'ER, *n.* One whose business is to whiten cloth. [ing.]

BLEACH'ER-Y, *n.* A place for bleach-

ING, *n.* Act of whitening; *pp.* whitening.

BLEAK, *a.* Open; exposed to a free current of air; hence, cold, as a

bleak hill. [fish.]

BLEAK, *n.* A small species of river

BLEAK'NESS, *n.* Exposedness to the wind; coldness. [sore; bloody.]

BLEAR, *a.* Watery; dim; weak;

BLEAR, *v. t.* To make the eyes watery or sore. [water.]

BLEAR'ED-NESS, *n.* Dimness through

BLEAR'Y-ED, (*-ide*), *a.* Having watery or red eyes.

BLEAT, *v. t.* To cry like a sheep.

BLEAT, *n.* The cry of a sheep

BLEATING, *n.* or goat.

BLEB, *n.* A little tumor, vesicle, or blister.

BLEED, *v. t.* To let blood; to take blood by opening a vein.

BLEED, *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* bled. To lose or let blood. [blood.]

BLEED'ING, *pp.* Losing or letting

BLEED'ING, *n.* A letting of blood with the lancet.

BLEM'ISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. blémir.*] To de-

form; to mark; to hurt; to tar-

nish; as reputation or character.

BLEM'ISH, *n.* A deformity; disgrace; fault. [jured; disgraced; soiled.]

BLEM'ISH-ED, (*blém'isht*), *pp.* In-

BLEND, *v. t.* or *i.* To shrink; to start back. [back.]

BLEND, *n.* A start or shrinking

BLEND, *n.* An ore of zinc; mock lead. [in a mass.]

BLEND, *v. t.* To mix; to confound

BLEND'ED, *pp.* Mixed; confused.

BLENT, *n.* The obsolete participle of

blend. [varieties.]

BLENNY, *n.* A tribe of fish of many

BLESS, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* blessed,

blest. [*Sax. Medsian.*] To give

success; to; to make happy; to glorify. [nounced happy.]

BLESS'ED, (*blest*), *pp.* Made or pro-

BLESS'ED, *n.* Happy; prosperous.

BLESS'ED-NESS, *n.* Happiness; con-

stant; joy.

BLESS'ING, *pp.* Making happy; prospering; *n.* A good wish; divine favor.

BLEST, *pret.* and *pp.* of Bless.

BLIW, *pret.* of Blow.

BLIGHT, (*blite*), *n.* A disease in-

cident to plants, and to the hu-

man body; any thing nipping or

blasting. [to blast.]

BLIGHT, *v. t.* To affect with blight;

BLIGHT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Blasted; fru-

strated. [pointing.]

BLIGHT'ING, *pp.* Blasting; disap-

BLIND, *n.* Desitude of sight; dark;

weak. [sight.]

BLIND, *v. t.* To darken; to stop the

BLIND, *n.* Any thing that intercepts

the sight. [made obscure.]

BLIND'ED, *pp.* Deprived of sight;

BLIND'FOLD, *a.* Having the eyes

covered.

BLIND'FOLD, *v. t.* To cover the eyes;

to deprive of sight; to hinder

from seeing. [judgment.]

BLIND'LY, *ad.* Tamely; without

BLIND'-MAN'S-BUFF, *n.* A play.

BLIND'NESS, *n.* A want of sight;

ignorance. [foible.]

BLIND'IDLE, *n.* A weakness;

a BLINK, *n.* To wink; to shut;

to close; to see darkly; *v. t.* to

shut out of sight. [whiteness.]

BLINK, *n.* Glimpse; a dazzling

BLINK'ARD, *n.* A person that has

weak eyes. [ling.]

BLINK'ING, *pp.* Winking; twink-

BLISS, *n.* Happiness; blessedness;

gladness. [full of joy.]

BLISS'FUL, *a.* Very happy; blessed;

BLISS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Excited happi-

ness; felicity. [akin.]

BLIS'TER, *n.* A watery rising in the

BLIS'TER, *v. t.* or *i.* To rise in or

raise blisters.

BLVNE, a. Gay; merry; sprightly.
BLVNE'FUL, } a. Gay; joyous;
BLVNE'FÜL, } merry.
BLVNE'LY, ad. In a joyful manner.
BLVNE'SOME-NESS, n. Gayety; joyousness.

BLOAT, v. t. & i. To swell; to puff up; to grow puffy; to grow turgid; to dilate. [made turgid.]
BLOAT'ED, pp. or a. Puffed; swelled;
BLOAT'ED-NESS, n. Bloated or swelled.
BLOBB'ER, n. A bubble. [ed state.]
BLOBB'ER-LIP, n. A thick lip.
BLOBB'ER-LIP'PED, (-lipped), a. Having thick lips.

BLOCK, n. A heavy piece of wood; a pulley; any massy body having at least one plain surface; a continuous row of buildings.

BLOCK, v. t. To shut or stop up; to obstruct.

BLOCK-AD'ER, n. A close siege.

BLOCK-AD'ER, v. t. To surround with a force of troops or ships; to deny access to. [denied access to.]

BLOCK-AD'ED, pp. Surrounded; de-BLOCK'HEAD, (-hed), n. A stupid or dull person. [intellect.]

BLOCK-HEAD-ED, a. Stupid; dull in
BLOCS'HOUER, n. A fortress to command a pass.

BLOCK'ISH, a. Dull; deficient in understanding.

BLOCK'IN, n. Tin which is pure and unmixed. [forge for iron.]

BLOM'A-AR, (bloom'-), n. The first
BLOND-LÄÖN, n. Lace made of silk.

BLÖD, (blud), n. (Sax. Mod; Ger. blut.) A fluid which circulates in animals; a family; race; life; death; rake; guilt; punishment for shedding blood; carnal part opposed to spiritual. [or let blood.]

BLÖD, (blud), v. t. To stain with
BLÖD'ED, pp. Bled; stained with blood.

BLÖD'IGULT-I-NESS, (-gilt'e-ness), n. The guilt or crime of shedding blood unlawfully. [dog.]

BLÖD'IG-MOUND, n. A large hunting
BLÖD'IG-LY, ad. Cruelly; maliciously. [cruelly.]

BLÖD'IG-NESS, n. A bloody state;
BLÖD'LESS, a. Destitute of blood; innocent. [with the lancet.]

BLÖD'IG-LUT-TER, n. One who bleeds
BLÖD'IG-MOOT, n. A plant so named from its color. [blood.]

BLÖD'IG-SHED, n. The shedding of
BLÖD'IG-SHOT, a. Red and inflamed by turgid blood-vessels.

BLÖD'IG-STÄND, (blud'ständ), a. Stained with blood.

BLÖD'IG-SUCK'ER, n. An animal that sucks blood; a leech.

BLÖD'IG-TMÄST-Y, a. Desirous to shed blood. [vein.]

BLÖD'IG-VES-SEL, n. An artery or
BLÖD'IG-WARM, a. Warm as blood.

BLÖD'IG-Y, a. Stained with blood; murderous.

BLÖD'IG-Y-FLUX, n. The dysentery.

BLÖD'IG-Y-MIND-ED, a. Cruel; barbarous; horrid.

BLOOM, n. (Goth. Mema; D. Moem.) The blossom or flower of a tree, or plant; a fine native color; a state of youth; square iron bar.

BLOOM, v. i. or t. To yield blossoms; to flourish.

BLOOM'ING, pp. Opening its blossoms; a. thriving with youth and health. [flourishing.]

BLOOM'Y, a. Full of bloom; flowery;
BLOOS'OM, n. (Sax. Moem; D. Moes-
sem.) The flower of trees or plants. [some.]

BLOOS'OM, v. i. To put forth blossoms; a. thriving with youth and health. [flourishing.]

BLOOS'OM-ING, pp. Opening its flowers; blowing; n. the flowering of plants.

BLÖT, v. t. To blur; to stain; to efface; to disgrace. [grace.]

BLÖT, n. A blur; spot; stain; dis-

BLÖTCH, n. A spot or pustule on the skin.

BLÖT, v. t. To dry and smoke.
BLÖT'ED, pp. Dried and smoked.

BLÖT'ED, pp. Stained; spotted; erased. [waste book.]

BLÖTTER, n. One that blots;
BLOUSE, n. A light, loose garment
BLOWZ, } like a frock-coat.

BLÖW, n. A stroke; gale of wind; egg of a fly; a flower or blossom.

BLÖW, (blö), v. i. or t. pret. blew;
pp. blown. To make a current of
air; to pout or puff; to sound; to
blossom; to deposit eggs in.

BLÖW'ER, n. One who blows; that
which increases a current of air.

BLÖW'ER, pp. from blow. Driven by
wind.

BLÖW'FIRE, n. An instrument to
cast a current of air through flame
upon a mineral. [general.]

BLÖWTH, n. Bloom; blossoms in
BLOWZ, n. A ruddy fat-faced
woman. [faced.]

BLOWZ'Y, a. Ruddy; fat, and ruddy-
BLU'ER, n. The fat of whales;
sea-nettle; a bubble.

BLU'ER, v. i. To weep so as to
swell the cheeks.

BLU'ERSON, n. A short stick, with
one end loaded and heavier than
the other; a thick stick or club.

BLÜE, a. Being one of the seven
colors. [It is of various shades.]

BLÜE, n. One of the seven colors.
BLÜE, v. t. To dye or stain blue.

BLÜE'BOOK, n. A book that gives
the names of the various officers
of government.

BLÜE'NOT-TLE, n. A plant; a fly
with a large blue belly.

BLÜE'DEV-ILS, (blü'dev-ilz), n. pl.
Lowness of spirits. [eyes.]

BLÜE'BY-ND, (-ide), a. Having blue
BLÜE'LIGHT, (-lite), n. A composi-
tion burning with a blue flame,
used in ships as a signal.

BLÜE'LY, ad. With a blue color.

BLÜE'NESS, n. The quality of being
blue.

BLÜE'NESS, n. The quality of being
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scholars of which board with the teacher. [to servants.
Bôard'-wâ-das, *n.* Wages allowed
Bôard'-ish, *a.* Rude; hogish; brutal;
 rough. [in; to exult.
Bôast, *v. i. or t.* To brag; to glory
Bôast, *n.* A proud speech; cause of
 boasting. [braggart.
Bôast'-er, *n.* One who boasts; a
Bôast'-ful, *a.* Vain; haughty; ostentatious. [a boast.
Bôast'-ing, *n.* The act of boasting;
Bôast'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a boasting
 manner.
Bôat, *n.* [Sax. *bœt*.] A small open
 vessel usually moved by oars.
Bôat, *v. t.* To convey or transport
 in a boat. [boats.
Bôat'-sail, *a.* Navigable with
Bôat'-hook, *n.* A pole armed with
 a hook and point, to push or pull a
 boat.
Bôat'-ing, *ppr.* Conveying in a boat;
n. the art or practice of sailing
 or transporting in boats.
Bôat'-man, *n.* A manager of a boat.
Bôat'-swain, (*familiarly*, *bô'm*), *n.*
 One who has charge of a ship's
 boats, rigging, colors.
Bob, *n.* A round thing that moves
 loosely. [any thing.
Bob, *v. i.* To play loosely against
Bôb'-in, *n.* A small piece of wood
 on which thread is wound, for
 making lace. [of the rice-bird.
Bôb'-link, *n.* The popular name
Bôb'-tail, *n.* A tail shortened or cut
Bôb'-wig, *n.* A short wig. [short.
Bôck'-ing, *n.* A particular kind of
 cloth, like balze, or druggat.
Bôb, *v. t.* [Sax. *bodian*.] To pre-
 sages; to foreshow; to portend.
Bôb'-ice, (*bod'-is*), *n.* A sort of stays
 for women. [ual.
Bôb'-less, *a.* Void of body; spirit-
Bôb'-ly, *a.* Of or relating to the
 body. [pletely.
Bôb'-ly, *ad.* Corporeally; com-
Bôb'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Foreshowing;
 presaging. [needle.
Bôb'-in, *n.* A long instrument;
Bôb'-v, *v. t.* To produce in some
 form.
Bôb'-y, *n.* The whole trunk of an
 animal or tree; person; matter
 opposed to spirit; main part;
 mass; spirit in liquors; a system;
 a number of troops; a corporation.
Bôb'-y'-guard, *n.* A guard of the
 person.
Bog, *n.* A fen or morass; a clump
 of grass or sod in a morass; *v. t.*
 to plunge, as in mud.
Bô'-gle, { *n.* A specter; a bug-
Bô'-gle, { bear.
Bô'-gle, *v. t. and t.* To doubt; to
 hesitate; to stop; to perplex.
Bô'-gle, *n.* One that doubts or
 hesitates.
Bô'-or, *a.* Marahy; swampy; fenny.
Bô'-house, *n.* A house of office.
Bô'-ore, *n.* Iron ore found in
 swamps and marshes.

Bôg'-spay-in, *n.* An encysted tumor
 on the inside of a horse's hough.
Bôg'-trov'-ter, *n.* One who lives in
 a boggy country.
Bôg'-whôrt, *n.* The bilberry or
 whortleberry, growing in low
 ground.
Bô'-heal, *n.* A species of black tea.
Boil, *v. t.* [Fr. *bouillir*.] To be
 agitated; to be in boiling water;
 to effervesce.
Boil, *n.* An angry sore-tumor.
Boil, *v. t.* To cook in boiling
 water. [in boiling water.
Boil'-ed, (*boild*), *ppr.* or *a.* Dressed
Boil'-er, *n.* A vessel for boiling of
 liquor.
Boil'-er-y, *n.* A place for boiling.
Boiling, *ppr.* or *a.* Dressing or
 cooking in hot water; *n.* the act
 of boiling; ebullition. [stormy.
Bois'-ter-ous, *a.* Violent; furious;
Bois'-ter-ous-ly, *ad.* Violently; fur-
 iously. [tumultuousness; disorder.
Bois'-ter-ous-ness, *n.* Turbulence.
Bôld, *a.* Brave; stout; daring; im-
 pudent. [person.
Bôld'-rice, *n.* An impudent, saucy
Bôld'-rî'-ced, (*-fâste*), *a.* Impu-
 dent; impertinent. [pudently.
Bôld'-ly, *ad.* In a bold manner; im-
Bôld'-ness, *n.* Courage; liberty;
 assurance.
Bôle, *n.* A measure of six bushels;
 stem of a tree; an earth viscid,
 soft, and friable.
Bôll, *n.* A pod; a seed-vessel.
Bôll, *v. t.* To seed or form into a
 seed-vessel.
Bô-lô'-nâ'-sâ'-sâ'-dê, (*bô-lô'-nâ'-sâ'-sâ'-*
sjô), *n.* A large sausage made of
 bacon, veal, and pork suet chop-
 ped fine and inclosed in a case.
Bôl'-ster, *n.* A large pillow; long
 cushion. [to hold up.
Bôl'-ster, *v. t.* To pad; to support;
Bôl', *n.* A bar of a door; dart;
 lightning; a piece of canvas of
 28 ells. [to sift; to rush out.
Bôl', *v. i. or t.* To shut; to fasten;
Bôl'-au'-ger, *n.* A large borer
 used in ship building.
Bôl'-m, *n.* An instrument for sepa-
 rating bran from flour; a kind
 of net.
Bôl'-thead, (*-hed*), *n.* A long glass
 vessel for chemical distillations.
Bôl'-rope, *n.* The rope sewed 'to
 the edges of a sail.
Bôl'-spirit. See **Bôw'-spirit**.
Bô'-lus, *n.* A soft mass of any thing
 medicinal, made into a large pill.
Bôm, (*bum*), *n.* A shell to be filled
 with powder and sent from a mor-
 tar. [cannon.
Bôm'-sâd, *n.* A piece of short thick
Bôm'-sâd, *v. t.* To attack with
 bombs thrown from mortars.
Bôm'-sâd'-er, *n.* An officer whose
 duty is to attend the loading and
 firing of mortars; a bomb-en-
 gineer. [bomba.
Bôm'-sâd'-ment, *n.* An attack with

Bôm'-sâ'-ên,
Bôm'-sâ'-ên, (*-zeen*), } *n.* A slight
 stuff, mixed
 with silk. [ing words.
Bôm'-sâst, *n.* Fustian; high sound-
Bôm'-sâst, { *a.* Consisting of
Bôm'-sâst'-e, { swelling words;
 inflated.
Bôm'-chest, *n.* A chest for bombs.
Bôm'-sie, *a.* Pertaining to the silk-
 worm.
Bôm'-satch, { *n.* A ship that
Bôm'-ves'-sel, { carries bombs to
 be discharged into a fort.
Bôm'-shell, *n.* A bomb or hollow
 vessel filled with gunpowder.
+Bô'-na fî'-dê, [*L*.] In good faith,
 without fraud.
Bô-nî'-tus, *n.* A quadruped of the
 cow kind, with a long mane and
 short horns.
Bô'-nom, (*bong-bong*), *n.* [Fr.]
 Sugar confectionery; a sugar-
 plum.
Bond, *n.* Any thing that binds; ob-
 ligation or deed; cause of union;
 connection. [secure by bond.
Bond, *v. t.* To give bond for; to
Bond, *a.* In a servile state; en-
 slaved; bound.
Bônd'-ad, *n.* Slavery; captivity.
Bônd'-maid, *n.* A woman slave.
Bônd'-man, *n.* A man slave.
Bônd'-serv'-ant, *n.* An absolute
 slave. [slavery.
Bônd'-serv'-ice, *n.* A state of
Bônd'-man, *n.* One who is bound,
 or who gives security for another.
Bônd'-wô'-an, *n.* A woman slave.
Bônn, *n.* The most solid part of the
 body.
Bônn, *v. t.* To take out bones from
 the flesh; to put whalebone into
 stays. [lace.
Bônn'-lice, *n.* A coarse kind of
Bônn'-less, *a.* Without bones.
Bônn'-est, *n.* A plant; thoroughwort.
Bônn'-est'-ter, *n.* A man that sets
 bones. [ting bones.
Bônn'-est'-ting, *n.* The art of set-
Bônn'-spay-in, *n.* A bony excres-
 cence or hard swelling on a
 horse's hough. [triumph.
Bônn'-fire, *n.* A rejoicing fire for
+Bônn'-mô', (*bong'mô'*), [Fr.] A good
 thing; a witty thing; a jest.
+Bônn'-mô'-na, *n.* [It.] A showy
 wanton.
+Bônn'-sôd'-mê, (*bon-boosh*), *n.*
 [Fr.] A delicious morsel or mouth-
 ful.
Bônn'-t, *a.* A covering for the head,
 of very variable form; a small
 sail. [gayly.
Bônn'-ly, *ad.* Prettily; finely;
Bônn'-y, *a.* Handsome; beautiful;
 merry.
Bônn'-elâb'-ber, *n.* Sour milk.
Bônn'-er, *n.* A narrow woolen stuff.
Bônn'-tong, (*bong'tong*), *n.* [Fr.]
 Fashion.
Bô'-nus, *a.* A premium on a loan, or
 grant, or other privilege. [stout.
Bô'-ny, *a.* Full of bones; strong;

+BOO VI-VANT', (bong-ge-vong'), n. [Fr.] A good liver; a social companion. [China, &c.]
 BOO'Z, (bon'zy.) n. A priest in Boo'ny, n. A dull fellow; a large bird. [sleigh.]
 BOO'BY-HUT, n. A kind of covered booth, n. In *Eastern Asia*, a general name for the divinity.
 BOODHISM, n. The religion of the people of Burmah.
 BOOK, n. [Sax. boc; Ice. bok. Like the Latin *liber*, book signifies, primarily, bark and beech.] A volume in which we read or write; a division of a subject in the same column.
 BOOK, v. t. To enter in a book.
 BOOK'-AC-COUNT', n. An account in a book. [books.]
 BOOK'-BIND-ER, n. One who binds books.
 BOOK'-CASE, n. A case for holding books.
 BOOK'-ISH, n. Much given to reading.
 BOOK'-ISH-NESS, n. Fondness for reading; study. [accounts.]
 BOOK'-KEEP-ER, n. One that keeps accounts.
 BOOK'-KEEP-ING, n. The keeping of accounts.
 BOOK'-KNOW-LEDGE, (-nol'je), n. Knowledge gained by books.
 BOOK'-LEARN-ED, (lern'ed,) a. Learned in books; well read.
 BOOK'-LEARN-ING, n. Acquaintance with books. [seeing books.]
 BOOK'-MAD-NESS, n. A rage for possession.
 BOOK'-OATH, n. Oath made on the book or Bible. [in books.]
 BOOK'-SELL-ER, n. A seller or dealer.
 BOOK'-WORM, (-worm), n. A close student; a worm that eats holes in books.
 BOOM, n. A spar to extend a sail; a chain of cable across a river; a hollow roar, as of waves.
 BOOM, v. i. To swell; to rush and roar, as waves; to cry, as the blitern. [ing.]
 BOOM'ING, ppr. or a. Rushing; roar.
 BOON, n. A Gay; merry; pleasant; cheerful. [favor; prayer.]
 BOON, n. [L. bonus.] A gift; present.
 BOON, n. A clown; lout; countryman. [rough.]
 BOOR'ISH, a. Clownish; rustic.
 BOOR'ISH-LY, ad. In a boorish manner. [rusticity.]
 BOOR'ISH-NESS, n. Clownishness.
 BOOST, v. t. To push up; to lift. [Vulgar.]
 BOOST, a. A little intoxicated.
 BOOST, v. t. To profit; to put on boots.
 BOOT, n. Profit; gain; advantage; booty; a covering for the legs; part of a coach. [ped; ready.]
 BOOT'ED, pp. or a. In boots; equipped.
 BOOT-ER, n. A short boot. [tion.]
 BO-ÖTE, n. A northern constellation.
 BOOTH, n. A tent; a stall in a fair.
 BOOT'-HOLE, n. Stocking-hole or spatterdash, in lieu of boots.
 BOOT-JACK, n. An instrument for drawing off boots.

BOOT'LESS, a. Unavailing; unprofitable. [unavailing.]
 BOOT'LESS-NESS, n. State of being boot'-LESS, n. A wood to shape a boot. [prey.]
 BOOT'Y; n. Pillage; plunder; spoil.
 BÖ'NÖK, n. The name of a plant; bugloss.
 BÖ'NAX, n. A salt used as a styptic, and in soldering, &c.
 BO'NÖ-RYOM, (-rim,) n. A rumbling noise of wind in the bowels.
 BORD'ER, n. An edge or edging; boundary. [der; to touch.]
 BORD'ER, v. t. or i. To make a border.
 BORD'ER-ER, n. An inhabitant on the border.
 BÖRE, v. t. To penetrate or make a hole with an auger or gimlet; to weary by iteration.
 BÖRE, n. A hole made by boring.
 BÖ'NE-AL, a. Northern; toward the north. [wind.]
 BÖ'NE-AS, n. A cold wind; the north.
 BÖ'NE-CÖLE, n. A species of cabbage.
 BÖ'NED, (börde,) pp. Perforated with an instrument by turning; wearied by iteration.
 BÖ'NÖ, n. One who bores; a gimlet; a genus of sea-worms that pierce wood.
 BORN, pp. Produced, as an animal.
 BÖRNE, pp. Carried; brought; supported.
 BÖR'ÖUGH, (bur'ro,) n. [Sax. borhoc.] A town incorporated with certain privileges.
 BOW'ÖW, v. t. To take by consent; to use and return the same, or an equivalent. [or assumes.]
 BOW'ÖW-ER, n. One who borrows.
 BOW'ÖW-ING, ppr. Taking by consent; assuming; n. act of borrowing. [quadrupeds.]
 BOS, n. The name of a genus of BÖSE'ÖÖK, n. [Fr. bocage, a grove.] Wood; underwood. [flections.]
 BÖ'SOM, n. The breast; tender af.
 BÖ'SOM, v. t. To put in the bosom.
 BÖ'SOM-ED (bö'zomd,) pp. Kept in the bosom; concealed. [strait.]
 BÖ'SO-RUS, n. A narrow sea or BÖSS, n. A stud; knob; raised work.
 BOSS, n. A master mechanic.
 BOSS'ED, (boost,) a. Studded or ornamented with bosses. [mented.]
 BOSS'Y, a. Containing bosses; ornate.
 BO-TAN'IC, a. Pertaining to botany.
 BO-TAN'IC-AL, a. any or the description of plants. [plants.]
 BOT'-NIST, n. A person skilled in botany.
 BOT'-NIZE, v. i. To seek for plants; to examine the vegetable kingdom.
 BOT'-NY, n. That branch of natural history that treats of plants and their classification.
 BOTCH, n. [It. botza.] A swelling; patchwork. [patch.]
 BOTCH, v. t. To mend clumsily; to botch.
 BOTCH'N, a. A bungling sewer.
 BÖTH, n. [Sax. bota.] Two considered by themselves; applied to

persons, things, words, and members of sentences. [Vulgar.]
 BOTH'ER, v. t. To perplex or tease.
 BOT'RY-ÖID, a. Having the BOT-RY-ÖID'AL, } form of a bunch of grapes. [of lime.]
 BOT'RY-Ö-LITE, n. A silicious borate.
 BÖT, n. pl. Small worms in the intestines of horses. [a vial.]
 BOT'TLE, n. A vessel for liquor; BOT'TLE, v. t. To put into bottles.
 BOT'TLED, (bot'tld,) pp. or a. Put or inclosed in a bottle.
 BOT'TLE-NÖS-ED, (-nöd,) a. Having a nose bottle-shaped. [cork.]
 BOT'TLE-SEREW, n. A screw to draw BOT'TOM, n. The lowest part; a foundation; a valley; ball; ship; drag. [to fix.]
 BOT'TOM, v. t. To put a bottom to; BOT'TOM-ED, (bot'tomd,) pp. or a. Furnished with a bottom; founded; having a bottom.
 BOT'TOM-LESS, a. Having no bottom.
 BOT'TOM-RY, n. A borrowing of money, and pledging a ship to secure the re-payment.
 BÖÜ'DÖRA, (bood'wor,) n. [Fr.] A small private room. [branch.]
 BOUGH, (bou,) n. An arm of a tree; BÖÜ-ÖIE, (boo-zhe'), n. Wax candle; an instrument.
 BOUGHT, (baut,) ppr. and pp. of Buy. Purchased. [Broth; soup.]
 +BÖÜ'LOH, (boöl'yon,) n. [Fr.] BOUNCE, v. t. To leap; to spring; to boast. [noise.]
 BOUNCE, n. A leap; kick; sudden BOUNCED, (bounst,) pp. of BOUNCE.
 BOUNCER, n. A boaster. [spring.]
 BOUND, n. Boundary; limit; a leap; BOUND, v. t. or i. To limit; to end; to spring; to fly back; to move forward by leaps.
 BOUND, pp. of BIND. Tied; confined.
 BOUND, a. Destined; tending or going to.
 BOUND'EN, a. Required; necessary.
 BOUND'A-RY, n. A visible mark designating a limit; limit; mark; restraint. [limited.]
 BOUND'LESS, a. Unconfined; unBOUND'LESS-NESS, n. Being without limit.
 BOUND'STÖNE, n. A land-mark.
 BOUN'TE-ÖUS, a. Liberal; magnificent. [generously.]
 BOUN'TE-ÖUS-LY, ad. Liberally.
 BOUN'TE-ÖUS-NESS, n. Liberality; generosity; munificence; kindness; goodness. [eral; generous.]
 BOUN'TI-FUL, a. Free to give; liberally.
 BOUN'TI-FUL-LY, ad. Liberally; generously. [giving.]
 BOUN'TI-FUL-NESS, n. Generosity in BOUN'TY, n. [Fr. bonte.] Liberality in giving; generosity; a premium.
 BÖÜ-QUET, (boo-kä'), n. A bunch of flowers. [change.]
 BÖURSE, (boorse,) n. A French exchange.
 BÖÜZE, } v. t. To drink freely, or in BOUSE, } a coarse, vulgar manner. [A low word.]

BRA

BBOU't, (boo'sy,) *n.* Drunken. [*Fr* *buir*.]
BOU-BOU'S, (bur-join,) *n.* A kind of printing type. [*to sprout.*]
BOU'DOON, (bur'jun,) *v. t.* To bud;
BBOUN, *n.* A limit or bound.
BOU-STRO-PHE'DON, *n.* An ancient mode of writing from right to left, and then from left to right.
BOU't, *n.* A turn; trial; essay; attempt. [*the ox kind.*]
BOU'VIN, *a.* Pertaining to cattle of
Bow, *v. t. or i.* To bend down; stoop.
Bow, *n.* Act of bending in civility; the rounding part of a ship's side forward.
BOW, *n.* An instrument to shoot arrows; a fiddle-stick; any thing in the form of a curve.
BOW'ED, (boud,) *pp. or a.* Bent; crushed; subdued. [*body.*]
BOW'ELS, *n. pl.* Parts within the
BOW'ER, *n.* An arbor; an anchor.
BOW'ER-y, *a.* Full of bowers; shady.
BOW'IE-KNIFE, *n.* A long knife or dagger used by hunters in the Western States. [*glass.*]
BOWL, *n.* The hollow of a cup or
BOWL, *n.* A ball of wood used for play on a level spot of ground.
BOWL, *v. i.* To play with bowls; to roll as a bowl. [*mass of rock.*]
BOWL'DER, *n.* In *geology*, a round
BOWL'LEG-ED, (-legd,) *a.* Having crooked legs. [*bowl.*]
BOW'LER, *n.* One who plays at
BOW'LINE, *n.* A rope in a ship.
BOW'LING, *n.* The act of throwing bowls. [*bowl.*]
BOW'LING-GREEN, *n.* A green for
BOW'-PIEC, *n.* A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.
BOW'Y, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to pull together, or pull hard.
BOW'SP'ART, *n.* A large spar at a ship's head. [*bow.*]
BOW'-STRING, *n.* A string used for a
Box, *n.* A tree; a case or coffer; seat in a play-house or room; blow on the ear; a cylinder for an axle-tree; quantity in a box.
Box, *v. t.* To put in a box; to rehearse the points of compass in order; to make a hole in a tree to procure sap.
Box, *v. i.* To combat with the fist.
BOX'-COAT, *n.* An overcoat worn by coachmen. [*like box.*]
BOX'ER, (box'n,) *a.* Made of box;
BOX'ER, *n.* One who fights with the
BOX'-MAU, *v. t.* To veer a ship. [*fast.*]
BOX'ING, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist. [*lad; youth.*]
Boy, *n.* [*Fr* *bois*.] A male child;
BOY'POOD, *n.* State or condition of a boy. [*trifling.*]
BOY'ISH, *a.* Like a boy; childish.
BOY'ISH-LY, *ad.* Childishly; foolishly; idly.
BOY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Manners of a boy; childishness;
BOY'ISH, *v. i.* To clamor. [*follow.*]

BRA

BRAC'ETER, *a.* Having feathers which descend to, and cover the feet.

BRACE, *n.* That which holds; a strap or bandage; a pair; a line or bracket; tightness. [*tighten.*]

BRACE, *v. t.* To bind; to tie; to BRAC'ED, (*bráste*), *pp.* Furnished with braces; made tight. [*wrist.*]

BRACE'LET, *n.* An ornament for the BRAC'ER, *n.* That which makes tight; an astringent.

BRACH'IAL, (*brak'o-al*), *a.* Belonging to the arm.

BRACH'MAN, (*bra'min*), } *n.* An an-
Brah'min, } cient
philosopher of India.

BRA-CHYL-O-GY, *n.* In *rhetoric*, the expressing any thing in the most concise manner.

BRACK'ET, *n.* A small support of wood. [*see-water.*]

BRACK'ISH, *a.* Saltish; salt; like BRACK'ISH-NESS, *a.* A saltish taste or quality.

BRAD, *n.* A thin nail without a head.

BRAG, *v. t.* To boast; to swagger; to puff.

BRAG, *n.* A boast; a game at cards.

BRAG-GA-DU'CIO, *n.* A bragger; vain boaster.

BRAG-GARD-ISM, *n.* Boastfulness.

BRAG-GART, } *n.* A boaster; a vain
BRAG-GER, } fellow.

BRAH'MA, *n.* The first person in the Trinity of the Hindoos; the Creator.

BRAH'MIN, *n.* A Hindoo priest.

BRAID, *v. t.* To weave together; to plait; to fold. [*edging.*]

BRAID, *n.* A weaving; knot; lace; BRAIL, *n.* In *navigation*, ropes passing through pulleys used in furling sails.

BRAIN, *n.* Soft substance within the skull; the seat of sensation and intellect. [*silly.*]

BRAIN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of thought; BRAIN'FAN, *n.* The skull containing the brains. [*understanding.*]

BRAIN'SICK, *a.* Diseased in the un-BRAIT, *n.* A rough diamond.

BRAKE, old *pret.* of BRAR.

BRAKE, *n.* A thicket of shrubs; instrument for dressing flax; handle of a pump; something used to stop the motion of a body.

BRAKE'MAN, *n.* One whose business it is to manage the *brakes* in railroad carriages.

BRAN'Y, *a.* Prickly; rough; thorny.

BRAN'BLE, *n.* A very prickly shrub.

BRA'NMIN, *n.* A Gentoo priest.

BRA-MIN'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bramina. [*Bramina.*]

BRA-MIN-ISM, *n.* The religion of the BRAH, *n.* [*W. bran.*] The outer coats of wheat, rye, &c., separated from the flour by bolting.

BRAINCH, *n.* A limb; a bough; the shoot of a tree or plant from the main-stem, or from another branch; a stream entering a lake.

BRA

get one; a division of a subject, &c.; comprising.

BRANCH, *v. t. or t.* To divide into shoots, or distinct parts; to ramify; to fork.

BRANCH'ED, (brancht.) *pp.* Divided into branches or subordinate parts.

BRANCH'LESS, *a.* Having no branches; naked. [*branch.*]

BRANCHLET, *n.* The division of a BRANCH'-I-ROD, *n.* A small animal having bill-bearing legs.

BRANCH'Y, *a.* Full of, or having branches.

BRAND, *v. t.* To mark with a brand.

BRAND, *n.* A burnt or burning piece of wood; sword; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma. [*with brandy.*]

BRAND'D-ED, (brand'd), *a.* Mingled

BRAND'ING-IRON, (-turn.) } *n.* An iron to brand with. [*to flourish.*]

BRAND'ISH, *v. t.* To wave; to shake; BRAND'ISH-ED, (brand'isht.) *pp.* Raised and waved in the air.

BRAND'ISH-ER, *n.* One who brandishes or flourishes.

BRAND'Y, *n.* An ardent spirit distilled from wine, cider, or fruit.

BRAN'GLE, (brang'gl.) *n.* A wrangle; brawl; squabble. [*pute.*]

BRAN'GLE, *v. t.* To wrangle; to dis-

BRAND'LING, *n.* A kind of worm.

BRANK, *n.* Buck-wheat; a bridle for scolds. [*kind.*]

BRANT, *n.* A wild fowl of the geese.

BRASS'ER, (brä'sher.) *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for coals.

BRASS, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color; impudence; a brazen face.

BRASS'-INESS, *n.* The quality of brass.

BRASS'Y, *a.* Made of brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; like brass.

BRAT, *n.* A child; progeny.

BRAY'ING, *n.* A boast; boasting follow. [*noble.*]

BRAVE, *a.* Courageous; gallant.

BRAVE, *n.* A Hector; bully; swag-gerer.

BRAVE, *v. t.* To encounter with firmness; to defy; to carry a boasting appearance of. [*cously.*]

BRAVE'LY, *ad.* Gallantly; gener-ously.

BRAVE'RY, *n.* Courage; heroism; gallantry. [*In the sense of show, &c.*]

BRAY'ING, *n.* [*assassin.*]

BRAY'ING, *n.* A daring villain; an

BRAY'ING, *interj.* Well done.

+BRAY'ING, *n.* [*Sp.*] A song requiring great spirit. [*to scold.*]

BRAY'ING, *v. t.* To make a great noise;

BRAY'ING, *n.* A quarrel; squabble; great noise. [*person.*]

BRAY'ING, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy

BRAY'ING, *n.* The act of quarrel-ling. [*lar part.*]

BRAY'ING, *n.* A boar's flesh; a muscu-

BRAY'ING, *n.* Great strength; firmness. [*firm.*]

BRAY'ING, *n.* Flesh; bulky; strong;

BRAY, *v. t.* To pound; to beat in a mortar. [noise or cry.]
BRAY, *v. i.* To make a loud harsh cry.
BRAY, *n.* The loud harsh cry of an ass. [per ink.]
BRAY'ER, *n.* An instrument to pound.
BRAY'ING, *ppr.* Beating in a mortar; crying as an ass; *n.* the noise of an ass. [brass.]
BRAZE, *v. t.* To cover or solder with brass.
BRAZ'EN, (*brā'zē*), *n.* Made of brass; impudent. [dent; to bully.]
BRAZ'EN, (*brā'zē*), *v. i.* To be impudent.
BRAZ'EN-BROW'ED, *a.* Being of shameless impudence. [wretch.]
BRAZ'EN-FACE, *n.* A bold, impudent face.
BRAZ'EN-FACE'ED, (*-fāstē*), *a.* Impudent; shameless; bold.
BRAZ'EN-LY, (*brā'zēn-lē*), *ad.* In a bold, impudent manner.
BRAZ'EN-NESS, *n.* A brazen quality; **BRAZ'ENRY**, *See* **BRAS'EN**. [boldness.]
BRAZ'IL-WOOD, *n.* A wood from Brazil or other tropical countries, used in dyeing red.
BREACH, *n.* An opening; difference; quarrel; violation; invasion; affliction by a loss.
BREACH, *v. t.* To make a breach or opening. [unruly.]
BREACH'T, *a.* Apt to break fences;
BREAD, (*brēd*), *n.* [*Sax. brēad*.] Food made of flour or meal; provisions in general.
BREAD-CORN, (*brēd-*), *n.* Wheat, rye, or other grain used for bread.
BREAD-ROOM, (*brēd'-*), *n.* A room where bread is kept.
BREAD-TREE, (*brēd'-*), *n.* A tree growing in tropical climates, whose fruit is excellent for food.
BREADTH, (*brēth*), *n.* Extent from side to side; width.
BRAKE, *v. t.* and *i. ppr.* broke, (*and brake, obs.*) *pp.* broke, broken. [*Sax. braca*.] To part by force; to dash to pieces; to tame; to become a bankrupt; to ruin; to fall out; to violate; to dawn, as the day; to cashier. failure.
BRAKE, *n.* An opening; breach;
BRAK'AGE, *n.* A breaking or allowance for things broken in transportation. [wave.]
BRAK'ER, *n.* One that breaks;
BRAK'FAST, (*brēk'fāst*), *n.* The first meal in the day.
BRAK'FAST, (*brēk'fāst*), *v. t.* To eat the first meal in the day.
BRAK'ING, *ppr.* Parting by violence; becoming bankrupt.
BRAK'MAN, *n.* *See* **BRACKMAN**.
BRAK'WA-TER, *n.* A mole or other thing laid at the entrance of a harbor to break the force of the waves. [deep water.]
BRAM, *n.* An insipid fish inhabiting
BRAM, *v. t.* To cleanse a ship's bottom by fire. [the heat.]
BREAST, (*brēst*), *n.* Part of the body;
BREAST, *v. t.* To meet in front and oppose. [breast.]
BREAST-BONE, *n.* The bone of the

BREAST'ED, (*brēst'ed*), *pp.* Met in front; opposed.
BREAST-KNOT, (*brēst'-not*), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.
BREAST-PIN, *n.* An ornamental pin fixed in the linen, near the breast; also called a *brooch*.
BREAST-PLATE, (*brēst'-plāte*), *n.* Armor for the breast; a folded piece of cloth, worn by the Jewish high-priest.
BREAST-FLOW, } *n.* A plow driven
BREAST-FLOUGH, } by the breast.
BREAST-WORK, (*brēst'-wūrk*), *n.* In fortification, a work thrown up for defense; a parapet.
BREATH, (*brēth*), *n.* Life; air respired; a breeze; respite; rest; ease; single moment; instant.
BREATH'A-LE, *a.* That may be breathed.
BREATH'ER, *v. t.* To respire; to live; to take breath or rest; to move as air; to exhale; to give vent; to utter silently; to make to sound.
BREATH'ING, *n.* Respiration; aspiration; vent.
BREATH'ING-PLACE, } *n.* A pause;
BREATH'ING-TIME, } relaxation; rest.
BREATH'LESS, (*brēth'less*), *a.* Out of breath; spent with labor; dead.
BREATH'LESS-NESS, (*brēth'-*), *n.* The state of being exhausted with breath.
BRECCIA, *n.* A stone made up of fragments.
BRED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **BREED**.
BRECHM, *n.* The lower part of the body; the thick end of cannon or other fire-arms.
BRECH'ER, (*brēch'er*), *n.* A garment worn by men covering the hips and thighs.
BRECH'ING, (*brēch'ing*), *n.* A strong rope to a cannon, to prevent its recoiling; part of harness.
BREED, *v. t.* or *i. ppr.* and *pp.* bred. To generate; to hatch; to raise or bring up; to multiply.
BREED, *n.* A cast; kind; race; offspring. [brings up.]
BREED'ER, *n.* One that breeds or
BREED'ING, *ppr.* Generating; educating; *n.* a bringing up; education; manners. [ing fly.]
BREEZE, *n.* A gentle wind; a sting.
BREEZ'LESS, *a.* Having no breeze; calm. [gales.]
BREZZY, *a.* Fanned or fanning with
BREZZY, *See* **BRANT**.
BREY'ER, *n.* *pl.* of **BROTHER**.
BRE-FOU'RO-PHY, *n.* Nurture of orphans.
BREVE, *n.* A note in music equal to two semi-breves; a writ.
BRE-VET', *n.* A commission giving rank without pay, or without command.
BREVI-A-RY, *n.* A Roman Catholic priest's office book; an abridgment; optoma. [ing letter.]
BRE-VIER, *n.* A small kind of print-

BRE-VIL-O-QUENCE, *n.* A brief mode of speaking.
BREV'IFED, *a.* Having short legs.
BREV'ITY, *n.* Shortness; conciseness; dispatch.
BREW, (*brēd*), *v. t.* or *i.* To boil and mix; to make beer; *n.* that which is brewed.
BREW'AGE, (*brēd'age*), *n.* Malt liquor.
BREW'HOUSE, *n.* A brewery.
BREW'ER, (*brēd'er*), *n.* One who brews.
BREW'ERY, *n.* A house for brewing.
BREW'ING, *n.* The act of making malt liquors; the liquor brewed.
BREW'ING, *n.* Broth; bread soaked in
BR'AR. *See* **BRUER**. [potage.]
BR'AR-AN, *a.* Many-handed.
BR'AR-AN, *n.* From Briareus, a fabulous monster who had a hundred hands.
BR'AR, *n.* A gift to pervert the judgment; that which seduces. [gifts.]
BR'AR, *v. t.* To gain or corrupt by
BR'AR, *n.* One that gives bribes.
BR'AR-Y, *n.* The act or crime of bribing.
BRICK, *n.* Clay with sand and water, shaped in a mold; a loaf shaped like a brick.
BRICK, *v. t.* To lay with bricks.
BRICK, *a.* Made or built of brick.
BRICK-BAT, *n.* A broken part of a brick. [brick.]
BRICK-DUST, *n.* Dust of pounded
BRICK-KILN, (*-kil*), *n.* A kiln for burning brick. [worker in bricks.]
BRICKLAY'ER, *n.* A mason;
BRICKMA'N, *n.* One who makes bricks.
BRID'AL, *a.* Belonging to marriage.
BRID'AL, *n.* The nuptial festival.
BRID'AL-TY, *n.* Celebration of the nuptial festival.
BRIDE, *n.* [*Sax. bryd*.] A woman newly married or at her wedding.
BRIDE-CAKE, *n.* Cake given at a wedding. [apartment.]
BRIDE-CHAM-BER, *n.* The nuptial
BRIDE-ROOM, *n.* [*Sax. brydgama*; compound of *bride* and *gum*, *gama*, a man.] A man newly married or about to be married.
BRIDE'MAID, *n.* A woman who attends a bride at marriage.
BRIDE'MAN, *n.* A man who attends a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.
BRIDE'WELL, *n.* A house of correction for disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's-well*, which was turned into a work-house.
BRIDGE, *n.* A structure on which to pass over water; passage; part of the nose, or of a violin.
BRIDGE, (*bridj*), *v. t.* To form a bridge over.
BRID'LE, *n.* [*Sax. bridl*.] An instrument to restrain or govern a horse. [to restrain.]
BRID'LE, *v. t.* To put on a bridle;
BRID'LE-PATH, *n.* A path for travel.
BRID'LE-WAY, } *are on horseback.*

Brid-con', n. A light snaffle in addition to the principal bit, having a distinct rein.

Brief, a. Short; concise.

Brief, (bréf,) n. [Fr. *bréf*; It. *Sp. Port. brev.*] A concise writing; a writ; letters patent; also an abridgment of a client's cause.

Brief-ly, ad. Shortly; concisely; in few words.

Brief-ness, n. Shortness; concise-
Brief-ly, n. A very prickly shrub.

Brier-y, a. Full of briars; rough; prickly.

Brig, n. A vessel with two masts, square rigged.

Brig-ade, n. The troops under a brigadier, consisting of several battalions; v. t. to form into brigades.

Brig-ade-maj'-or, n. An officer to assist in the management of a brigade.

Brig-a-dier, n. An officer commanding a brigade, whether of horse or foot.

Brig-and, n. A robber; a free-
Brig-and-ash, n. Robbery; plunder.

Brig-antine, n. A brig.

Bright, (bríte,) a. Shining; clear; evident.

Bright-en, (brít'n,) v. t. or i. To make or become bright; to polish.

Bright-ly, ad. In a bright manner.

Bright-ness, n. Luster; splendor; acuteness.

Brill-i-ant, n. Sparkling luster; sparkling; n. a diamond.

Brill-i-ant-ly, (brílyant-ly,) ad. In a brilliant manner.

Brim, n. The edge; lip; top; side;

Brim-ful, a. Full to the brim or top.

Brim-men, n. A bowl full to the brim.

Brim-ning, a. Full to the very brim.

Brim-stone, n. A yellow mineral; sulphur.

Brim-ly, (brín'lyd,) a. Streaked; spotted; having different colors.

Brine, n. Water impregnated with salt; the ocean or sea; tears.

Brine-pit, n. A pit of salt water for evaporation.

Bring, v. t. pres. and pp. brought.

To bear to or nearer; to fetch; to reduce to any state; to induce; to conduct or drive; to produce.

To bring out, to expose. To bring under, to subdue. To bring up, to nurse. To bring down, to humble.

To bring to, in navigation, to check the course of a ship.

Brine, a. Having the taste of brine; somewhat salt; like brine.

Brine-ness, n. Quality of being saltish.

Brine, a. Consisting of brine; like brine.

Brink, n. The edge; side; verge; border.

Brisk, a. Quick; lively; jovial; bright.

Brisk-er, n. Part of the breast next the ribs.

Brisk-ly, ad. In an active manner.

Brisk-ness, n. Activeness; quick-ness.

Brisk-ly, (brís'ly,) n. A part of the bristles.

Brisk-ly, v. t. To raise up the bristles.

Brisk-ly, v. t. To erect in bristle, as to bristle the crest; to erect in defiance.

Brisk-ly, (brís'ly,) ad. Set thick with bristles or with hairs like bristles; rough.

Brisk-ly, n. A metallic com-
Brisk-ly, n. Pertaining to Britain, but prefixed only or chiefly to the word *Majesty*.

British, a. Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants.

Brit-on, n. A native of Britain; a British.

British, n. Pertaining to Britain or Great Britain.

Brittle, a. Apt to break; short; weak; frail.

Brittle-ness, n. An aptness to break.

Brittle-ska, (brís'ka,) n. A long carriage with a calash top, and so constructed as to enable travelers to recline at length.

Broach, n. A spit; bodkin; start of a young stag; a clasp to fasten the vest.

Broach, v. t. To tap; to spit; to spit; to spit; one that broaches.

Broach, n. A wide; extended; open.

Broach-er, n. A scattering of seed widely; a cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand.

Broach-er, ad. By scattering or throwing at large from the hand.

Broach-er, n. A kind of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth.

Broach-er, (bráwd'n,) v. t. or i. To grow or make broad.

Broach-er, ad. In a broad manner.

Broach-er, n. Width; extent from side to side; in language, gross-ness.

Broach-er, n. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at once.

Broach-er, n. A sword with a broad blade.

Broach-er, ad. In the direction of the breadth.

Broach-er, n. Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers.

Broach-er, n. Woven or worked
Broach-er, (brá'kaj,) n. Trade of a broker or his commission; a dealing in old things.

Broach-er, n. A species of cauliflower.

Broach, n. A name of the badger.

Broach-er, n. A red deer two years old.

Broach-er, n. Stout coarse shoes.

Broach, (bróg,) n. A coarse shoe; a cant word for a corrupt dialect.

Broid'er, v. t. To adorn with needle-work.

Broid'er-y, n. Embroidery; needle-work.

Broil, n. A tumult; a noisy quarrel.

Broil, v. t. or i. To dress over coals; **Broil'd, (broild,) pp. or a.** Dressed by heat over coals.

Broil-er, n. He or that which broils by heat over coals.

Brook, v. t. To transact business for another.

Brook, pres. and pp. of Break.

Brook, (brók'n,) pp. or a. from Break. Parted by violence; rent asunder; made bankrupt; infirm.

Brook-brook, n. Crushed with grief.

Brook-ness, n. A state of being broken.

Brook-wind, n. Having short breath.

Brook, n. An agent in certain commercial transactions, who does business for others.

Brook-er, n. The commission of a broker.

Brook-er, n. [Gr. *βρωμος*, *fetid*.] An elementary substance found in sea-water.

Brook-er, (brók'e-al,) a. Belonging to the ramifications of the wind-pipe in the lungs.

Brook-er, (brók-er,) n. An inflammation of some part of the bronchial membrane.

Brook-er, n. [Gr. *βρωμος*, *fetid*.] The wind-pipe, and *enla*, a tumor.

A tumor on the throat, called also *goiter*.

[into the wind-pipe.]

Brook-er, n. An incision.

Brook-er, n. [Gr.] The wind-pipe.

Brook-er, n. A compound of copper and tin, sometimes with other metals.

Brook, n. A bosom buckle; a brood, n. An offspring; hatch; breed.

Brood, v. t. and t. To sit and cover, as a fowl on her eggs; to nurse.

Brook, n. A little river; a rivulet; a run.

Brook, v. t. To endure; to submit

Brook-ly, n. A small brook.

Brook, n. A kind of scrub; a besom.

Brook-er, n. A plant used for broom-stick, n. The handle of a broom.

Brook-er, n. Full of broom; like broom.

Brook, n. Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

Brook-er, n. A house of ill-fame.

Brook-er, (brúth'er,) n.; pl. Broth-ers, or Brothers. [Sax. *brother*, or *brother*.] A male born of the same parents; one of the same race; any one closely united.

Brook-er, n. Union; a society.

Brook-er, n. Like brothers.

Brook, (bráut,) pres. and pp. of Bring.

Brook, n. The forehead; the edge or side.

BROWN'BAT, *v. t.* To bear down; to depress. [come by impudence.]
BROWN'BAT-EN, (*bē'tn*), *pp.* Over-
BROWN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of shame.
BROWN, *a.* Of a dark or reddish color. [color.]
BROWN, *n.* The name of a reddish
BROWN, *v. t. or t.* To make or become brown. [brown.]
BROWN'ED, (*brown'd*), *pp.* Made
BROWN'EN, *n.* In Scotland, an imaginary spirit that haunts houses.
BROWN'ISH, *a.* Inclined to a brown color. [reddishness.]
BROWN'NESS, *n.* A brown color;
BROWN'-STOUT, *n.* A kind of porter.
BROWN'-STUD-T, *n.* Meditation directed to no particular object.
BROWSE, (*brouze*), *v. t. or t.* To eat or feed on the shoots of shrubs.
BROWSE, *n.* The twigs of shrubs and trees. [Browse.]
BROWSE'D, (*brouz'd*), *pret. and pp.* of
BROW'N, *n.* A name given to a bear.
BROWN, *v. t.* To hurt with blows; to crush. [contusion.]
BROWN, *n.* A hurt on the flesh; a
BROWN'ED, (*brouz'd*), *pp. or a.* Hurt with a blunt instrument; broken; crushed. [boxer.]
BROWN'EN, *n.* In vulgar language, a
BROWN'ING, *pp. or a.* Injuring the flesh or bark; *a.* a boxing, or beating; a crushing.
BROW'N, (*brū'tn*), *n.* [Fr.] Report; rumor; fame; *v. t.* to report; to noise abroad. [ter.]
BROW'N'AL, *a.* Of or belonging to win-
BROW'N'ETTES, *n.* A woman of a brown complexion. [onset.]
BROW'N, *n.* A shock; stroke; attack;
BROW'N, *n.* [Fr. *brosse*.] A hairy instrument; briar attack; tail; shrubs; lopped branches of trees.
BROWN, *v. t. or t.* To rub with a brush; to strike slightly; to move nimbly in haste.
BROWN'ING, *pp.* Rubbing with a brush; *a.* a rubbing with a brush.
BROWN'WOOD, *n.* Low wood; under-wood.
BROWN'Y, *a.* Like a brush; shaggy.
BROWN'Y, (*brou'l*), *v. t.* To crackle; to Hector; to bully. [man; vile.]
BROW'TAL, *a.* Savage; cruel; inhu-
BROW-TAL-ITY, *n.* Savageness; beastliness.
BROW'TAL-ISE, *v. t.* To grow or make brutal, churlish or inhuman.
BROW'TAL-LY, *ad.* Cruelly; inhumanly; rudely. [titude of reason.]
BROW'N, *n.* A beast; an animal des-
BROW'N, *a.* Senseless; irrational; bestial. [brutish.]
BROW'N-FI-ED, (*fide*), *pp.* Made
BROW'N-FY, *v. t.* To make brutish.
BROW'N, *a.* Resembling a beast; ignorant. [ner; rudely.]
BROW'N-LY, *ad.* In a brutish man-
BROW'N-NESS, *n.* Brutality; beastliness.
BROW'N, *n.* The disposition or characteristic qualities of a brute.

BROW'N'FUL'NESS, *n.* [L.] Harm-
 less thunder; a loud but harm-
 less threat. [of plants.]
BROW'N, *n.* White jalap; a genus
BROW'N, *n.* Strong beer; malt liquor.
BROW'N, *n.* [D. *bebel*.] A bladder
 or vesicle filled with air; any
 thing wanting solidity; empty
 project; a person deceived.
BROW'N, *v. t. and t.* To rise in bub-
 bles; to cheat; to run with a gur-
 gling noise. [Brow'n.]
BROW'N, (*bub'bid*), *pret. and pp.* of
BROW'N, *n.* A cheat; knave.
BROW'N, *n.* The breast of a woman.
BROW'N, *n.* A swelling of the glands
 of the groin. [groin.]
BROW'N'-O-CLE, *n.* Rupture of the
BROW'N, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek.
BROW'N, *n.* A pirate; a free-
BROW'N, *n.* booter.
BROW'N, *n.* A trumpet-shaped.
BROW'N, *n.* The state barge of
 Venice. [male of rabbits.]
BROW'N, *n.* Water to wash clothes;
BROW'N, *v. t.* To wash or steep clothes
 in lie.
BROW'N, (*buk'nt*), *n.* A basket in
 which clothes are carried to be
 washed. [steeped in water.]
BROW'N, (*bukt*), *pp.* Washed or
BROW'N, *n.* [Sax. *buc*; Fr. *baquet*.]
 A vessel to draw or carry water.
BROW'N, *n.* A washing
 block. [for fastening straps.]
BROW'N, (*buk'l*), *n.* An instrument
BROW'N, *v. t. or t.* To fasten with a
 buckle bend; to bow; to conde-
 scend; to apply; to engage.
BROW'N, (*buk'ld*), *pp.* Fastened
 with a buckle.
BROW'N, *n.* A kind of shield.
BROW'N, *n.* The fruit of the beech
 tree. [glue.]
BROW'N, *n.* Cloth stiffened with
BROW'N, *n.* The skin or leather of
 a buck.
BROW'N, *n.* A plant and its
 seed, cultivated for food, called
 also *brank*. [Western States.]
BROW'N, *n.* Name of a tree in the
BROW'N, *a.* Relating to shepherds;
 pastoral. [song.]
BROW'N, *n.* A pastoral poem or
BROW'N, *n.* The first shoot of a tree.
 Buds are of three kinds; that
 containing the flower; that con-
 taining the leaves; and that con-
 taining both flowers and leaves.
BUD, *v. t.* To put forth or produce
 buds or germ; to put forth shoots;
 to begin to grow; to be in bloom.
BUD, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant, for
 the purpose of changing the fruit.
BUD'ING, *pp.* Shooting sprouts;
 inoculating; *n.* the act of sprout-
 ing; first shooting. [formal.]
BUD'EN, *a.* Brisk; jocund; surly;
BUD'EN, *v. t.* To stir; to go; to
 move; to move off. [Buden.]
BUD'EN, (*bud'jd*), *pret. and pp.* of
BUD'EN, *n.* A bag; pouch; stock;
 store.

BUD'EN, *See* **BUD'EN**.
BUD'EN, *n.* A little bud or shoot.
BUFF, *n.* A sort of leather dressed
 with oil. [wild ox.]
BUFF'AL, *n.* An animal, a kind of
BUFF'AL-LO, *n.* The skin of the
 buffalo dried with the hair on.
BUFF'ET, *v. t.* To box; to beat; to
 strike.
BUFF'ET, *n.* [It. *buffetta*.] A blow
 with the fist on the ear; stroke,
 kind of cupboard.
BUFF'ET-ING, *pp.* Striking; beat-
 ing; *n.* a beating; contention.
BUFF'LE-HEAD, *n.* Having a
 large head like the buffalo; dull;
 stupid. [opera.]
BUFF'LO, *n.* The comic actor in an
BUFF'LOON, *n.* An arch-fellow;
 merry-andrew. [drollery.]
BUFF'LOON'RY, *n.* Very low jests;
BUFF'LOON'ISM, *n.* Practices of buf-
 foons. [insects.]
BUG, *n.* The name of a multitude of
BUG'AL, *n.* A frightful object;
 false dread.
BUG'GY, *a.* Full of or having bugs.
BUG'GY, *n.* A light vehicle to be
 drawn by one horse.
BUG'LE, *n.* A hunting horn;
BUG'LE-HORN, *n.* a military in-
 strument of music. [of glass.]
BUG'LE, *n.* A plant; a shining bead
BUG'LE, (*būle*), *n.* Light and com-
 plicated figures of unburnished
 gold, &c., inserted in dark wood
 or tortoise-shell.
BURN'STONE, (*burn'stone*), *n.* A sil-
 icious stone, used for mill-stones.
BUILD, (*bild*), [Sax. *byldan*; Sw.
bylda; Ger. *bidan*; Dan. *bidor*.]
v. t. and t. pret. and pp. builded;
 built. To raise a building or struc-
 ture; to construct; to rest or de-
 pend on for support.
BUILD'ER, (*bil'der*), *n.* One who
 builds, as a house, bridge, ship.
BUILD'ING, *pp.* Constructing; erect-
 ing; *n.* a house; barn.
BUILT, (*blt*), *pret. and pp.* of **BUILD**.
BULB, *n.* A round root, as of tulips,
 onions.
BULB'IFEROUS, *a.* Producing bulbs.
BULBOUS, *a.* Having round roots or
 heads. [to blig.]
BUL'ON, *v. t.* To swell in the middle;
BUL'ON, *n.* *See* **BIL'ON**.
BUL'ON, *n.* A most ravenous ap-
 petite. [part.]
BULK, *a.* Size; quantity; a chief
BULK'-HEAD, *n.* A partition in a
 ship. [heaviness.]
BULK'NESS, *n.* Largeness of size;
BULK'Y, *a.* Lusty; big; large; gross;
 heavy. [edict; a blunder.]
BULL, *n.* An animal; the pope's
BULL'AN, *n.* A collection of popish
 bulls.
BULL'-BIT-ING, *n.* The practice of
 baiting or exciting bulls with
 dogs.
BULL'-DOG, *n.* A large dog of great
 courage.

BULL/ET, *n.* A ball of iron or lead for a gun.
BULL/ETIN, *n.* [*Fr. bulletin.*] An official report from an officer to his commander; an official report of a physician respecting the king's health. [singing bird.]
BULL/FINCH, *n.* The name of a Bull/frost, (-fite), *n.* A combat with a bull. [cics of frog.]
BULL/FROG, *n.* A very large spe-
BULL/HEAD, *n.* A stupid person; a fish. [silver or gold.]
BULL/ION, (*bull'yon*), *n.* Uncolored Bull/ock, *n.* An ox; a young bull.
BULL/NET, (-li), *n.* In architecture, a small circular or elliptical window. [a hector.]
BULL/RY, *n.* A quarrelsome fellow;
BULL/RY, *v. t.* To overbear; to be very noisy.
BULL/RUSH, *n.* A large kind of rush growing in water or wet land.
BULL/WARK, *n.* [*Sw. bolwerk.*] A fortification; fort; security; *v. t.* to fortify with a rampart.
BUM-BAILIFF, *n.* In England, an under bailiff.
BUM-BLE-BEE, *n.* A large bee.
BUM-BAT, *n.* A small boat for carrying provisions.
BUM/KIN, *n.* A short boom of a ship.
BUM, *n.* A swelling; blow; stroke.
BUM, *v. t. or t.* To make a loud noise; to thump.
BUM/ER, *n.* A glass filled to the brim. [son.]
BUM/KIN, *n.* A very awkward person.
BUM, *n.* A small cake, or sweet
BUM, *n.* bread.
BUNCH, *n.* A cluster; knot; hard lump. [to cluster.]
BUNCH, *v. t. or t.* To grow in knobs;
BUNCH/V, *a.* Growing in, or full of bunches.
BUN/DLE, *n.* [*Sax. byndla.*] A parcel bound up together. [bundle.]
BUN/DLE, *v. t.* To tie, or put in a
BUN/DLED, (*bun'dld*), *pret* and *pp.* of BUNDLE. [a barrel.]
BUNG, *n.* A stopper for the mouth of
BUNG, *v. t.* To stop close with a bung.
BUNGALOW, (*bung'ga-lo*), *n.* In India, a country house erected by Europeans. [clumsily or badly.]
BUNG/LE, (*bung'gl*), *v. t.* To do
BUNG/LE, *n.* A bad or clumsy workman. [manner.]
BUNGLINGLY, *ad.* In a clumsy
BUN/ION, (*bun'yan*), *n.* An excrescence on the great toe, corresponding to a corn. [lark.]
BUNTING, *n.* Thin linen cloth;
BODY, (*bw'dy*), *n.* [*Fr. boue.*] A floating cask or light piece of wood fastened over an anchor or shoal water for a direction, or to bear a cable. [port; to uphold.]
BODY, *v. t. or t.* To keep afloat; sup-
BODY/AN-CT, (*bw'dy-'*), *n.* The quality of floating. [sink; light.]
BODY/ANT, (*bw'dy-*), *a.* That will not

BODY/ANT-LY, *ad.* In a buoyant manner. [plants.]
BUR, *n.* The prickly head of certain
BUR/BN, (*bur'dn*), *n.* [*Sax. byrden.*] That which is carried; a load; a grievous load; contents of a ship.
BUR/BN, *v. t.* To load; to encumber; to oppress.
BUR/BN-ED, *pp.* Loaded; oppressed; over-loaded.
BUR/BN-OUS, } *a.* Grievous; cum-
BUR/BN-SOME, } bersome; op-
pressive.
BUR/BN-SUM-NESS, *n.* Quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness. [ing bur.]
BUR/DOCK, *n.* A genus of plants bearing
BUR/EAU, (*bū'ro*), *n.* A small chest of drawers; a department for the transaction of business by a public functionary.
BUR-EAU/CRA-CT, (*bu-rē-*), *n.* A system in which the government is administered in departments, each under the control of a chief.
BURGO, } *n.* A borough.
BURGH, }
BUR/AL-MOT, *n.* A kind of pear; a perfume. [a city.]
BUR/ONES, *n.* A citizen; freeman of
BUR-ONIS, (*bur-jois'*), *See* BOURGEOIS. [borough.]
BUR/ON, *n.* An inhabitant of a
BUR/OLAN, *n.* One guilty of nocturnal house-breaking with intent to steal. [burglary.]
BUR-OLAN-IOUS, *a.* Consisting in
BUR-OLAN-IOUS-LY, *ad.* In a bur-
glarious manner.
BUR/OLAN-Y, *n.* The crime of house-
breaking by night, with intent to
commit felony.
BUR-OLAN, *n.* A borough court.
BUR-OLAN-TER, *n.* A magistrate in Holland. [gundy.]
BUR/OUN-DRY, *n.* Wine made in Bur-
BUR/OUNDRY, *n.* In Germany, an hereditary governor of a town.
BUR/AL, (*ber'al*), *n.* The act of depositing in the grave.
BUR/AN, *n.* A tool used in engraving.
BURKS, *v. t.* [From the name of the Irishman who first committed the crime in 1829.] To murder a person with the intention of selling the body for dissection.
BUR/KIN, *n.* The practice of killing persons for the purpose of obtaining the bodies for dissection.
BUR-LESQUE, (*bur-lesk'*), *a.* Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images.
BUR-LESQUE, *n.* A species of writing which tends to excite laughter by ludicrous images. [crou.]
BUR-LESQUE, *v. t.* To make lud-
BUR-LETTA, *n.* A comic opera.
BUR/LY, *a.* Great in size; boisterous.
BURN, *v. t. or t. pret.* and *pp.* burned, burnt. [*Sax. bærnan*, to burn.] To consume by fire; to be hot or in a passion; to scorch, be inflamed, or on fire.

BURN, *n.* A hurt or wound caused by fire.
BURN/ER, *n.* One who sets on fire.
BURN/ING, *pp.* Consuming by fire; hardening; *a.* powerful; vehement; much heated; *a.* combustion; inflammation; heat.
BURN/ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass that collects the sun's rays into a small space. [en.]
BURN/ISH, *v. t.* To polish; to bright-
BURN/ISH, *n.* Gloss; brightness; luster. [nishes.]
BURN/ISH-ER, *n.* A person that bur-
BURN/IT, *pp.* or *a.* from BURN.
BURN/IT-OF-FER-ING, *n.* A sacrifice by burning a victim; something offered.
BURN, *a.* A roughness in sounding the letter *r*; the lobe of the ear.
BURN/IT-SHOT, *n.* Small shot, or scrap-iron put in cases to discharge from cannon.
BURN/OW, *n.* A lodge in the earth for animals. [the earth.]
BURN/OW, *v. t.* To lodge in a hole in
BURN/OW-ED, (*bur'rowed*), *pret.* and *pp.* of BURNOW. [lege.]
BURN/AN, *n.* The treasurer of a col-
BURN/AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of burn-
er. [lege.]
BURN/AN-TRY, *n.* The treasury of a col-
BUR/AN, *n.* A public edifice for the meeting of merchants; an exchange.
BURST, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* burst; To break or fly open suddenly; *v. t.* to break or burst by violence.
BURST, *n.* A sudden rent; an eruption. [violence.]
BUR/TER, *n.* One that rends with
BUR/TER, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.
BUR/TER, *See* BURDEN.
BUR/IN-ED, (*ber'id*), *pp.* Deposited in the grave.
BUR/IN, (*ber'ry*), *v. t.* [*Sax. byrian.*] To inter in a grave; to hide in surrounding matter.
BUR/IN-ING-PLACE, *n.* A grave yard.
BUR/IN, *n.* [*D. bosch.*] A shrub; a bough; circle of metal let into round orifices.
BUR/IN, *v. t.* To furnish with a bush.
BUR/IN-ED, (*bysht*), *pp.* Furnished with a bush.
BUR/IN, *n.* [*Fr. boisseau.*] A dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks.
BUR/IN-NESS, *n.* A bushy state.
BUR/IN, *a.* Full of bushes; thick; large.
BUR/MAN, *n.* [*D. bosch-man.*] A woodman; the savages near the Cape of Good Hope.
BUR/IED, (*biz'id*), *pp.* Fully em-
ployed. [stant occupation]
BUR/ILY, (*biz'il-y*), *ad.* With con-
BUR/IL-NESS, (*biz'ness*), *n.* Employ-
ment; occupation; affair; con-
cern.
BURX, *n.* A piece of steel, whale-
bone or wood, worn by women on
the breast.

Busk, *v. t.* To be busy or actively employed. [the stage.]
Busk'IN, *n.* A half boot worn on
Busk'IN-ED, *a.* Wearing buskins.
Busk'Y, *a.* Shaded with woods; woody. [boat.]
Buss, *n.* A kiss; vessel; fishing
Buss, *v. t.* To kiss. [Fulgur.]
Bust, *n.* The figure of a person in relief, showing the head and shoulders.
Bust'ARD, *n.* A large bird of the grallie order. [to hurry.]
Bust'LE, (*bust'l*) *v. t.* To be busy; **Bust'LE**, (*bust'l*) *n.* A tumult; hurry; confusion; stir. [busy body.]
Bust'LING, (*bust'ler*) *n.* A stirring, **Bust'LING**, (*bust'ling*) *ppr.* or *a.* Stirring; moving; active.
Bust'y, (*biz'zy*) *a.* [Sax. *bysl*] Employed with constant attention; active; officious; meddling.
Bust'y, (*biz'zy*) *v. t.* To employ with constant attention; to make or keep busy.
Bust'y-bod-y, (*biz'zy-bod-y*) *n.* A meddling person.
But, [*pp. etc.*] Except; besides; unless; only. [diction or supply.]
But, *con.* More; further; noting ad-
But, *n.* End; limit; bound.
But, *v. t.* To be bounded, used for *about*. [end of a thing.]
But'END, *n.* The largest or blunt **But'END**, *pp.* Bounded. See **ABOUT**.
Butch'er, *n.* One who kills beasts for market. [humanly.]
Butch'er, *v. t.* To kill; to slay in-
Butch'er-ly, *a.* Cruel; barbarous; bloody.
Butch'er-y, *n.* The slaughter of cattle for market; cruel murder; the place where animals are killed for market.
But'LER, *n.* One who has the care of liquors.
But'LER-AGE, *n.* A duty on wine paid to a butler, formerly levied

on wine which was imported by foreigners.
But'LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a butler. [port of an arch.]
But'MENT, *n.* A buttress; the support of a plank; a hinge; the person at whom ridicule is directed.
Butt, *v. t.* To strike with the head or horns.
But'ter, *n.* [Sax. *butor*; Ger. *butter*.] An oily substance obtained from cream.
But'ter, *v. t.* To smear with butter.
But'ter-ED, (*but'tard*) *ppr.* and *pp.* of **BUTTER**.
But'ter-FLY, *n.* A genus of insects with four wings, a spiral tongue, and hairy body. [horse's hoof.]
But'ter-IS, *n.* A tool for paring a
But'ter-MILK, *n.* The milk which remains after the butter is separated from it.
But'ter-NUT, *n.* The fruit of a tree; a nut so called from its oil.
But'ter-PRINT, { *n.* A piece of
But'ter-STAMP, { wood for stamp-
But'ter-TOOTH, *n.* A broad fore-
But'ter-V, *n.* A place for provisions.
But'ter-y, *a.* Having the appearance of butter.
But'tock, *n.* The upper part of the thigh; the rump or the protuberant part behind. [for fastening.]
But'ton, (*but'tn*) *n.* A ball or knob
But'ton, *v. t.* To fasten with or by buttons. [of **BUTTON**.]
But'ton-ED, (*but'tnd*) *ppr.* and *pp.*
But'ton-HOLE, *n.* A hole for holding a button. [makes buttons.]
But'ton-MAN, *n.* One who
But'ton-WOOD, *n.* The American plane-tree.
But'tress, *n.* A prop; shore; support; *v. t.* to support by a buttress.
Butts, *n. pl.* A place where archers meet to shoot at a mark.

But-y-al'cheus, { *a.* Having the
But'y-nous, { qualities of butter.
But'ter-ING, *n.* Oily matter in butter.
But'OM, *a.* Lively; wanton, [obedient, etc.] [ton air.]
But'OM-LY, *ad.* Briskly; with wanton-
But'OM-NESS, *n.* Briskness; amor-
But, (*by*) *v. t. ppr.* and *pp.* bought, (*bant*) [Sax. *bigan*; Goth. *bugan*.] To purchase; to obtain for a price; to bribe; to redeem.
But'ER, *n.* One who purchases.
Buzz, *n.* A humming, low sound; whisper. [bees.]
Buzz, *v. t.* To make a low sound, as
Buzz'ARD, *n.* A species of hawk; a blockhead.
Buzz'ER, *n.* A whisperer; a tattler.
Buzz'ING, *n.* A humming, low noise or talk.
Bz, *prep.* Near; through; denoting agency or means.
Bz-AND-By, *ad.* Presently; soon; shortly.
Bz'ARD, *n.* A strap across the breasts of those who drag sledges in coal mines.
Bz, *n.* A dwelling; in a play or games, station, or place of an individual player. [terrest.]
Bz-END, *n.* Private advantage; in-
Bz-GONE, *a.* [Scotch.] Past; gone by. [for society.]
Bz-LAW, *n.* A law of a town, city,
Bz-FATH, *n.* A private path.
Bz-AN, *n.* A cow-house. [spectator.]
Bz-STAND-ER, *n.* A looker on; a
Bz-STREET, *n.* A private street.
Bz-VIEW, (*bt'v*) *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose or design.
Bz-WAY, *n.* A secluded or private walk. [proverb.]
Bz-WORD, *n.* A common saying; a
Bz'ANT, { *n.* A gold coin of the
Bz'AN-TINE, { value of fifteen
pounds sterling.

C.

C is the third letter of the English alphabet, and the second articulation or consonant. It has two sounds, one close, like *k*; the other sibilant, like *z*. The former is distinguished in this work by the character **C**.
CAB, *n.* An original measure of nearly three pints; a covered carriage of two or four wheels, and drawn by one horse.
CA-BAL, *n.* A private junto of men.
CA-BAL, *v. t.* To intrigue privately; to plot.
CA-BALA, *n.* A mysterious science

among the Jewish Rabbins; tradition. [cabalists.]
CA-BAL-ISM, *n.* Secret science of the
CA-BAL-IST, *n.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.
CA-BAL-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the mysteries of Jewish traditions.
CA-BAL-IER, *n.* An intriguer; one who plots. [ting in a party.]
CA-BAL-ING, *ppr.* Intriguing; plotting.
CA-BAL-ERY, *n.* [Fr.] A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed.
CA-BAGE, *n.* A genus of plants of several species; *v. t.* to form a head in growing.

CA-BAGE, *v. t.* To embezzle pieces of cloth.
CA-BIN, *n.* [Fr. *cabane*.] Part of a ship; a cottage; a hut.
CA-BIN, *v. t.* or *t.* To confine or live in a cabin.
CA-BIN-BOY, *n.* A boy who waits on the master and passengers in a ship.
CA-BIN-ET, *n.* A set of drawers; a place for a council; executive of a state. [vate room.]
CA-BIN-ET, *v. t.* To inclose in a pri-
CA-BIN-ET-COUNCIL, *n.* Confidential council of magistrates.

CAL'IN-ET-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a private room.
 CAL'BLE, *n.* A strong rope or chain, to hold a vessel at anchor.
 CA-BOOSE', *n.* The cook-room or kitchen of a ship; a ship's fireplace for cooking, [light carriage].
 CA-BU-O-LET', (-o-lē') *n.* [Fr.] A CA-CH'LO, *n.* The chocolate tree.
 CA-CH'LA-LOT, *n.* The spermaceti whale.
 CA-CHNE, (kash,) *n.* A hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions in the West.
 CA-CHEC'TIE, *a.* Having an ill habit of body.
 +CA-CHET', (kash-ē') *n.* A seal. [Fr. *lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state.]
 CA-CHET'Y, *n.* An ill habit of body.
 CA-CH-IN-N'ATION, *n.* Loud laughter.
 CA-CH'LE, *v. t.* To make the noise of a hen. [goose.]
 CA-CH'LE, *n.* The noise of a hen or +CA-CO-E'THES, (kak-o-ē'thēz,) *n.* [L.] A bad habit; an incurable ulcer.
 CA-COO'RA-PHY, *n.* Bad spelling.
 CA-COPH'O-NT, *n.* A disagreeable sound of words. [ly.]
 CA-CO-PHON'IC, *a.* Sounding harsh.
 CA-DAVER'OUS, *a.* Like a dead body; pale.
 CA-DE'N'IA, *n.* A fall or modulation of the voice in speaking or singing.
 CAD'DIS, *n.* A kind of tape-worm.
 CAD'DY, *n.* A small box for tea.
 CADE, *a.* Tame; gentle; soft; delicate.
 CA'DENCE, { *n.* A fall of voice in
 CA'DEN-CE, { reading or speaking.
 CAD-ME'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Cadmus, who brought the letters of the Greek alphabet out of Phoenicia. [brother.]
 CA-DET', *n.* A volunteer; a younger CA'DET, *n.* A Turkish judge.
 CA-DU'CE-AN, *a.* Belonging to Mercury's wand.
 CA-DU'CE-US, *n.* Mercury's wand.
 CA-DU'CI-TY, *n.* A tendency to fall.
 CA-DU'CEUS, *a.* Falling early, as leaves, or a calyx.
 CA-E'RA, (se-zū'ra, or se-sū'ra,) *n.* A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long. The natural pause or rest of the voice, which, falling upon some part of a verse, divides it into two equal, or two unequal parts.
 CA-E'RAL, *a.* Relating to the poetic figure *cæsura*, or the pause in verse.
 CA-E-RET', *n.* In Turkey, a hotel.
 CA-FE'IC, *a.* Obtained from coffee.
 CAG, *n.* A little barrel or cask. It is generally written KEG. [fowl.]
 CAGE, *n.* A box to confine birds or CAGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage.
 CAGNE, *n.* A conical pile of stones.
 CAIS'ON, *n.* A chest of bombs or powder. [fellow; a villain.]
 CAITIFF, *n.* [Fr. *caitif*.] A base

CAL'E-FUT, *n.* An oil from the East India. [to beguile.]
 CA-JOLE', *v. t.* To flatter; to entice;
 CA-JOLE-RY, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling. [bread, &c.]
 CAKE, *n.* A small loaf or mass of CAKE, *v. t.* To form into a hard mass or concretion; *v. t.* to form into a cake or mass.
 CA-L'A-BASH, *n.* A popular name of the *gourd-plant*; a vessel like a gourd-shell.
 CAL-A-MARE'O, *n.* A kind of woolen stuff. [treasuring.]
 CA-LAM'I-TOUS, *a.* Unfortunate; dis- CA-LAM'I-TY, *n.* Misfortune; disaster.
 CAL'A-MUS, *n.* A kind of reed or flag.
 CA-LASH', *n.* An open carriage; a cover for the head.
 CAL'E-AR, *n.* In *glass-works*, an oven for calcinating sand and potash.
 CAL-E'NE-ous, *a.* Having the nature and properties of lime.
 CAL-CE-I-TED, *a.* Shod; furnished with shoes.
 CAL-CIF'ER-ous, *a.* [L. *calx* and *fero*.] Producing calx, or lime.
 CAL-CI-FORM, *a.* In the form of calx.
 CAL-CIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be calcined. [of calcining.]
 CAL-CI-N'ATION, *n.* The operation CAL-CINE', or CAL-CINS, *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *calciner*.] To reduce to a powder or to a friable state, by heat.
 CAL-CIN'ED, (-sind,) *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a powder, &c.
 CAL-CI-UM, *n.* The metallic bodies of lime. [calculated.]
 CAL-CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be cal- CAL-CU-LITE, *v. t.* or *i.* To compute; to reckon; to ascertain by the use of tables. [a reckoning.]
 CAL-CU-L'ATION, *n.* Computation;
 CAL-CU-LE-TOR, *n.* One who computes. [gritty.]
 CAL-CU-LOUS, *a.* Stony; gravelly;
 +CAL-CU-LUS, *n.* [L.] The stone in the bladder. [kettle or boiler.]
 CAL'DRON, (kaw'dron,) *n.* A large CAL-E-DO'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Scotland.
 CAL-E-FI'CIENT, (-fā'shent,) *a.* [L. *calefacio*.] Warming; heating.
 CAL-E-FAC'TION, *n.* The act of warming. [warm or hot.]
 CAL-E-FAC'TIVE, *a.* That makes CAL-E-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* Tending to warm.
 CAL-E-FY, *v. t.* To make warm.
 CAL'E-N-DAR, *n.* An almanac; a register of the year; *v. t.* to write in a calendar. [cloth.]
 CAL'E-N-DEB, *v. t.* To give a gloss to
 CAL'E-N-DEB, *n.* A hot press or machine for making cloth smooth and glossy.
 CAL'ENDS, *n. pl.* [L. *calenda*.] Among the *Romans*, the first day of each month.
 CA-LES-CENCE, *n.* Growing warmth.
 CAL'E-TERN, *n.* An ardent fever, incident to persons in hot climates.

CALF, (kalf,) *n.*; *pl.* CALVES, (kavz,) [Sax. *cealf*; Sw. D. *kalf*.] The young of a cow; the thick part of the leg.
 CAL'I-BRE, { *n.* The diameter of a
 CAL'I-BRE, { body; the bore of a gun. [Chalice.]
 CAL'ICE, *n.* [Fr. *calice*.] A cup. See CAL'I-EO, *n.* Printed cotton cloth. In England, white or unprinted cotton cloth.
 CAL'ID, *a.* Hot or warm; scorching.
 CAL-ID'I-TY, *n.* Heat; burning heat.
 CAL'I-DUCT, *n.* A pipe used to convey hot air. [dark.]
 CAL-I'G'IN-ous, *a.* Dim; obscure;
 CAL'IF, *n.* A chief priest among CAL'IF, { the Mohammedans.
 CAL'IF-AT, *n.* The office of a calif.
 CAL-I-GRA-PH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to elegant penmanship. [penman.]
 CAL-I-G'RA-PHIST, *n.* An elegant CAL-I-G'RA-PHY, *n.* Beautiful writing.
 CAL'IX, *n.* A flower cup. See CALYX.
 CAL-IS-THEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.
 CAL-IS-THEN'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength.] Exercises designed to promote grace of movement, and strength of body.
 CAL-I-PERS, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters of round bodies.
 CALK, (kalk,) *v. t.* To stop seams of a ship; to arm with sharp points; *n.* a sharp point on a shoe.
 CALK'ER, (kalk'er,) *n.* One who stops seams.
 CALK'ING-I-RON, (-furn,) *n.* An instrument like a chisel used in calking.
 CALL, *v. t.* or *i.* To name; to invite; to demand; to bawl out. [mona.]
 CALL, *n.* A demand; address; sum- CAL-LID'I-TY, { *n.* Cunning; crafti-
 CAL-LID-NESS, { ness; shrewdness.
 CALL'ING, *n.* Act of naming; em- CAL-LING, { ployment; occupation.
 CAL-L'O-FE, *n.* The muse who pre- CAL-L'O-FE, { sides over music and heroic poetry.
 CAL-LOS'I-TY, { *n.* A cornous or
 CAL-LUS, { bony hardness; a hard tumor. [sensible.]
 CAL-LOUS, *a.* Hard; indurated; in- CAL-LOUS-NESS, { *n.* Hardness; insen-
 CAL-LOUS-NESS, { sibility. [feathers; unfledged.]
 CAL'LÖW, *a.* [L. *calvus*.] Destitute of CALM, (kalm,) *a.* Still; quiet; not agitated.
 CALM, (kalm,) *v. t.* To quiet; to ap- CALM, { pease; to pacify.
 CALM'LY, *ad.* In a calm manner.
 CALM'NESS, (kalm'ness,) *n.* Stillness; CALM'NESS, { quiet; rest. [cure.]
 CAL'O-MEL, *n.* A preparation of mer- CAL'OR'IC, *n.* [L. *color*, heat.] The principle or matter of heat; the element of heat.
 CAL-O-RIF'IC, *a.* Producing heat.
 CAL-O-RIM'E-TRE, *n.* An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat.

CAL-OR-I-MU-TOR, *n.* A galvanic instrument for evolving caloric.
CAL-LOV'ERS, *n. pl.* Monks of the Cal-lov'e-ri, } Greek church.
CAL-TROP, *n.* An instrument with four points, used to impede the passing of cavalry. [peace.]
CAL-U-M'ENT, *n.* The Indian pipe of Cal-um'ni-tye, *v. t.* To slander; to accuse falsely.
CAL-UM'NI-TION, *n.* Slander; false accusation of a crime or offense.
CAL-UM'NI-ATOR, *n.* A false accuser; a slanderer.
CAL-UM'NI-OUS, *a.* Slandorous; defamatory.
CAL-UM'NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Slandorously.
CAL-UM'NY, *n.* Slander; false accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly, and maliciously made or reported.
CAL-VA-RY, *n.* The place of skulls.
CALVE, (*käv*), *v. t.* To bring forth a calf. [vin the reformer.]
CAL-VIN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Cal-um'ni-tye, *n.* One who adheres to Calvinism. [vinism.]
CAL-VIN-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Calvin or his opinions in theology.
CAL-VIN-IST'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to Calvin or his opinions in theology.
CAL'LYX, *n. pl.* CALYXES. The outer covering of a flower. [archwise.]
CAM'BER, *n.* A piece of timber cut
CAM'BER-ING, *a.* Arched; bending.
CAM'BI-UM, *n.* In botany, a viscid secretion which separates, in the spring, the albumen of a plant from the liber, or inner bark.
CAM'BRIC, *n.* A species of fine white linen or cotton.
CAME, *pret.* of COME.
CAM'EL, *n.* A large quadruped; a machine for bearing ships over bars.
CAM'EL-O-FARD or **CAM'EL-O-FARD**, *n.* An African animal called the giraffe.
CAM'E-O, *n. pl.* CAM'ES-OS. A peculiar sort of onyx; a stone in which are found various figures and representations of landscapes.
CAM-E-RA-LIST'ICS, *n.* The science of finance or public revenue.
CAM'E-RA or **OS-CU'RA**, *n.* [L.] An optical instrument.
CAM'ER-I-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Arched; vaulted. [prise at night.]
CAM-IS-AD'E, *n.* An attack by sur-
CAM'LET, *n.* A stuff of wool and silk, or hair.
CAMP, *n.* A place where troops lodge; order of tents.
CAM-P'IGN, (*kam-pä-ne'*) *n.* The time an army keeps the field.
CAM-P'IGN'ER, (*-pä'ner*) *n.* An old soldier.
CAM-PAN-O-L-O-GY, *n.* Art of ringing bells. [open field.]
CAM-PES'TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the
CAM'PHENE, *n.* A name for pure oil of turpentine, or *spirit of turpentina*.
CAM'PHOR, (*kam'fur*), *n.* A solid

concrete juice of the Indian laurel-tree. [with camphor.]
CAM'PHOR-I-TED, *a.* Impregnated
CAM'PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to camphor. [ball.]
CAM'PING, *n.* Act of playing at foot-
CAN, *v. t. pret.* could. To be able.
CAN, *n.* A cup or vessel for liquors.
+CAN'NALLE, (*ka-nä-le'*) *n.* [Fr. from *L. canis*, a dog.] The mob; the rabble.
CAN'AL, *n.* A water-course; a pipe.
CAN'AL-COAL, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.
CAN'ARY, *n.* A kind of wine; a song-bird. [void.]
CAN'CEL, *v. t.* To blot out; to make
CAN'CEL-I-TED, *a.* Crossed by lines. [cross lines.]
CAN-CEL-L'ATION, *n.* A defacing by
CAN'CEL-ED, (*kan'sel'd*), *pp.* Crossed; obliterated; annulled.
CAN'CR, *n.* A crab; a sign in the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.
CAN-CER-I-TION, *n.* The formation of a cancer. [of a cancer.]
CAN-CER-OUS, *a.* Like or consisting
CAN'CRIFORM, *a.* Cancerous.
CAN-DE-L'IBRUM, *n. pl.* CANDELA-BRA. A tall stand or support for a candlestick.
CAN'DENT, *a.* Glowing with heat; bright. [fair; frank; ingenuous.]
CAN'DID, *a.* [L. *candidus*.] White;
CAN'DID-ITE, *n.* One who sues or is proposed for an office.
CAN'DID-LY, *ad.* Fairly; frankly; honestly. [ousness.]
CAN'DID-NESS, *n.* Fairness; ingenu-
CAN'DI-ED, (*kan'did*), *pp.* Conserved with sugar. [or wax.]
CAN'DLE, *n.* A light made of tallow
CAN'DLE-MAS, *n.* The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, Feb. 2; so called from the number of lights used on the occasion.
CAN'DLE-STICK, *n.* That which holds a candle. [fairness; frankness.]
CAN'DOR, *n.* Openness of heart;
CAN'DY, *v. t.* or *t.* To conserve with sugar; to form into crystals.
CANE, *n.* A reed; a walking-stick.
CANE, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or stick.
CANE-BRAKE, *n.* A thicket of canes.
CAN'E-U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the dog-star. [kind.]
CAN'INE, *a.* Belonging to the dog-
CAN'INO, *n.* A beating with a cane or stick.
CAN-IS-TER, *n.* A small box for tea.
CAN'KER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; D. *kanker*.] A disease in plants; an eating sore. [rupt; to corrode.]
CAN'KER, *v. t.* or *t.* To become cor-
CAN'KER-OUS, *a.* Corroding like a canker. [rive to fruit.]
CAN'KER-WORM, *n.* A worm destruc-
CAN'NELL-COAL, *n.* A fossil coal,
CAN'DLE-COAL, sufficiently solid to be cut and polished.
CAN'NI-BAL, *n.* A human being that eats human flesh.
CAN'NI-BAL-ISM, *n.* The eating of

human flesh by man; murderous cruelty. [nance; a large type.]
CAN'NON, *n.* A large piece of ord-
CAN-NON-AGE, *n.* The firing of cannon with ball.
CAN-NON-AGE, *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; *v. i.* to discharge cannon. [for cannon.]
CAN'NON-BALL, *n.* A ball of iron
CAN-NON-BER, *n.* One who man-
CAN-NON-IER, ges cannon; an engineer. [range of shot.]
CAN'NON-SHOT, *n.* A cannon ball;
CAN'NOT, *Can and not*, [not properly connected.] a tube.
CAN'NU-LAR, *a.* Having the form of
CAN'NU-LI, (*ka-noo'*), *n.* A boat made of bark or skins, or the trunk of a tree excavated.
CAN'ON, *n.* [Sax. Fr. *Sp.* and *Port.* *L. canon*.] A rule; a dignity of a church; the genuine books of Scripture. [joys a prebend.]
CAN'ON-ES, *n.* A woman who en-
CAN'ONIC-AL, *a.* Scriptural; eccle-
CAN'ONICAL, agreeable to the canon.
CAN'ONIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner
CAN'ONIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being canonical. [the clergy.]
CAN'ONIC-ALS, *n. pl.* The dress of
CAN'ONIC-ATE, *n.* A benefice in
CAN'ON-RY, } *n.* a cathedral
CAN'ON-SHIP, } church, &c.
CAN-ON-IC'I-TRY, *n.* The state of be-
CAN'ON-ING, *n.* The state of be-
CAN'ON-IST, *n.* A professor of the canon law. [canonist.]
CAN-ON-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to a
CAN'ON-ISM, *v. t.* To declare to be a saint.
CAN-ON-I-Z'ATION, *n.* An enrolling among saints; the state of being sainted. [Covered with a canopy.]
CAN'O-PID, (*kan'o-pid*), *pp.* or *a.*
CAN'O-PT, *n.* A cloth of state over the head; a cover; *v. t.* to cover or adorn with a canopy.
CAN'OROUS, *a.* [L.] Musical; harmonious.
CANT, *v. t.* or *t.* [L. *canto*, to sing.] To turn or thrust suddenly; to toss; to whine in speaking.
CANT, *n.* A toss; a throw or push; a whining.
CAN-TA-BRIG'I-AN, *n.* A student or graduate of the University of Cambridge, England.
CAN'TA-LOUPE, *n.* A small round
CAN'TA-LEUP, variety of musk-melon. [a song.]
CAN-T'ATA, *n.* A poem set to music;
CAN-TEN'N, *n.* A small tin case for liquors, &c.
CANT'ER, *v. t.* To move as a horse in a moderate gallop; *v. t.* to ride upon a canter.
CANT'ER, *n.* A moderate gallop.
CANTER-BU-RY-TALE, *n.* A fabulous story, so called from the tales of Chaucer.
CAN-THAR-I-DES, *n. pl.* CANTHARIS, *sing.* Spanish flies used for blistering.

CAN'TI-OLE, *n.* A song. *Canticles*, the Songs of Solomon.

CAN-TIL-LA'TION, *n.* A chanting recitation with musical modulations.

CAN'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tossing with a jerk; whining; *n.* ridiculous pretense of goodness.

CAN'TING-LE, *ad.* With a cant.

CAN'TO, *n.* *pl.* CANTOS. Part of a poem; division; a song. In music, the first treble.

CAN'TON, *n.* Division of a country.

CAN'TON, *v. t.* To divide into small districts; to allot quarters to troops. [ton.]

CAN'TON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a canton.

CAN'TON-IZE, *v. t.* To divide into districts.

CAN'TON-MENT, *n.* Distribution of troops in a town or village into quarters. [sails.]

CAN'VAS, *n.* A coarse cloth; sail or

CAN'VASE, *v. t.* or *i.* To discuss; to examine; to make interest for votes.

CAN'VASE-ER, *n.* One who solicits votes; one who examines the returns of votes.

CA'NV, *a.* Abounding with canes.

CAR-ZONE, *n.* A song in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation.

CAR-ZO-NET, *n.* A little or short song, in one, two, or three parts.

CA'DUT'CHOUE, (koo'chook,) *n.* Indian rubber.

CA'DUT'CHOUCINE, (koo'choo-sin,) *n.* An inflammable and volatile oily liquid, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc.

CAP, *n.* [Sax. *cappe*; D. *kap*.] A cover for the head; top.

CAP, *v. t.* To cover the head or top.

+CAP-A-PIE, (kap-a-pi,) [Fr.] From head to foot; all over.

CA-PA-CI-TY, *n.* Capacity; fitness.

CA'PA-BLE, *a.* Able to receive; sufficient.

CA'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity; power of knowledge or understanding; knowledge.

CA-PIL'CIOUS, (-pā'shus,) *a.* Wide; large; vast.

CA-PIL'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness; extent; comprehensiveness. [ble; to qualify.]

CA-PAC-I-TATE, *v. t.* To make capable.

CA-PAC-I-TATION, *n.* Act of making capable.

CA-PAC-I-TY, *n.* The power of receiving and containing; powers of the mind; contents.

CA-PAR'I-SON, *n.* Dress or trappings, as of a horse.

CA-PAR'I-SON, *v. t.* To dress pompously; to adorn. [of a coat.]

CA'PE, *n.* A head land; neck-piece

CA'PE-LET, *n.* A kind of swelling like a wen, on the heel of a horse.

CA'PER, *n.* The bud of the caper bush; a leap. [frik about.]

CA'PER, *v. t.* To skip; to leap; to

CA'PER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaping; skipping.

CA'PI-AS, *n.* [L.] In law, the writ for taking the body of a debtor.

CA-PIL-LA-MENT, *n.* The filament of a flower.

CA-PIL-LA'CIOUS, (-lā'shus,) *a.* Having long filaments; hairy.

CA-PIL-LA-RY or CA-PIL-LA-RY, *a.* Resembling a hair; minute; slender. [vessel.]

CA-PIL-LA-RY, *n.* A small blood-vessel.

CA-PIL-LI-FORM, *a.* In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs.

CA-P-I-TAL, *n.* Principal sum; stock; large letter; chief city; upper part of a column. [death.]

CA-P-I-TAL, *a.* Principal; deserving

CA-P-I-TAL-IST, *n.* One who has a capital or stock. [ner; bravely.]

CA-P-I-TAL-IV, *ad.* In a capital manner.

CA-P-I-TATION, *n.* Numeration of heads; poll-tax; sometimes written

capitation-tax; a tax upon each head or person.

+CA-P-TE, *n.* [L.] In English law, a tenant in capite, or in chief, is one that holds land immediately from the king.

CA-P-TOL, *n.* A castle and temple in Rome; a government house.

CA-PIT'U-LAR, } *n.* A statute, or

CA-PIT'U-LARY, } members of a chapter. [chapter of a cathedral.]

CA-PIT'U-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the

CA-PIT-U-LITE, *v. t.* To surrender on specified terms. [on terms.]

CA-PIT-U-LATION, *n.* A surrender

CA-P'ITI, (ka-p'ite,) *n.* A tree; balsam capivi, a resinous juice from the tree. [emasculated.]

CA'PON, (kā'pn,) *n.* A male fowl

+CA-PON-IERE, *n.* [Fr.] In fortification, a passage from one part of a work to another, protected by a parapet.

CA-POTE, *n.* An outer garment.

CA-POT', *n.* [Fr.] A winning at piquet. [monk's hood.]

CA-P'UCH', (ka-pooch'), *n.* [It.] A

CA-P'U-PER, *n.* A coarse paper.

CA'P'U-LATE, *a.* Having filiform spiral claspers.

CA-P'ACE', (-pre'se,) *n.* Whim; fancy; freak; humor.

+CA-P'ACE-CIO, (ka-preet'cho,) *n.* [It.] A freak; caprice; in music, an irregular composition.

+CA-P'ACE-CIO'AO, (ka-prē-chi'ō'ao,) *a.* [It.] In music, loose; fantastic; free. [sical; freakish.]

CA-P'ACIOUS, (-prish'us,) *a.* Whim-

CA-P'ACIOUS-IV, *ad.* Whimsically; freakishly.

CA-P'ACIOUS-NESS, *n.* Whimsicalness; freakishness; liability to sudden changes.

CA-P'I-CORN, *n.* The goat; a sign in the zodiac.

CA-P-I-PI-E-TION, *n.* A method of ripening figs, by an insect that pricks the buds. [of a goat.]

CA-P'U-FORM, *a.* Having the form

CA-P'RI-D'UOUS, *a.* Produced by a goat. [a horse.]

CA-P'RI-OLE, *n.* A stationary leap of

CA-P'-SHARP, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.

CA-P'RIK', *v. t.* To overturn; to upset.

CA-P'TAN, *n.* An engine to raise or draw weights; [sometimes written capstan.] [or vessel.]

CA-P'U-LAR, *a.* Hollow, like a chest

CA-P'U-LATE, } *a.* Inclosed in a

CA-P'U-LA-TED, } capsule, or as in a chest.

CA-P'ULE, *n.* The seed vessel of a plant, or hollow pericarp, with cells for seeds.

CA-P'TAIN, (kap'tin,) *n.* The commander of a company or ship; a chief commander. [captain.]

CA-P'TAIN-CY, *n.* The commission of

CA-P'TAIN-SHIP, *n.* The rank or post of a captain; military skill.

CA-P'TION, *n.* A certificate appended to a legal instrument, showing when and by what authority it was taken, found or executed.

CA-P'TIOUS, *a.* Apt to find fault; peevish. [ner.]

CA-P'TIOUS-IV, *ad.* In a peevish manner.

CA-P'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault. [to charm.]

CA-P'TI-VATE, *v. t.* To take prisoner;

CA-P'TI-VATION, *ppr.* Taking prisoner; a charming. [captivity.]

CA-P'TI-VATION, *n.* The act of taking

CA-P'TIVE, *n.* One taken in war; a prisoner. [slaved.]

CA-P'TIVE, *a.* Made prisoner; en-

CA-P'TI-VITY, *n.* The state of being a prisoner; bondage; subjection to love.

CA-P'TOR, *n.* One who takes a prize.

CA-P'TURE, (kap'tyur,) *n.* A taking; seizure of a prize.

CA-P'TURE, *v. t.* To take as a prize in war; to take by force under

CA-P'TURE, *n.* a commission.

CA-P'U-CH'U, (kap-yu-sheon,) *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis; a cloak with a hood.

+CA-P'UT MOR-TU-UM, *n.* [L.] Worth less remainder or remains.

CA'LE, *n.* [W. car.] A cart; a chariot; a constellation.

CA'LE-ELE, *n.* [Fr.] An oblique movement of a horse.

CA'LE-A, *n.* A large ship of burden.

CAN'AT, *n.* A weight of four grains; the 24th part of gold or silver.

CAN'A-VAN, *n.* A body of travelling pilgrims or traders.

CAN'A-VAN'AS-IV, *n.* A kind of inn

CAN'A-VAN'SH-BA, } for caravans of travelers in Asia.

CAN'A-VEL, *n.* A small vessel employed in the herring fishery.

CAN'A-WLY, *n.* An aromatic plant.

CAN'BYRE, *n.* A short gun borne by light-horsemen.

CAN'A-BYNE, } by light-horsemen.

CAN-BIN-IEN, *n.* A man who carries a carbine.

CARBON, *n.* Pure charcoal.
CARBONACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to charcoal.
CARBO-NĀDS, *n.* Flesh, fowl, or the like, cut across, seasoned and broiled on coals.
CARBONATE, *n.* A compound of carbonic acid and a base.
CARBO-NĀ-TED, *a.* Combined with carbonic acid.
CARBONIC, *a.* Pertaining to carbon.
CARBONIFEROUS, *a.* Producing carbon. [process of carbonizing.]
CARBONIZATION, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.
CARBONIZE, *v. t.* To convert into carbon by combustion.
CARBOY, *n.* A Turkish vessel for liquor.
CARBUNCLE, (*bunk-l.*) *n.* An inflammatory tumor; a beautiful gem or precious stone. [*clie.*]
CARBUNCULAR, *a.* Like a carbuncle.
CARBUNCLER, *n.* A combination of carbon with some other substances, the resulting compound not being an acid.
CARCASS, *n.* A dead body; an old frame or hull; a hollow iron case used in war.
CARCERAL, *a.* Belonging to a prison.
CARCINOMA, *n.* Cancerous.
CARD, *n.* A written note or message; a large comb for wool; a painted paper; compass; a chart.
CARD, *v. t.* To comb; to open and make soft with a card; *v. i.* to play much at cards.
CARDAMOM, *n.* An aromatic seed used in medicine. [*lady's smock.*]
CARDAMINE, *n.* A plant called **CARDUS**, *n.* One who uses a card.
CARDIAC, *a.* Pertaining to the heart.
CARDIACAL, *a.* Principal; chief; eminent. The cardinal points are North, South, East, and West. The cardinal signs are, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn. The cardinal virtues are Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude.
CARDINAL, *n.* A dignitary of the Roman Catholic church; a fowl; a woman's cloak.
CARDING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool and cotton.
CARDIOID, *n.* An algebraic curve like a heart.
CARDIOLOGY, *n.* The science which treats of the heart.
CARE, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; regard; caution. [*or regard.*]
CARE, *v. i.* To be solicitous; to heed
CAREEN, *v. t.* or *i.* To heave on one side; to incline to one side.
CAREER, *n.* A course; race; a running. [*idly.*]
CAREER, *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.
CAREFUL, *a.* Full of solicitude; cautious; saving. [*tion.*]
CAREFULLY, *ad.* With care or cautiously.
CAREFULNESS, *n.* Great care; soli-

citude; caution; vigilance against evil. [*cerned; negligent.*]
CARELESS, *a.* Heedless; unconcerned.
CARELESSLY, *ad.* Without care; heedlessly. [*inattention.*]
CARELESSNESS, *n.* Heedlessness.
CARESS, *v. t.* [*Fr. caresser.*] To embrace or treat with affection.
CARESS, *n.* Embrace; act of endearment. [*an omission.*]
CARET, *n.* This mark, (^) noting an omission.
CAREGO, *n.* A ship's lading; freight; load. [*stag kind.*]
CARET-BOO, *n.* A quadruped of the
CARET-CAT, *n.* A figure or description exaggerated to deformity.
CARET-CAT, *v. t.* To make a caricature; to exhibit as more ugly than life. [*icatures others.*]
CARET-CAT-IST, *n.* One who caricatures.
CARET-CAT, [*L.*] The ulceration of a bone.
CARET-OLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small open carriage; a covered cart; a kind of calash. [*bone.*]
CARET-OLE, *n.* Ulceration of a
CARET-OLE, *a.* Decayed; defective.
CARET, *n.* A rude, brutal man.
CARET, *n.* One who drives a cart.
CARET-OLE, *n.* A mendicant friar.
CARET, *n.* A powder or pigment of a beautiful crimson color.
CARET-MIN, *n.* A medicine tending to relieve flatulency; *a.* anti-spasmodic.
CARET, *n.* Slaughter; great destruction of lives.
CARET, *a.* Fleshly; sensual; lewd.
CARETISM, *n.* Indulgence of sensuality. [*nalty.*]
CARETISM, *v. t.* To debase to
CARETISM, *v. t.* Fleshly desires; sensuality. [*flesh.*]
CARETISM, *ad.* According to the
CARETISM, *n.* A flesh color; a beautiful flower.
CARETISM, *n.* See **CARNIVAL**.
CARETISM, *n.* A precious stone, red or white. [*of flesh.*]
CARETISM, *a.* Having the qualities
CARETISM, *n.* Act of turning to flesh. [*become flesh.*]
CARETISM, *v. i.* To form flesh; to
CARETISM, *n.* A papal festival before Lent.
CARETISM, *a.* Feeding on flesh.
CARETISM, *n.* A fleshy excrescence. [*carriage.*]
CARETISM, (*rōshe*), *n.* A pleasure
CARETISM, [*It. carola.*] A song of joy, devotion or praise.
CARETISM, *v. i.* or *t.* To sing; to warble; to praise or celebrate in song.
CARETISM, (*karold*), *pp.* Sung; warbled; celebrated in song.
CARETISM, *n.* A song of praise or devotion. [*Carolina.*]
CARETISM, *a.* Pertaining to
CARETISM, *a.* Decorated with branches.
CARETISM, *a.* Term applied to two arteries which carry the blood from the heart to the head.

CARFESTIVAL, *n.* A festival; hard drinking. [*noisily.*]
CARHOUSE, *v. i.* To drink freely and
CARHOUSE, *n.* A drinker; a noisy reveler.
CAR, *n.* A fish excellent for ponds.
CAR, *v. i.* To cavil; to censure peevishly.
CAR, *a.* Pertaining to the wrist.
CAREFUL, [*L.*] Seize the day or time.
CAREFUL, *n.* In botany, a small seed-vessel or pericarp.
CAREFUL, *n.* A worker in wood; a joiner; a builder.
CAREFUL, *n.* The art of building houses, ships, &c.
CAREFUL, *n.* One who carps or cavils.
CAREFUL, *n.* A covering for a floor.
CAREFUL, *v. t.* To cover with a carpet. [*a carpet.*]
CAREFUL, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with
CAREFUL, *pp.* Covering with a carpet; *n.* carpets in general; cloth for carpets.
CAREFUL, *pp.* or *a.* Finding fault peevishly; *n.* the act of caviling unreasonably. [*fruit or seeds.*]
CAREFUL, *n.* A petrifaction of
CAREFUL, *n.* What is carried; a vehicle; conveyance; behavior.
CAREFUL, (*karfid*), *pp.* Borne; conveyed. [*porter.*]
CAREFUL, *n.* One who carries; a
CAREFUL, *n.* Worthless or putrid flesh; relating to carcases; feeding on carrion. [*ordnance.*]
CAREFUL, *n.* A short piece of
CAREFUL, *n.* A plant and its root.
CAREFUL, *n.* The color like a carrot.
CAREFUL, *v. t.* and *i.* To bear; to convey; to behave; to manage; to accomplish. [*carriole.*]
CAREFUL, *n.* [Corrupted from
CAREFUL, *n.* A carriage of burden on two wheels.
CAREFUL, *v. t.* To convey in a cart.
CAREFUL, *n.* Act of carting; price of carting.
CAREFUL, (*karblāsh*), (*karblāsh*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Blank paper, signed at the bottom, with a person's name; hence, unconditional terms.
CAREFUL or **CAREFUL**, *n.* An agreement for the exchange of prisoners; a challenge.
CAREFUL, *n.* One who drives a cart.
CAREFUL, (*kar-tē-shan*), *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Des Cartes. [*der of monks.*]
CAREFUL, *a.* Relating to an or
CAREFUL, *n.* A tough, elastic substance; gristle.
CAREFUL, *a.* Having the qualities of gristle. [*paper.*]
CAREFUL, *n.* A painting on large
CAREFUL, (*kar-tooch*), *n.* A case for balls. [*chart.*]
CAREFUL, *n.* Art of preparing
CAREFUL, *n.* A paper case for a charge of powder.

CAS'RIDEN-SOX, *n.* A box for cart-ridges.
CAS'RUUT, *n.* A track of a cart-wheel.
CAS'U-WAIGHT, (-rité') *n.* A maker of carts. [conce].
CAS'UN-ELK, *n.* A fleshy excrescence.
CAS'UN-ELK-LAR, *n.* Like a caruncle.
CAS'VE, *v. t.* To cut wood, stone, or meat. [shaped by cutting].
CAS'VED, (kár'dv.) *pp.* of *CAS'*. Cut;
CAS'VEH, *n.* One who carves; a large knife.
CAS'Y-L'ITE, } *n. pl. fr. architecto-*
CAS'Y-L'ITE, } ture, carved
 figures of women, in long robes, supporting the entablature.
CAS'Y-L'IE, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryatids or Caryatides.
CAS'CA-SBL, *n.* The knob, extremity, or pomellion of a cannon behind the breech.
CAS-CADÉ, *n.* [Fr. *cascade*.] A waterfall; a jet.
CAS-CA-MU-LA, *n.* The bark of the Croton Cascarilla; a tonic.
CAS, *n.* A covering; sheath; box; state; variation of a word.
CAS, *v. t.* To cover with or put in a case. [case].
CAS'ED, (kâste,) *pp.* Covered with a *CAS'*-HARDEN, (-hârdn.) *v. t.* To make hard the outside.
CAS'-KNIFF, (-nife,) *n.* A kitchen or table-knife.
CAS'MATE, *n.* In fortification, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion. [casemate].
CAS'MATE-ED, *a.* Furnished with a *CAS'MENT*, *n.* A part of a window.
CAS'OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of cheese. [ramparts].
CAS'SH, *n.* A lodge for soldiers near *CAS'-SHOT*, *n.* Balls inclosed in a case. [ready money].
CASH, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*.] Money; coin;
CASH, *v. t.* To convert into money; to pay money for.
CASH'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which accounts of money are kept.
CASH'ED, (kasht,) *pp.* Exchanged for coin.
CASH'EW-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the cashew, a tree which grows in the West Indies.
CASH'-ER, (kasb-er,) *n.* A cash-keeper; an officer of a bank.
CASH'-ER, *v. t.* To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission; to discard from service or from society; to reject; to vacate.
CASH'-ER-ED, (kasb-er'd,) *pp.* discharged from a place of trust.
CASH-MERE, *n.* A shawl so called from the country where first made.
CAS'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a case; a covering; *n.* a kind of plastering.
CAS'INO, (kas-s'no,) *n.* [It.] On the continent of Europe, a club-house, or building used for social meetings.

CASK, *n.* A wooden vessel for liquors; a helmet.
CASK'ET, *n.* A small box; a chest for jewels.
CASKET, *n.* A helmet.
CASK'-DA, *n.* A genus of plants affording food. [making void].
CAS'-TION, *n.* A repelling or *CAS'-H'-FIRE*, *n.* Broken paper, the two outside quires of a ream.
CAS'SIA, (kash'ya,) *n.* A genus of plants of many species. [cloth].
CAS'SI-MERE, *n.* Twilled woolen
CAS'-NO, (kas-s'no,) *n.* A game at cards. [garment].
CAS'SOCK, *n.* A robe; a close under-
CAS'SOCK-ED, (kas'sokt,) *a.* Clothed with a cassock.
CAS'T, *v. t. pres.* and *pp.* cast. [Dan. *kaster*]. To throw; to shed; to fling; to condemn; to found or form; to overcome; to cashier.
CAS'T, *n.* A throw; motion; turn.
CAS'T, *v. t.* To receive form; to resolve in the mind. [Parnassus].
CAS'T-LE-AN, *a.* Noting a fount at *CAS'T-LE*, *n.* An instrument of music, formed of small concave shells of ivory or wood.
CAS'T-LE-WAY, *n.* One abandoned to destruction.
CAS'TE, *n.* In *Hindustan*, a tribe or class of the same profession, as the caste of Bramina. [castle].
CAS'TEL-LAN, *n.* The governor of a *CAS'TEL-LAN*, *n.* The lordship of a castle.
CAS'TEL-LATED, *a.* Inclosed; adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.
CAS'TEL-LATION, *n.* Act of fortifying a house.
CAS'TER, *n.* A thrower; a computer; a small wheel. [bottles].
CAS'TERS, *n. pl.* A frame for holding *CAS'TIGATE*, *v. t.* To chastise; to punish. [rectron].
CAS'TIGATION, *n.* Punishment; correction.
CAS'TIGATOR, *n.* One who corrects.
CAS'TIGATOR, *a.* Tending to correct.
CAS'TLE-SOAP, (kas'teel-sôpe,) *n.* A pure kind of soap.
CAS'TING, *n.* Act of casting; a vessel shaped in a mold. [by hand].
CAS'TING-NET, *n.* A net to be thrown *CAS'TING-VOTE*, *n.* Vote that decides when the others are equally divided.
CAS'TLE, (kas'sl,) *n.* [Sax. *castel*; L. *castellum*.] A fortified house; a fortress; *castles in the air*, a visionary project.
CAS'TLE, *v. t.* In chess, to cover the king with a castle by a certain move.
CAS'TLE-BUILD'ER, (kas'sl-bild-er,) *n.* One who forms visionary schemes. [with castles].
CAS'TLED, (kas'sld,) *a.* Furnished *CAS'TLET*, *n.* A small castle.
CAS'TOR, *n.* A beaver; a moiety of the constellation Gemini; a me-

teor appearing on some part of a ship at sea.
CAS'TOR-OIL, *n.* The oil of the Palma Christi nuts. It is a mild cathartic. [art of encamping].
CAS-TRA ME-TATION, *n.* The act or *CAS'TRATE*, *v. t.* To retrench; to remove an essential part; to render imperfect. [truncating].
CAS'TRATION, *n.* The act of re-
CAS'TREL, *n.* A kind of hawk.
CAS'T-STEEL, *n.* Steel that has been fused in a crucible, and then cast into bars.
CAS'U-AL, (kazh'yū-al,) *a.* [Sp. and Port. *casual*.] Happening without design, or being foreseen; accidental; fortuitous. [chance].
CAS'U-AL-LY, *ad.* Accidentally; by
CAS'U-AL-ITY, *n.* An accident; chance.
CAS'U-IST, (kazh'yū-ist,) *n.* [It. Sp. and Port. *casuista*.] A resolver of cases of conscience.
CAS'U-IST'IC, } *a.* Relating to
CAS'U-IST'IC-AL, } cases of con-
 science. [dice of a casuist].
CAS'U-IST-RY, *n.* The skill or prac-
CAT, *n.* A domestic animal; a fish; a whip. [baptism].
CAT-A-BAPTIST, *n.* One who opposes
CAT-A-CHER'SIS, *n.* An abuse of a trope, or of words.
CAT-A-CHER'STIC, *a.* Belonging to a catachresis; forced; far-fetched.
CAT-A-MOUNT, *n.* The wild cat.
CAT-A-COMB, (-kôme,) *n.* A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place for burial of the dead.
CAT-A-COUSTICS, *n.* The science of reflected sounds.
CAT-A-LIN'SIS, } *n.* [Gr.] Disease re-
CAT-A-LIN'SIS, } semblance ap-
 plexy. [of names].
CAT-A-LOGUE, *n.* A list or register
CAT-A-MEN-A, *n.* Monthly flowings.
CAT-A-MEN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the catamenia or menstrual discharges. [a kind of float].
CAT-AM-AN, *n.* In naval language,
CAT-A-PASH, *n.* A dry powder.
CAT-A-PULT, *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.
CAT-A-PHON'ES, *n.* [Gr. *kata* and *phônê*.] The doctrine of reflected sounds. [tics].
CAT-A-PLASH, *n.* A kind of soft poul-
CAT-A-PULT, *n.* An engine to throw stones.
CAT-A-RAGT, *n.* A large waterfall; disorder in the eye from the opacity of the lens.
CAT-TREN, (kâ-trē,) *n.* A defluxion or increased secretion from the nose and bronchus.
CAT-TREN'AL, } *a.* Pertain-
CAT-TREN'OUS, (-trē') } ing to a catarrh or increased secretion of mucus.
CAT-TREN-NUM, *n.* A constellation or a placing among the stars.
CAT-TREN-PHE, *n.* Final event; conclusion; calamity; disaster.

CAT'CALL, *n.* An instrument at plays.
CATCH, *v. t. pres. and pp.* caught or caught. To stop; to seize; to insure; to take an infection.
CATCH, *n.* Act of seizing; a snatch; a fugue. [seizes.]
CATCHER, *n.* One who catches or catches.
CATCHING, *pp.* Seizing; insinuating; infectious; contagious.
CATCH-PENNY, *n.* Something worthless, used to get money.
CATCHUP, *n.* A liquor extracted from mushrooms, walnuts, &c. [page.]
CATCHWORD, *n.* The last word in a CATH'ENIC, *n.* Consisting CATH'ENIC-AL, *n.* In questions and answers.
CATH'ENIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By questions and answers. [chising.]
CATH'ENIC-ATION, *n.* Act of catechizing.
CATH'ENIC-IST, (*kat'e-kize*), *v. t.* To question; to teach by question and answers. [chises.]
CATH'ENIC-IST, *n.* One who catechizes.
CATH'ENIC-ISM, *n.* A form of instructions by questions and answers; an elementary book. [chises.]
CATH'ENIC-IST, *n.* One who catechizes.
CATH'ENIC-IST-AL, *n.* Pertaining to a catechist.
CATH'ENIC-IST, (*kat'e-kni*), *n.* A brown astringent extract obtained in India.
CATH'ENIC-MEN, *n.* One in the rudiments of Christianity; one preparing for baptism.
CATH'ENIC-AL, *n.* Absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical.
CATH'ENIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Absolutely; expressly; positively.
CATH'ENIC-RY, *n.* A class; rank; order of ideas.
CATH'ENIC-RY, *n.* Relating to a chain; like a chain. [links.]
CATH'ENIC-RY, *v. t.* To connect by links, as in a chain. [food.]
CATH'ENIC-RY, *v. i.* [It caters.] To provide food.
CATH'ENIC-RY, *n.* One who provides food. [vides food.]
CATH'ENIC-RY, *n.* A woman who provides food.
CATH'ENIC-PIL-LAR, *n.* The larva or worm state of butterflies and other insects.
CATH'ENIC-WAUL, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.
CATH'ENIC, *pl.* Delicious food; viands.
CATH'ENIC-FISH, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.
CATH'ENIC, *n.* Intestines of sheep and other animals dried and twisted for strings.
CATH'ENIC, *n.* Purging; cleansing the bowels. [cine.]
CATH'ENIC, *n.* A purgative medicine.
CATH'ENIC-DRAL, *n.* The principal church in a diocese; a relating to a cathedral.

CATH'ENIC-DRAL or **CATH'ENIC-DRAL**, *n.* [Gr.] A chair; the seat of a person in authority.
CATH'ENIC-TER, *n.* In surgery, a tubular instrument for drawing off urine.
CATH'ENIC-LIE, *n.* Universal; liberal; appertaining to the Catholic church. [Roman Catholic church.]
CATH'ENIC-LIE, *n.* A member of the CATH'ENIC-ISM, *n.* Universality; liberality.
CATH'ENIC-LIC-ITY, *n.* The system of doctrine, discipline, and worship held by the Rom. Catholic church.
CATH'ENIC-LIC-ITY, *v. i.* To become a Roman Catholic. [cine.]
CATH'ENIC-LIC-ON, *n.* A universal medicine.
CATH'ENIC-HEAD, *n.* A beam on the bow of a ship. [scales on a stalk.]
CATH'ENIC, *n.* A calyx, having chaffy CATH'ENIC-TAILS, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.
CATH'ENIC-TRIC, *n.* Relating to CATH'ENIC-TRIC-AL, *n.* topics, or vision by reflection.
CATH'ENIC-TRIC, *n.* [Gr.] That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light.
CATH'ENIC-RY, *n.* An opalescent species of quartz, called sunstone.
CATH'ENIC-FAW, *n.* A dupe; the instrument of another.
CATH'ENIC, (*kat'i*), *n.* Beasts of pasture; animals of the bovine kind.
CATH'ENIC-SHOW, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture.
CATH'ENIC-AN, *n.* Pertaining to CATH'ENIC-AN, *n.* Mount Caucasus in Asia. [cearing purposes.]
CATH'ENIC, *n.* A meeting for election.
CATH'ENIC-AL, *n.* Pertaining to the tail, or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.
CATH'ENIC, *n.* Having a tail. [tree.]
CATH'ENIC, *n.* In botany, the stem of a CATH'ENIC, *n.* A mixture of wine and other ingredients for the sick.
CATH'ENIC, *n.* A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.
CATH'ENIC, (*kat'i*), *pres. and pp.* of CATCH.
CATH'ENIC, *n.* A membrane covering the lower part of the bowels.
CATH'ENIC-CENT, *n.* Having a herbaceous stem bearing both leaves and fructification. [or stalk.]
CATH'ENIC-ER-OS, *n.* Having a stem CATH'ENIC-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of cabbage. [caneas.]
CATH'ENIC, *n.* Relating to, or implying CATH'ENIC-LIC-ITY, *n.* In phrenology, the faculty of tracing effects to causes; agency of a cause.
CATH'ENIC-ATION, *n.* Act of causing or producing. [cause.]
CATH'ENIC-TIVE, *n.* That expresses a CATH'ENIC-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a causative manner.
CATH'ENIC, *n.* That which produces; a suit in law; motive; reason; sake.
CATH'ENIC, *v. t.* To produce; to effect; to make to exist.

CAUSELESS, *a.* Having no just cause, or no producing agent; without cause. [or reason.]
CAUSELESS-LY, *ad.* Without cause.
CAUSELESSNESS, *n.* The state of being causeless; groundlessness.
CAUSEMAN, *n.* The agent that produces.
CAUSEWAY, *n.* A raised way over wet ground.
CAUSTIC, *a.* Burning; corroding flesh. [ing application.]
CAUSTIC, *n.* A burning or corroding CATH'ENIC-LIC-ITY, (*kat'e-kize*), *n.* The quality of burning or corroding.
CAUSTICNESS, *n.* The quality of being caustic. [causely.]
CAUSTIC-IOUS, *a.* Cautious; cunning; CATH'ENIC-ISM, *n.* The application of cautery. [cauterizing.]
CATH'ENIC-ATION, *n.* The act of CATH'ENIC-ISM, *v. t.* To burn or sear with a hot iron, &c.
CATH'ENIC-ISM, *n.* Act of burning, as with a hot iron.
CATH'ENIC-RY, *n.* A burning or searing, as morbid flesh, with a hot iron or caustic medicines.
CAUTION, *n.* Provident care; injunction; warning; precept; exhortation; counsel.
CAUTION, *v. t.* To warn; to advise against; to admonish.
CAUTION-RY, *n.* Containing caution; given as a pledge.
CAUTION-RY, *n.* In *Sea's law*, the act of giving security for another.
CAUTIONOUS, *a.* Watchful against danger; wary. [rily.]
CAUTIONOUS-LY, *ad.* Prudently; warily.
CAUTIONOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being cautious; care to avoid danger; prudence. [horseback.]
CAVALCADE, *n.* A procession on CATH'ENIC-LIC-ITY, (*kat'e-kize*), *n.* A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight. [haughty.]
CAVALIER, *a.* Brave; warlike; CATH'ENIC-LIC-ISM, *n.* The practice or principles of a cavalier. [gantly.]
CAVALIER-LY, *ad.* Haughtily; arrogantly.
CAVALRY, *n.* Military troops on horses. [hollow.]
CATH'ENIC-RY, *v. t.* To dig out and make CATH'ENIC-LIC-ITY, (*kat'e-kize*), *n.* In music, a short air, without a return or second part.
CATH'ENIC-ION, (*-v'zhun*), *n.* In architecture, the hollowing of the earth for the foundation of a building.
CATH'ENIC, *n.* A den; a hollow place in the earth.
CATH'ENIC-AT, *n.* [L.] A process in law to stop proceedings.
CATH'ENIC-AT EMP-TOR, [L.] Let the buyer beware. [caveat.]
CATH'ENIC-ATOR, *n.* One who enters a CATH'ENIC, *n.* A large cave; a hollow place in the earth.
CATH'ENIC-ED, (*kat'erad*), *a.* Full of caverns; lodged in a cavern having caverns. [caverns.]
CATH'ENIC-OUS, *a.* Hollow; full of

CA-VI-AR', (ka-veer'), } n. The roes
CA-VI-IR, (kav'e-ir), } of certain
fish, as the sturgeon, and
beluga, prepared and salted.
CA-VIL, v. i. [Sp. *cavilar*.] To find
fault without good reason; n.
fault without good reason; n.
fault or frivolous objections.
CA-VIL-ER, n. One who raises cap-
tious objections; a captious dis-
putant. [tious.]
CA-VIL-IOUS, a. Apt to object; cap-
tious. [tious.]
CA-VIN, n. [Fr.] In military art, a
hollow way adapted to cover
troops. [ern.]
CA-VI-TRY, n. A hollow place; a cave.
CA-VI, v. i. To cry as a rook or crow.
CA-VENNE', (kã-en'), n. A species
of very pungent pepper.
CA-YMAN, (kay'man), n. The name
of the alligator.
CA-ZEQUA', } (ka-zeek') n. An In-
CA-ZE', } dian chief.
CEASE, v. t. [Fr. *cesser*.] To stop; to
leave off; to desist; to forbear
to fail; to put an end to; v. t. to
put a stop to. [less.]
CEASE-LESS, a. Never ceasing; and-
CEASE-LESS-LY, ad. Without stop-
ping; incessantly; perpetually.
CE-DEAR, n. A genus of evergreen
trees.
CE-DE, v. t. [Fr. Sp. and Port. *ceder*.]
To yield up to another; to give
up; to surrender.
CE-DILL, n. A mark under the let-
ter c, in French, showing that it
sounds like a.
CE-DRINE, a. Belonging to cedar.
CE-IL, (seel), v. t. [Sp. It. *cielo*.] To
cover or line; to roof; to over-
lay. [covered above.]
CE-ILED, (seeld), pp. Overlaid
CE-ILING, pp. Overlaying; covering
above; n. the covering of the in-
ner roof, &c. [art of engraving.]
CE-IL-ENGRAVING, n. An engraving, or the
CE-IL-ENGRAVER, v. t. To praise; to ex-
toll; to honor with solemnities.
CE-IL-ENGRAVED, pp. Praised; extol-
led; honored; a famous renowned.
CE-IL-ENGRAVING, n. An honoring
with praise or solemnities; dis-
tinction bestowed. [brates.]
CE-IL-ENGRAVER, n. One who cele-
brates. [brates.]
CE-IL-ENGRAVED, a. Famous; re-
nowned.
CE-IL-ENGRAVED, n. Fame; renown.
CE-IL-ENGRAVED, n. Swiftness; speed;
velocity.
CE-IL-ENGRAVED, n. A plant used as a salad.
CE-IL-ENGRAVED, (lest'yal), a. Heaven-
ly; pertaining to heaven; a. an
inhabitant of heaven.
CE-IL-ENGRAVED, n. pl. Monks of a cer-
tain religious order.
CE-IL-ENGRAVED, or CE-IL-ENGRAVED, n. Single
life; unmarried state.
CELL, n. A small room; apartments;
bag in animals; a small cavity.
CELLAR, n. A room under a house
or building.
CELLAR-AGE, n. Cellars in general.
CELLAR-ER, n. An officer in a mon-

astery who has charge of the cel-
lar.
CEL-LIF-ER-IOUS, a. Producing cells.
CEL-LU-LAR, a. Consisting of cells.
CEL-LI-TUDE, n. Height; elevation.
CEL-TIC, a. Pertaining to the primi-
tive inhabitants of Europe; n.
the language of the Celts.
CEL-TIC-ISM, n. The custom of the
Celts. [bodies.]
CEMENT, n. That which joins
CE-MENT, v. t. To unite; to join
closely; v. i. to unite and become
solid. [uniting by cement.]
CE-MENT-A-TION, n. The act of
CE-MENT-A-TION, n. Having the
quality of uniting firmly.
CE-MENT-ER, n. The person or thing
that cements [ing conglutinating].
CE-MENT-ER, n. (-tish'us), a. Unit-
ing. [ing conglutinating].
CE-MENT-ER, n. A place for burial
of the dead bodies of human
beings.
CEN-O-SITE, n. A monk who lives
in a community. [munity.]
CEN-O-SITE, a. Living in com-
munity. [munity.]
CEN-O-SITE, n. A monument
for one buried elsewhere.
CENSE, v. t. To perfume with odors.
CENSE, n. An incense pan.
CENSOR, n. A Roman magistrate;
one who examines manuscripts
for the press; a critic. [sor.]
CEN-SORIAL, a. Belonging to a cen-
sor. [sor.]
CEN-SORIAL, a. Severe; full of
infectives. [ous manner.]
CEN-SORIAL, ad. In a censori-
ous manner. [ous manner.]
CEN-SORIAL, n. Disposition
to censure. [censor.]
CEN-SORIAL, n. The office of a
censor. [censor.]
CEN-SORIAL, (sen'shu-al), a. Relating
to a censor. [sure.]
CEN-SORIAL, a. Deserving of cen-
sure. [sure.]
CEN-SORIAL, ad. In a manner
worthy of blame.
CEN-SURE, (sen'shur), n. Blame;
reproach; fault-finding.
CEN-SURE, v. t. To blame; to find
fault with; to condemn as wrong.
CEN-SURE, n. One that blames or
finds fault with.
CEN-SURE, n. Enumeration of inhabi-
tants taken by public authority;
register of people.
CENT, n. [Fr. cent: L. *centum*.] A
copper coin of the United States,
value, the hundredth part of a
dollar; abbreviation for hundred.
CENT, n. Rate by the hundred.
CENT, n. A poetical being, half
man, half horse; one of the con-
stellations.
CENT, n. A plant of several
species, as knapweed, bluebottle.
CENT, n. A person one
hundred years old.
CENT, n. Pertaining to a
hundred; n. the number of a hun-
dred.
CENT, n. Pertaining to or
happening every hundred years.
CENT, n. The middle point of a
thing, as of a circle;

the middle object. In an army,
the troops occupying the place
between the wings.
CENT, v. t. or i. To place on the
CENT, n. middle point; to meet;
to rest on.
CENT, n. (-terd), } pp. Col-
CENT, n. (-terd), } lected
to a point or center.
CENT, n. In architecture, the
temporary frame on which an
arch is supported during its con-
struction.
CENT, n. The hundredth.
CENT, n. Selection of
every hundredth person for pun-
ishment. [dred leaves.]
CENT, n. Having a hun-
dred degrees.
CENT, n. The hundredth
part of a gramme.
CENT, n. The hundredth
part of a liter.
CENT, n. A hundred-fold
discourse.
CENT, n. The hundredth
part of a meter.
CENT, n. An insect having a
hundred feet.
CENT, n. A decimastic hun-
dred, in assaying metals.
CENT, n. A composition formed
by selected passages.
CENT, n. [L. *centralis*.] Belong-
ing to the middle point; middle.
CENT, n. The state of be-
ing central. [tralizing.]
CENT, n. Act of cen-
tralizing. [tralizing.]
CENT, v. t. To draw to a
central point.
CENT, n. In the center.
CENT, n. Placed in the center.
CENT, n. In a central
position. [the center.]
CENT, n. Tending from
the center.
CENT, n. Tending to the
center.
CENT, n. One of a hundred and five judges
in ancient Rome. [centumvirs.]
CENT, n. Pertaining to
a hundred fold.
CENT, n. Pertaining to a
century.
CENT, n. Among the Ro-
mans, a military officer over one
hundred men.
CENT, n. The peri-
od of a hundred years.
CENT, n. (-falk), a. Belonging
to the head.
CENT, n. A constella-
tion in the northern hemisphere.
CENT, n. Wax-
like; partaking of the nature of
wax. [and oil.]
CENT, n. An ointment of wax
and oil. [and oil.]
CENT, n. The edible
grains. [grain.]
CENT, n. Pertaining to edible
grains. [grain.]
CENT, n. The naked skin on the
base of a hawk's bill.

CHAB, *v. t.* To cover or smear with wax.
CHAB-BEL-LUM, *n.* The hinder and lower part of the brain, or the little brain. [brain].
CHAB-BEAL, *a.* Pertaining to the.
+CHAB-BE-UM, *n.* [L.] The front and larger part of the brain. [wax].
CHAB-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth dipped in.
CHAB-MENT, *n.* Cloth dipped in melted wax, and wrapped about dead bodies previous to embalming. [ternal rites].
CHAB-MO'NI-AL, *a.* Relating to ex-
CHAB-MO'NI-AL, *n.* Outward form or rite. [precise].
CHAB-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* Formal; exact;
CHAB-MO'NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With formality.
CHAB-MO'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Formality in manners; affectation of politeness. [of civility].
CHAB-MO-NY, *n.* Outward rite; form.
CHAB-NE, *n.* A pagan goddess, the inventor of corn; the name of corn deified; a planet.
CHAB-NIFER-OUS, *a.* Producing wax.
CHAB-UM, *n.* A metal discovered in Sweden, of great specific gravity.
CHAB-ROO'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of engraving on wax. [of skins].
CHAB-ROON, *n.* A bale or package made.
CHAB-TAIN, *a.* Sure; undoubted; regular; fixed. [fail].
CHAB-TAIN-LY, *ad.* Surely; without.
CHAB-TAIN-TY, *n.* Full assurance; truth; settled state; exemption from failure. [test some fact].
CHAB-TIF-I-CATE, *n.* A writing to at-
CHAB-TIF-I-CATE, *v. t. or i.* To lodge a certificate with the proper officer. [Local].
CHAB-TIF-I-CATION, *n.* The act of.
CHAB-TIF-I-TE, *v. t.* To give certain notice; to testify in writing.
+CHAB-TIO-RI-AL, *n.* In law, a writ of a superior court to call up the records of an inferior court. [ranch].
CHAB-TI-TUD, *n.* Certainty; assu-
CHAB-TI-LE-AN, *a.* Sky-colored;
CHAB-TI-LE-OUS, *a.* blue.
CHAB-U-LIF-I-CO, *a.* Producing a sky-color. [the ear].
CHAB-UMEN, *n.* [L.] Wax secreted by.
CHAB-USE, *n.* [Fr. *ceruse*.] White lead.
CHAB-VI-EAL, *a.* Belonging to the neck. [deer kind].
CHAB-VINE, *a.* Pertaining to the.
CHAB-RE-AN, *a.* Noting the operation of cutting the womb in childbirth. [in tufts].
CHAB-TI-TUSE, *a.* In botany, growing.
CHAB-TI-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to turf; turfy. [respice].
CHAB-TION, *n.* Stop; rest; pause;
CHAB-TION, (sesh'un,) *n.* A giving up; a yielding; surrender.
CHAB-TUS, *n.* The girdle of Venus.
CHAB-TRA or CHAB-TRA, *n.* A pause in verse.
CHAB-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a verse.
CHAB-TRICIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Pertaining to whales.

CHAB-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the whale.
CHAB-TO-LOD'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cetology.
CHAB-TOL-O-SY, *n.* The natural history of cetaceous animals, or the whale.
CHAB-TOL-O-SIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of the whale, and its kindred animals.
CHAB-TR, *v. t. and i.* To fret; to excite; to gail. [fume].
CHAB-TR, *n.* Heat excited; irritation;
CHAB-TR, *n.* A species of beetle.
CHAB-TR-Y, *n.* A forge for hammering iron into bars.
CHAB-TR-Y, *n.* The husks or dry calyxes of corn and grasses.
CHAB-TR-WAX, *n.* In England, an officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.
CHAB-TR, *v. t.* To treat about a purchase; to haggle; to bargain.
CHAB-TR-ER, *n.* One who treats about buying. [selling].
CHAB-TR-Y, *n.* Act of buying and
CHAB-TR-Y, *a.* Abounding with chaff; like chaff. [coals].
CHAB-TRING-DISH, *n.* A dish for hot.
CHAB-GRIN', (sha-grin') *n.* Ill-humor; vexation.
CHAB-GRIN', *v. t.* To vex; to mortify.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A line of links; continued series; bondage; affliction; slavery.
CHAB-GRIN', *v. t.* To fasten with a chain; to make fast; to enslave; to keep in slavery; to unite.
CHAB-GRIN', (chänd,) *pp. or a.* Bound or fastened with a chain.
CHAB-GRIN', *a.* Having no chains.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A pump used in ships.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* Two balls or half balls, fastened by a chain used to cut down masts, &c.
CHAB-GRIN', *v. t.* To carry publicly in a chair in triumph.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* The iron blocks which secure the rails on a railway.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A movable seat; a sedan; a pulpit. [in a meeting].
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A presiding officer.
CHAB-GRIN', (shize,) *n.* A two-wheeled carriage; a gig.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* or **CHAB-GRIN'**, *n.* A precious stone, called also white agate.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* The art of engraving on brass.
CHAB-GRIN', *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea, near the river Euphrates, the Shinar of the Scriptures.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* The language or dialect of Chaldea; *a.* pertaining to Chaldea. [bushels of coals].
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A measure of 36.
CHAB-GRIN', (chal'tis,) *n.* [Fr. *It. calice*.] A cup standing on a foot; a communion cup. [cell or cup].
CHAB-GRIN', (chal'tist,) *a.* Having a.
CHAB-GRIN', (chank,) *n.* A white calcareous earth. [chalk].
CHAB-GRIN', (chank,) *v. t.* To mark with

CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A calcareous concretion in the hand or foot of a gouty person. [taking of chalk].
CHAB-GRIN', (chank') *a.* Like or par-
CHAB-GRIN', *v. t.* To claim; to call to fight; to object to a juror or jury.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A summons to combat; demand; exception to a juror. [be challenged].
CHAB-GRIN', *a.* That may
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* One who challenged. [fabric].
CHAB-GRIN', (shal'le,) *n.* A fine woolen
CHAB-GRIN', *a.* Impregnated with iron.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* Water or any other liquor containing iron in solution.
CHAB-GRIN', (sha-mäde') *n.* Beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting to a parley.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* [Fr. *chambre*.] An upper room; a private apartment.
CHAB-GRIN', *v. t. or i.* To lodge; to be wanton.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* One who intrigues or indulges in wantonness.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* Wanton, lewd behavior.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* An officer in the British king's household in charge of the apartments.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* Office of chamberlain.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A female servant who has the care of bed chambers.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A species of lizard, whose color changes with his position to the light.
CHAB-GRIN', *v. t.* To change into various colors. [slope].
CHAB-GRIN', *v. t.* To cut grooves; to
CHAB-GRIN', (sham'me or sha-moy') *n.* An animal of the antelope kind.
CHAB-GRIN', (kam'o-mile,) *n.* The popular name of a bitter plant used in medicine.
CHAB-GRIN', *v. t. or i.* To chew; to bite; to eat.
CHAB-GRIN', (sham-päne') *n.* A species of briak, sparkling French wine.
CHAB-GRIN', (sham-päne') *n.* A flat open country; *a.* level; open, as a champagne country.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* Maintenance of law suits.
CHAB-GRIN', (sham-pin'yon,) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of edible mushroom.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A combatant; a hero; *v. t.* to challenge to combat. [pion].
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* A female cham-
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* Accident; hazard; fortune.
CHAB-GRIN', *v. i.* To happen; to come unexpectedly.
CHAB-GRIN', *a.* Happening by chance.
CHAB-GRIN', *n.* The killing of a person by chance; unpremeditated encounter.

CHAM'CEL, *n.* The part of a church where the altar or communion table is placed.

CHAM'CEL-LOR, *n.* An officer of state; judge of a court of equity.

CHAM'CEL-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chancellor.

CHAM'CE-RY, *n.* A court of equity.

CHAMCE-*chum-er*, (-kum'er), *n.* One who comes unexpectedly. [ulcer.]

CHAM'CEK, (shank'er), *n.* A venerable

CHAM'CEOUS, (shank'tue), *a.* Ulcerous.

CHAN-DE-LIER, (shan-de-leer'), *n.* A frame with branches for candles.

CHAN'DLER, *n.* One who deals in candles. [by a chandler.]

CHAN'DLER-Y, *n.* Commodities sold

CHANGÉ, *v. t.* To be changed; to undergo a variation. [exchange.]

CHANGÉ, *v. t.* To alter; to mend; to

CHANGÉ, *n.* Alteration; small money.

CHANGÉ'A-BLE, *a.* Fickle; inconstant; that may alter; subject to alteration.

CHANGÉ'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality

CHANGÉ-A-BIL'I-TY, *of* being changeable; fickleness.

CHANGÉ'FUL, *a.* Full of change.

CHANG'ER, *n.* One who alters, or who exchanges money.

CHANG'LESS, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

CHANG'LING, *n.* A fickle person; an idiot; a child changed.

CHAN'NEL, *n.* Course for a stream; a groove; gutter; means of passing or transmitting.

CHAN'NEL, *v. t.* To cut into channels or grooves.

CHAN'NEL-ED, (chan'nel'd), *pp. or a.* Grooved lengthwise.

CHANT, *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *chanter*.] To sing in a particular manner.

CHANT, *n.* A song; a peculiar kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung with less variety of intonation than in common airs.

CHANTER, *n.* A singer in a cathedral or church.

CHANT'-CLEER, *n.* The male of domestic fowls; a singer.

CHANT'ING, *n.* Act of singing, as chants.

CHANTRESS, *n.* A female singer.

CHANTRY, *n.* An endowed chapel in which masses for the dead are celebrated.

CHA-OU-O-*dy*, *n.* A treatise on chaos.

CHA'OS, *n.* Confused mass; disorder.

CHA-O'TIC, *a.* Being in confusion; mixed in disorder.

CHAP, (chap or chop), *a.* A crack in flesh; a cleft; a jaw; a break.

CHAP, *v. t. or i.* To open; to gape; to crack.

CHAP, *n.* A boy; a youth; a buyer.

CHAP-AR-RAL, *n.* A thicket of evergreen oaks. [for sale.]

CHAPBOOK, *n.* A small book hawked

CHAP, *n.* A thin plate at the point of a scabbard; catch of a buckle.

+CHAP'EAU, (shap'po), *n.* [Fr.] A hat.

CHAP'EL, *n.* A consecrated place belonging to a parish church; an inferior church.

CHAP'EL-ET, } *n.* A pair of stirrup
CHAP'LET, } leathers, with stirrups. [chapel.]

CHAP'EL-RY, *n.* The district of a

CHAP'E-RON, (shap'e-rôn), *v. t.* To attend on a lady in public assemblies. [lector.]

CHAP'E-RON, *n.* A kind of hood; pro-

CHAP'ET-EN, (chop'fain), *a.* Dispirited. [column.]

CHAP'ET-ER, *n.* The capital of a

CHAP'LAIN, *n.* A minister who has a chapel; also, one who ministers in the army or navy.

CHAP'LAIN-OT, } *n.* The office of a
CHAP'LAIN-SHIP, } chaplain.

CHAP'LET, *n.* A garland; a string of beads.

CHAP'MAN, *n.* One who deals in goods; a cheapener; a market man. [Cracked.]

CHAP'PED, (chapt or chopt), *pp.*

CHAP'PY, *a.* Full of chaps; cleft.

CHAP'TER, *n.* The division of a book; the representative presbytery of a diocese. [burning.]

CHAR, *v. t.* To reduce to coal by

CHAR, *n.* See CHORE.

CHAR-*acter*, *n.* A mark; letter; reputation; a person.

CHAR-*acter*-ISM, *n.* Distinction of character.

CHAR-*acter*-IS'TIC, } *a.* Consti-

CHAR-*acter*-IS'TIC-AL, } tuting character.

CHAR-*acter*-IS'TIC, *n.* That which forms the character or which characterizes.

CHAR-*acter*-IS'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner that is peculiar to the character.

CHAR-*acter*-IS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being characteristic.

CHAR-*acter*-IZE, *v. t.* To give character, or to describe by peculiar qualities.

CHAR-*ade*, (shar-*ade*'), *n.* A composition in which a word and each syllable contains an enigma.

CHAR'EAL, *n.* Coal of wood, from which volatile matter is expelled by fire.

CHARGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *charger*.] To make an onset; to join; to exhort; to impute; to load; to attack; to put or lay on; to intrust to; to accuse.

CHARGE, *n.* Care; command; expense; load; trust.

CHARGE'A-BLE, *a.* Expensive; incurring expense; accusable.

CHARGE'A-BLY, *ad.* With expense or cost. [need.]

CHARGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness.

CHARGE'LESS, *a.* Free from expense.

+CHARGE D'AR-*mes*, (shâr'zhâ-dâf-fâr'), *n.* [Fr.] A person in-

trusted with the affairs of a state at a foreign court. [for attack.]

CHARGE'N, *n.* A large dish; a horse

CHARGE'LY, *ad.* Carefully; warily. [See CHART.]

CHARGE'OT, *n.* A half coach with four wheels; *v. t.* to convey in a chariot. [chariot.]

CHARGE'OT-ER, *n.* The driver of a

CHARGE'OT-ER-ING, *pp.* Driving a chariot; *a.* using a chariot.

CHARGE'Y-A-BLE, *a.* Liberal in gifts; bountiful; kind.

CHARGE'Y-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The disposition to be charitable. [tiffily]

CHARGE'Y-A-BLY, *ad.* Kindly; boun-

CHARGE'Y, *n.* [Fr. *charité*.] Love; alms; candor.

CHAR-I-VA-N' (shar-e-va-ree') *n.* [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.

CHAR-I-TAN, (shâr'i-tan), *n.* A quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

CHAR-I-TAN-RY, *n.* Quackery.

CHARLES'S WAIN, *n.* Seven stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear. [enchantment.]

CHARM, *n.* Magic power; spell;

CHARM, *v. t.* To delight; to bewitch; to enchant; *v. i.* to sound harmonically. [delights.]

CHARM'ER, *n.* One who enchants or charms

CHARM'FUL, *a.* Abounding in charms.

CHARMING, *pp.* Enchanting; delighting; *a.* adapted to give delight; graceful.

CHARMING-LY, *ad.* Delightfully.

CHARMING-NESS, *n.* The power of delighting.

CHARM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of charms.

CHAR'NEL, *a.* Containing flesh or carcasses. [bones.]

CHAR'NEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place for

CHAR'RON, *n.* The ferryman of Hell.

CHAR'RED, (chârd), *pp. or a.* Reduced to coal.

CHAR'RY, *a.* Like charcoal.

CHART, *n.* A delineation of coasts, isles, &c.

CHART'ROUS, *a.* Resembling paper; quite opaque, like most leaves. [grant; privilege.]

CHART'ER, *n.* A patent; deed;

CHART'ER, *v. t.* To let or hire, as a ship. [which a ship is hired.]

CHART'ER-PART, *n.* A writing by

CHART'ER-ED, (chârt'erd), *pp. or a.* Hired or let, as a ship; granted by charter.

CHART'ISM, *n.* In England, the discontent of the laboring classes of the people at the distinctions in society. [charism.]

CHART'IST, *n.* One infected with

CHART'LESS, *a.* Without a chart.

CHART'ROUS', (shâr'troos') *n.* A celebrated monastery of Carthusians, in France. [wary.]

CHART'Y, *a.* [Sax. *ceorig*.] Careful; pursue, *v. t.* To pursue; to hunt by pursuit; to drive.

CHART'Y, *n.* Pursuit; a hunting by

pursuit; whole length of a gun; a vessel pursued; a printer's frame. [used; driven; adorned.]
CHAS'ER, (chaste), *pp.* or *a.* **PUR-CHAS'ER**, *a.* A pursuer; a hunter; an encloser. [opening.]
CHASM, (kasm), *a.* A cleft; gap;
CHASM'ED, (kazmd), *a.* Having gap, or chasma.
+CHAS'EUR, (shas'saur), *a.* [Fr. a huntsman.] One of a body of cavalry, light and active, for rapid movements.
CHASTE, *a.* [Fr. chaste.] Undeified; pure; true to marriage vows.
CHASTE'LY, *ad.* In a chaste or pure manner.
CHASTE'N, (chā'n), *v. t.* To chastise; to correct; to punish.
CHASTE'N-ED, (chā'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Chastised; corrected.
CHAS'TI-SABLE, *a.* Deserving of chastisement. [ishing.]
CHAS'TISE, *v. t.* To correct by punishment.
CHAS'TISE-MENT, (chas'tiz-ment), *a.* Pain inflicted by punishment.
CHAS'TIS'ER, *a.* One who punishes or corrects.
CHAS'TI-TY, *a.* Purity of body, CHAS'TE'NESS, *a.* of language.
CHAT, *v. t.* To talk familiarly; to prattle. [variation.]
CHAT, *a.* Familiar talk; free con-
+CHAT-TRAU', (shat-tō'), *a.* [Fr.] A castle or seat in the country.
CHA-TY'ANT, *a.* Having a changeable luster or color.
CHAT'TEL, (chā'tl), *a.* An article of movable goods.
CHAT'TER, *v. t.* To prate; to talk idly or rapidly; to jabber; to make the noise of birds. [birds.]
CHAT'TER, *a.* A prating; noise of
CHAT'TER-BOX, *a.* One that talks excessively.
CHAT'TER-ER, *a.* One that chatters.
CHAT'TER-ING, *a.* Rapid, inarticulate sounds. [tion.]
CHAT'TY, *a.* Given to free conversation.
CHAUF'FER, *a.* [Fr.] A small iron furnace.
CHAW, *v. t.* To grind with the teeth.
CHEAR, *a.* Low in price; common; of little worth.
CHEAR'EN, (chēp'n), *v. t.* To ask the price; to lessen the value of; to attempt to buy. [rate.]
CHEAR'LY, *ad.* At a low price or
CHEAR'NESS, *a.* Lowness of price or value. [frauds.]
CHÉAT, *a.* One who cheats or de-
CHÉAT, *v. t.* To defraud in a bargain; to deceive by any artifice, trick or device; to beguile.
CHÉATER, *a.* One who practices fraud.
CHÉATING, *a.* A defrauding by deceitful arts; *pp.* or *a.* defrauding by deception. [manner.]
CHÉATING-LY, *ad.* In a cheating
CHECK, *v. t.* To curb; to restrain; to reprove. [on a bank.]
CHECK, *a.* Restraint; stop; order

CHECK'ER, *a.* Work con-
CHECK'ER-WORK, *a.* sisting of cross lines.
CHECK'ER, *v. t.* To diversify; to variegate with cross lines; to vary; to mix. [checked board.]
CHECK'ERS, *a. pl.* A game on a
CHECK'MATE, *a.* A movement in chess that ends the game; *v. t.* to defeat by checkmate.
CHEEK, *a.* The side of the face.
CHEEK'-BONE, *a.* The high bone in the cheek.
CHEEP, *v. t.* To chirp as a small bird.
CHEER, *a.* Mirth; a state of gladness; shout of joy.
CHEER, *v. t.* To salute with joy; to encourage; to salivate. [cheers.]
CHEER'ER, *a.* A person or thing that
CHEER'FUL, *a.* Lively; gay; sprightly. [readiness.]
CHEER'FUL-LY, *ad.* With life; with
CHEER'FUL-NESS, *a.* Liveliness; gayety; readiness; state of moderate joy. [Joy.]
CHEER'LY, *ad.* With spirit; with
CHEER'LESS, *a.* Comfortless; dreary; gloomy. [comfort.]
CHEER'LESS-NESS, *a.* Destitution of
CHEER'LY, *a.* Gay; mirthful;
CHEER'Y, *a.* lively.
CHEESE, *a.* The curd of milk coagulated and pressed.
CHEESE-CAKE, *a.* A cheese made of soft curds, sugar and butter.
CHEESE-MON'GER, (-mung'ger), *a.* One who sells cheese.
CHEESE-PRESS, *a.* A press for expelling whey from curd.
CHEESE'Y, *a.* Like cheese; tasting like cheese.
+CHEF-D'ŒUVRE, (shēf-doovr'), *a.* A master-piece of performance in arts. [the skin.]
CHE'ON, *a.* An insect that enters
CHE-LIV'ER-OW, *a.* Furnished with claws. [form of a claw.]
CHELI-FORM, (kel-) *a.* Having the
CHE-MISE', (shē-méz'), *a.* [Fr.] A shift.
CHEM-I-SETTE', (shēm-e-zet') *a.* [Fr.] An under garment worn over the chemise. [istry.]
CHEM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chem-
CHEM'IST, *a.* One versed in chemistry.
CHEM'IST-RY, *a.* [Ar. kimia; Fr. chimie; It. chimica; Sp. química; Port. química.] The science which investigates the composition of bodies, and the affinities and properties of their constituent parts. If the derivation of the word and its spelling in other languages were followed, *chimistry* would be the correct orthogra-
CHEM'Y. See **CHECKER**. [phy.]
CHE'N, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to nurse. [or encourages.]
CHE'N-ER, *a.* One who cherishes
CHE-ROOT', (shē-root'), *a.* A kind of cigar. [ties.]
CHE'RY, *a.* A fruit of many varie-

CHERRY, *a.* Red; ruddy; like a cherry. [juice and spirit]
CHERRY, *a.* A cordial of cherry
CHERRY-SO-NÉE, (ker'so-née), *a.* A peninsula. [spirit.]
CHERRY, *a.* A figure; a celestial
CHERRY-SO-NÉE, *a.* Pertaining to cherubs; angelic. [cherub.]
CHERRY-SO-NÉE, *a.* Hebrew plural of
CHERRY, *a.* A corruption of chirp.
CHERRY, *a.* An ingenious game; a plant. [in chess.]
CHERRY-SOARD, *a.* The board used
CHERRY-MAN, *a.* A piece or puppet for chess. [the breast.]
CHERRY, *a.* [Sax. ceat.] A large box;
CHERRY-NUT, *a.* The fruit or nut of a tree; *a.* of a brown color.
CHERRY-LIKE, (shēv-a-leer'), *a.* A knight; a gallant young man; a horseman.
CHERRY-AUX-DE-FRANCE, (shēv-o-de-frāns'), *a.* [Fr.] In fortification, a piece of timber armed with spikes to defend a passage. [skin.]
CHERRY-LEATH, *a.* Soft leather of kid
CHERRY-SHINE, (shēv'e-shāns), *a.* [low Fr.] Performance; bargain; unlawful agreement. [chevron.]
CHERRY-ON-ON, (shēv'-o-n), *a.* A small
CHERRY, (chu), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to masticate.
CHI-K'NO *os-ē't'no*, (kē-ā-ro), [It.] A design of two colors.
CHI-K'NE', (shē-kān'), *a.* Shift;
CHI-K'NE'-RY, *a.* turn; evasion; sophistry.
CHICK, *a.* The young of fowls.
CHICK'EN, *a.* The young of fowls.
CHICK'EN-HEART-ED, *a.* Timid; cowardly. [disease.]
CHICK'EN-POX, *a.* A mild eruptive
CHID, *v. t.* *pres.* chid; *pp.* chid, chidden. To scold; to reprove; to blame; to rebuke. [clamor.]
CHID'ER, *a.* One who reproves or
CHID'ING, *pp.* Scolding; reproving; a reproof.
CHIEF, *a.* [Fr. chef.] Highest in office; having most influence; most dear; principal.
CHIEF, *a.* A leader; a commander.
CHIEF'LY, *ad.* Principally; especially.
CHIEF'TAIN, *a.* A captain or leader.
CHIEF'TAIN-SHIP, *a.* Captaincy; headship.
CHIEF-FO-NÉE', (shif-fō-neer'), *a.* A receptacle for rags; a movable cupboard.
CHIEF'Y, *a.* Haste; a short time.
CHIL'BLAIN, *a.* A sore caused by cold. [young person.]
CHILD, *a.* A son or daughter; a
CHILD-BEAR-ING, *a.* The act of producing children; *pp.* or *a.* producing children. [travail.]
CHILD'BED, *a.* The state of being in
CHILD-BIRTH, (-berth), *a.* Travail; labor.
CHILD'EN-MAS-DAY, *a.* An anniversary of the Church of England, called also Innocents' Day.

CHILDHOOD, *n.* State of a child, or of youth. [trifling.]
CHILDISH, *a.* Like a child; simple;
CHILDISHLY, *ad.* In a puerile manner. [puerility.]
CHILDISHNESS, *n.* Simplicity;
CHILDLESS, *a.* Having no child.
CHILDLIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a child; submissive; delightful; meek. [secundantia.]
CHILDREN, *n.*; *pl.* of **CHILD**.
CHILDAD, (kil'le-ad,) *n.* A thousand.
CHILD-ARCH, (kil'le-ark,) *n.* The military chief or commander of a thousand.
CHILD-ARCH-Y, (kil'le-ark-e,) *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men. [millennium.]
CHILD-ARM, (kil'le-arm,) *n.* The
CHILD-A-HÉ'DRON, (kil'e-a-hé'dron,) *n.* [Gr.] A figure having a thousand sides.
CHILD-AST, (kil'le-ast,) *n.* [Gr.] One of a sect of millenarians.
CHILL, *a.* Cold; inducing a shivering. [ing.]
CHILL, *n.* Moderate cold; a shiver.
CHILL, *v. t.* To make cold or cause to shiver.
CHILL-NESS, } *n.* A sensation of
CHILL-NESS, } shivering coldness. [ing.]
CHILL-Y, *a.* Somewhat cold; shivering.
CHIME, *n.* A consonance of sounds or of bells. [cask or tub.]
CHIME, *n.* The edge or brim of a
CHIMÉRA, *n.* A vain idle fancy.
CHIMÉRIC-AL, *a.* Imaginary; fanciful. [cifully.]
CHIMÉRICALLY, *ad.* Wildly; fancifully.
CHIMNEY, *n.*; *pl.* **CHIMNEYS**.
 A body of brick or stone with a passage for smoke. [the face.]
CHIN, *n.* The lower extremity of
CHINA, *n.* A fine species of earthenware.
CHIN-COUGH, (chin'kauf,) *n.* A violent cough of long continuance; the whooping-cough. [of a cask.]
CHINE, *n.* The back-bone; the edge
CHINE, *n.* A small opening or cleft.
CHINK, *v. t.* To crack; to open; to sound; *v. t.* to cause to sound; to jingle. [nut; a tree.]
CHINESE-PIN, *n.* The dwarf chest.
CHINTZ, *n.* Cotton cloth printed with flowers and other devices, in different colors. [ment.]
CHIP, *n.* A piece cut off; a frag-
CHIP, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces.
CHIR-ALGIA, *n.* Gout in the hand.
CHIRK, (cherk,) *a.* Lively; comfortable. [tices writing.]
CHIR-ROO-FRER, *n.* One who practices
CHIR-ROGRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining
CHIR-ROGRAPHIC-AL, } to chirography.
CHIR-RO-GRAPHER, *n.* A writing with one's own hand; penmanship.
CHIR-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* The practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the disposition of a

person, by inspecting the lines of his hand. [chirology.]
CHIR-RO-LOGIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to
CHIR-RO-LOGY, *n.* The art of communicating thoughts by signs with the fingers.
CHIR-RO-NOMY, *n.* The art or rule in moving the hands in oratory; gesture.
CHIRP, (cherp,) *v. i.* To make the noise of small birds.
CHIRP-ER-DIST, *n.* One who extracts corns, removes bunions, &c.
CHIRP-ER, *n.* One that chirps.
CHIR-RO-GRAPHER. See **SURGERY**.
CHISEL, *n.* A tool to pare with.
CHISEL, *v. t.* To cut with a chisel.
CHIT, *n.* A shoot; young sprout; a
CHIT, *v. i.* To sprout. [babe.]
CHIT-CHAT, *n.* Prattle; familiar talk.
CHIVAL-RIE, (shiv'al-rik,) *a.* Pertaining to the character of chivalry. [chivalry.]
CHIVAL-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to
CHIVALRY, *n.* Knighthood; knighterrantry.
CHIVE, *n.* A small onion. See **CIVES**.
CHIVES, *n. pl.* Slender threads in blossoms.
CHLORATE, *n.* A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.
CHLORINE, *n.* An elementary gas, so called from the Greek *χλωρος*, green.
CHOCK, *n.* A kind of wedge.
CHOC-O-LATE, *n.* Paste or cake made of the kernel of the cacao-nut.
CHOICE, *n.* Act of choosing; the thing chosen; *a.* select; of great value. [ing.]
CHOICEFULLY, *ad.* With care in choosing.
CHOICE-NESS, *n.* Particular value or worth.
CHOIR, (kwire,) *n.* Part of a church; body of singers; the chancel of a collegiate church or cathedral.
CHOKE, *v. t.* To stop the windpipe; to suffocate.
CHOKE-DAMP, *n.* A noxious vapor, (carbonic acid gas,) in wells and coal-mines. [anger.]
CHOLER, (kol'er,) *n.* Bile; gall;
CHOLERA MORBUS, *n.* [L.] A disease in which the contents of the stomach are ejected upward and downward. [sionate.]
CHOLERIC, *a.* Full of cholera; passionate.
CHOOSE, *v. t.* *pres.* chose; *pp.* chosen. To pick out; to select; to perfect; to elect. [chooses.]
CHOOSE, *n.* One who selects or chooses.
CHOOSING, *n.* Choice; election.
CHOP, *n.* A small piece of meat.
CHOP, *v. t.* and *i.* To cut; to mince; to change.
CHOP, *n.* In China, a permit or stamp; a Chinese word, signifying quality, as silk or goods of the first stamp.
CHOPHOUSE, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.
CHORIN, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure

of liquors; in Scotland, a quart of wine measure.
CHORPER, *n.* A butcher's cleaver.
CHORPING, *pp.* Cutting; mincing; *a.* large; lusty; plump; *n.* a high-heeled shoe.
CHOPS, *n. pl.* The mouth of a beast.
CHOR-AGUS, *n.* [L.] The leader of a choir; the master of players.
CHORSTICKS, *n. pl.* A Chinese instrument for feeding with rice.
CHOR-AL, *a.* Belonging to a choir.
CHOR-AL-Y, *ad.* In the manner of a chorus.
CHORD, (kord,) *n.* String of a musical instrument; concord; a line in geometry. [of work.]
CHORE, *n.* [Eng. *chor.*] A small job
CHORIST-TER, *n.* A singer; a leader of a choir. [scribes a region.]
CHOR-ROO-FRER, *n.* One who does
CHOR-ROGRAPHIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography.
CHOR-RO-GRAPHER, *n.* The description of a particular region; art of forming maps.
CHORUS, *n.* [L. *chorus.*] A number or company of singers; part of music in which all join.
CHOOSE, *pres.* of **CHOOSE**.
CHOOSE, (cho'ze,) *pp.* of **CHOOSE**. Selected.
CHOUGH, (chuf,) *n.* A bird nearly as large as the crow, of the genus *corvus*. [to defraud.]
CHOUSE, *v. t.* To cheat; to trick;
CHOWDER, *n.* A dish of fish boiled with biscuits.
CHRE-TO-MAT-IC, *n.* A book introductory to the learning of languages. [consecrated oil.]
CHRISM, *n.* Unguent; unction;
CHRISMAL, *a.* Pertaining to chrism.
CHRISMATION, *n.* Act of applying holy oil. [Messiah.]
CHRIST, *n.* The Anointed; the
CHRISTEN, (kris'n,) *v. t.* To baptize, or baptize and name.
CHRISTEN-DOM, (kris'n-) *n.* Territory of Christians; body of Christians; Christianity.
CHRISTIAN, (krist'yan,) *n.* A member of the Church of Christ; a pious person of the Christian faith.
CHRISTIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Christ or Christianity. [religion.]
CHRISTIAN-ISM, *n.* The Christian
CHRISTIANITY, (krist'yan-tee,) *n.* The religion delivered by Christ.
CHRISTIAN-IZE, (krist'yan-ize,) *v. t.* To proselyte or convert to Christianity. [manner.]
CHRISTIAN-LY, *ad.* In a Christian
CHRISTIAN-NOME, *n.* The name given in baptism, distinct from the surname. [nativity.]
CHRISTMAS, *n.* The feast of Christ's
CHRISTMAS-MOX, *n.* A box for presents. [carnival Christ.]
CHRIST-OL-O-GRY, *n.* Treatise concerning Christ.
CHROMATIC, *a.* Relating to color; noting a species of music by semitones.

CHRON'IC, } a. Of long continu-
CHRON'IC-AL, } ance, as a disease.
CHRON'IC-LE, n. A register of events.
CHRON'IC-LE, v. t. To record in history.
CHRO-NOL'OG-ICAL, n. One who writes concerning time, or the events of time.
CHRO-NOL'OG-IST, } n. One who at-
CHRO-NOL'OG-IZE, } tempts to as-
 } certain the true dates of events.
CHRO-NO-LOG'IC, } a. Pertaining
CHRO-NO-LOG'IC-AL, } to chronology.
CHRO-NO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, ad. In the
CHRO-NOL'OG-Y, n. The science of computing time, and ascertaining dates of events.
CHRO-NOM'ETER, n. Any instrument that measures time as a clock, watch or dial.
CHRYSA-LIS, (kris'a-lis), n. The form of a butterfly before it reaches the winged state.
CHRYSA-LID, a. Pertaining to a chrysalis.
CHRYSA-LID, } [letters of gold.
CHRYSO-GRAPHY, n. A writing in
CHUB, n. The name of a fish; a dunce.
CHUBBY, } a. Like a chub; short
CHUBBY, } and thick; plump.
CHUCK, v. t. or t. To make a noise as a hen.
CHUCK, } [stroke.
CHUCK, } The noise of a hen; a
CHUCK-LE, n. A play in which something is pitched into a hole.
CHUCK-LE, v. t. or t. To laugh; to
CHUFF, n. A clownish person; a surly.
CHUFFY, ad. In a surly manner;
CHUFFY, a. Blunt; clownish; surly.
CHUM, n. A chamber-fellow.
CHUMP, n. A short, thick piece of wood.
CHUNK, n. A short, thick block of
CHURCH, n. [Sax. *cyrc* or *cyric*; Scots. *kirk*.] The society founded by our Lord Jesus Christ; the collective body of Christians; a particular number of Christians united under one form of government, in one creed, as the Church of England; the followers of Christ in a particular city; the body of clergy or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity; the collective body of Christians professing religion under the same pastor; a house consecrated to Christian worship, the Lord's house.
CHURCH, v. t. To perform with any one the giving of thanks in church after child-birth.
CHURCHMAN, n. An ecclesiastic; an episcopalian.
CHURCHMANSHIP, n. The state of belonging to the Episcopal church.
CHURCHMEMBER, n. One in communion with the church; a baptized person. [officer of the church.
CHURCHWARDEN, (wɜr'dn), n. An

CHURCH-YARD, n. A grave-yard near a church.
CHURL, n. A rustic; a clown; a
CHURLISH, a. Surly; rude; nig-
 } gardly.
CHURLISH-LY, ad. In a surly man-
CHURLISHNESS, n. Rudeness of
 } manners; surliness; moroseness;
 } clownishness.
CHURN, n. A vessel in which cream
CHURN, v. t. To shake or agitate
 } cream or milk for making butter.
CHURN-STICK, n. Instrument used
 } in churning.
CHYLE, n. A milky fluid formed in
CHYLIFICATION, n. The act or
 } process of forming chyle.
CHYME, (kime), n. Food digested
 } in the stomach.
CHYMISTRY. See **CHEMISTRY**.
CIC-ATRICE, } n. A scar; a little
CIC-ATRICE, } seam of flesh on a
 } wound when healed.
CIC-ATRITION, n. The process
 } of healing a wound.
CICATRIZE, v. t. or t. To heal or
 } skin over, as a wound. [elegant.
CIC-ERONIAN, a. Like Cicero;
CIC-ERONIAN, (che-che-rō-ne or si-
 } e-rō-ne), n. [It.] A guide; one
 } who explains curiosities.
CIC-ERONIAN, (che-chis-bā'o or se-
 } si-be-o), n. [It.] A dangle about
 } females. [pressed.
CICERO, n. The juice of apples ex-
CICERO, (cē-di-vāng'), [Fr.]
 } Formerly.
CIGAR, n. [Sp. *cigarra*.] A little
 } roll of tubular tobacco for smok-
 } ing. [lid.
CIGARETTE, a. Belonging to the eye-
CIGARETTE, a. Surrounded with
 } bristles.
CIGARETTE, (se-lish-us), a. Made
 } of Cigarettes. A short sword with
 } a convex edge, or recurved point.
CIMMERIAN, a. Pertaining to the
 } *Cimmerii*; dark and gloomy.
CINCHONA, n. Peruvian bark.
CINERE, (sint'yer), n. A belt;
 } a girdle; inclosure.
CINDER, } n. Small coals ignited.
CINDER, a. Relating to ashes.
CINDER, n. A reducing to
 } ashes.
CINDER-ASH, (sing'ga-lēse), a. Per-
 } taining to Ceylon; n. a native
 } of Ceylon. [silver; vermilion.
CINERARIA, n. An ore of quick-
CINERARIA, n. The inner bark of a
 } species of laurel. [ber five.
CINQUE, (sint), n. Five; the num-
CINQUEFOIL, (sint'foll), n. Five-
 } leaved clover.
CION, n. A sprout; the shoot or
CIPRESS, n. [Fr. *chêne*.] The figure
 } (0) in numbers; initial letters of
 } a name invovven; a secret or
 } disguised manner of writing.

CIPHER, v. t. To use figures in
 } arithmetic.
CIPHERING, n. The act of perform-
 } ing sums in arithmetic; *ppr.* prac-
 } ticing arithmetic. [bewitching.
CIRC-LE, n. Pertaining to Circe;
CIRC-LE, n. A. Relating to the
 } circus.
CIRCLE, (sur'kl), n. A round figure;
 } circuit; compass; series ending
 } when it begins. [to inclose.
CIRCLE, v. t. or t. To move round;
CIRCLE, n. A little circle.
CIRC-LE, n. A dilatation of the
 } spermatic vein.
CIRC-LE, (sur'kl), n. A circular
 } space; a district.
CIRC-LE, n. A term applied to
 } going round in a circuit.
CIRC-LE, n. A. In a circle.
CIRC-LE, n. A. A going round.
CIRC-LE, n. Round; like a circle.
CIRC-LE, n. A circular form.
CIRC-LE, ad. In a circular
 } manner.
CIRC-LE, v. t. To pass about;
 } to move round; to flow, as sap.
CIRC-LE, n. The currency, or money of a country.
CIRC-LE, n. A circular mo-
 } tion; a passing. [moving round.
CIRC-LE, n. A. Circulating;
CIRC-LE, n. A. A chemical
 } vessel.
CIRC-LE, n. Surrounding.
CIRC-LE, v. t. To walk
 } round. [foreskin.
CIRC-LE, n. To deprive of the
CIRC-LE, n. The act of cir-
 } cumcision. [closing on all sides.
CIRC-LE, n. Act of in-
CIRC-LE, n. The line that
 } bounds a circle; a periphery; a
 } circle.
CIRC-LE, n. Pertain-
 } ing to the circumference.
CIRC-LE, n. An instru-
 } ment used by surveyors in taking
 } angles. [tween grave and acute.
CIRC-LE, n. An accent be-
CIRC-LE, n. Flowing round
 } on all sides.
CIRC-LE, n. Flowing round.
CIRC-LE, n. A. Going
CIRC-LE, n. A. From
 } home to home. [spread round.
CIRC-LE, v. t. To pour or
CIRC-LE, n. That may be
 } spread round.
CIRC-LE, n. (-fū'zhun), n.
 } The act of pouring around.
CIRC-LE, n. A whirling
 } about.
CIRC-LE, n. Lying around;
CIRC-LE, n. A compass
 } of words.
CIRC-LE, n. Consisting
 } in a compass of words; periphras-
 } tic. [round.
CIRC-LE, n. To sail
CIRC-LE, n. To be
 } sailed round. [ing round.
CIRC-LE, n. A sail-

Cla-cum-nay'i-ol-tor, *n.* One who sails round the globe.

Cla-cum-polar, *a.* About one of the poles of the earth.

Cla-cum-ro'ta-ry, *a.* Turning; revolving round. [round.]

Cla-cum-ro-ta'tion, *n.* A revolving

Cla-cum-scrip'ta-ble, } *a.* That

Cla-cum-scrip'ti-ble, } may be circumscribed by bounds.

Cla-cum-sein'e, *v. t.* To inclose; to limit; to confine within a certain limit. [confining.]

Cla-cum-scrip'tive, *a.* Inclosing;

Cla-cum-scrip'tion, *n.* Limitation.

Cla-cum-spect, *a.* Wary; cautious; prudent. [watchfulness.]

Cla-cum-spect'ion, *n.* Caution;

Cla-cum-spect'ive, *a.* Looking round; wary; careful of consequences; cautious.

Cla-cum-spect'ly, *ad.* } Watch-

Cla-cum-spect'ive-ly, } fully; cautiously.

Cla-cum-stance, *n.* Something attending or relative to a fact; a practical thing which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it; the adjuncts of a fact which make it more or less criminal; a condition stated.

Cla-cum-stan-ces, *n. pl.* State of property.

Cla-cum-stan'tial, *a.* Particular; minute; abounding with circumstances; incidental.

Cla-cum-stan'tial-ly, *ad.* Minutely; exactly.

Cla-cum-stan'tials, *n. pl.* Things incident but not essential.

Cla-cum-stan'tiate, *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances in regard to wealth, &c. [the earth.]

Cla-cum-ter-ra-ne-ous, *a.* Around

Cla-cum-val'ate, *v. t.* To surround with a wall.

Cla-cum-val'ation, *n.* A surrounding wall or trench. [deceive.]

Cla-cum-vent, *v. t.* To over-reach;

Cla-cum-ven'tion, *n.* Deception; imposition; fraud; imposture; delusion. [all sides.]

Cla-cum-vest, *v. t.* To cover on

Cla-cum-volve, *v. t.* or *i.* To roll or cause to revolve. [round.]

Cla-cum-to-ution, *n.* A turning

Cla-cus, *n.* An edifice or inclosed place for games or for seats of homemanship. [drills.]

Cla-cus'ous, *a.* Producing ten-

Cla-cus'ous, *a.* Having curled locks. [or tendril.]

Cla-cous, *a.* Terminating in a curl

Cla-co-cle, *n.* A dilatation of the spermatic vein. [Alpa.]

Cla-cl'us, *a.* On the south of the

Cla-da-ne, *a.* On the south of the river Po. [ter, &c.]

Cla-tern, *n.* A large vessel for wa-

Cla-ty, *n.* A cant term for citizen.

Cla-del, *n.* A castle; a place for arms. [tice; a quotation.]

Cla-tion, *n.* A summons; a no-

Cla-to-ry, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

Cla, *v. t.* [L. *cllo*; Fr. *citer*.] To call upon officially; to enjoin; to direct; to call in proof or confirmation; to name or repeat.

Cla'er, *n.* One that cites or quotes.

Cla'ess, *n.* A woman inhabiting a city.

Cla'er'n, *n.* A kind of ancient harp.

Cla'er-cism, *n.* Manners of a citizen.

Cla'er-en, (cl'e-zn,) *n.* [Fr. *citoyen*.] An inhabitant of a city; one vested with the rights of a freeman;

a. having the qualities of a citizen. [ing a citizen.]

Cla'er-zen-ship, *n.* The state of be-

Cla'er-ate, *n.* A salt formed by the union of citric acid with a base.

Cla'er-ac-id, *n.* The acid of lemons. [lemon color.]

Cla'er-ne, *a.* Like a citron; of a

Cla'er-on, *n.* A large species of lemon.

Cla'er, *n.* A walled or an incorporated town; a pertaining to a city.

Cla'er, *n.* A perfume from the civet cat.

Cla'er, *a.* Relating to civil life.

Cla'er, *a.* [L. *civilis*.] Pertaining to society; kind; polite; municipal.

Cla'er-tan, (se-vil'yan,) *n.* A professor of the civil law; one engaged in civil pursuits. [treatment.]

Cla'er-ty, *n.* Politeness; kind

Cla'er-ation, *n.* An act of civilizing, or state of being civilized; refinement. [savage life.]

Cla'er-ize, *v. t.* To reclaim from

Cla'er-ize, *n.* One who civilizes.

Cla'er-law, *n.* The laws of a state, city, or country; Roman law.

Cla'er-ly, *ad.* Politely; with kind attentions.

Cla'er-war, *n.* A war between people of the same state or city.

Cla'er-ism, *n.* Patriotism; love or care of the public.

Cla'er, } *n.* Milk turned,

Bon'ny-cla'er, } become thick or inspissated. [noises.]

Clack, *v. t.* To make sudden, sharp

Clack, *n.* [W. *clac*.] Repetition of sudden, sharp sounds; that which strikes and clacks.

Clack'er, *n.* He that clacks.

Clad, *pp.* of CLOTH. Clothed; covered.

Claim, *v. t.* [L. *clamo*.] To call for; to ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority or right; to have a right or title to, as the heir *claims* the estate by descent; to demand; to assert as a right.

Claim, *n.* Demand of right; the thing claimed or demanded; a loud call; challenge; title.

Claim-able, *a.* That may be demanded.

Claim'ant, *n.* One who demands.

Clair-vo'ance, *n.* [Fr.] Clear-sightedness; discernment in things invisible to the senses.

Clair-vo'ant, *a.* Clear-sighted;

discerning in things not present to the senses; used also as a noun.

Clam, *n.* A genus of bivalvular fish.

Clam'ber, *v. t.* To climb with difficulty. [stickiness.]

Clam'ni-ness, *n.* Viscousness;

Clam'my, *a.* Viscous; ropy; glutinous. [of voices; outcry.]

Clam'or, *n.* [L. *clamor*.] Great noise

Clam'or, *v. t.* To complain; to be noisy with the tongue.

Clam'or-ous, *a.* Noisy with the tongue; importunate.

Clam'or-ous-ly, *ad.* With loud words or noise. [plaints.]

Clam'or-ous-ness, *n.* Noisy com-

Clamp, *n.* A piece of timber or of iron used to fasten work together.

Clamp, *v. t.* To fasten with a clamp.

Clam-shell, *n.* The shell of a clam.

Clan, *n.* A family; race; sect.

Clan'ship, *n.* A state of union in a tribe; an association under a chieftain.

Clan-des'tine, *a.* Secret; concealed from view; underhand; fraudulent. [privately.]

Clan-des'tine-ly, *ad.* Secretly;

Clan-des'tine-ness, *n.* Secrecy; a state of concealment.

Clang, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *clang*.] To make a sharp, shrill sound; to clatter; to make a loud noise.

Clang, *n.* A sharp, shrill sound.

Clan'gor, (klang'gor,) *n.* A sharp, harsh sound. [harsh sound.]

Clan'gous, *a.* Making a sharp,

Clank, *n.* A sharp, shrill sound.

Clank, *v. t.* To make a sharp, shrill sound.

Clan'ish, *a.* Closely united; like a clan; disposed to unite.

Clan'ish-ness, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite.

Clap, *v. t.* To strike together; to hit; to applaud. [plauding.]

Clap, *n.* A striking of hands for ap-

Clap-board, (klab'bord,) *n.* A narrow board for covering houses.

Clap'per, *n.* He that claps; the tongue of a bell. [rail at.]

Clap'per-claw, *v. t.* To scold; to

Clap'en-drix, (klat'en-shu,) } *n.*

Clap'en-drix, } In Great Britain, the second king at arms, who conducts the funerals of baronets, knights, and esquires.

Clap'et, *n.* A French wine of a pale red color.

Clap-i-pi-ation, *n.* The act of making clear or firing.

Clap-i-pi-ed, [-fide,] *pp.* or *a.* Made pure; fined, as liquor.

Clap-i-yer, *n.* That which refines; a vessel.

Clap-y-y, *v. t.* To make clear; to purify from dregs; *v. i.* to become clear and bright.

Clap-net, *n.* A wind instrument.

Clap-on, *n.* A martial wind instrument.

Clap-o-net, *n.* A wind instrument of music.

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body of the ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity. *The Benefit of Clergy*, in English law, originally the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process, before a secular judge.

CLERG-Y-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting benefit of clergy, or exemption from punishment.

CLERG-Y-MAN, *n.* A person living in holy orders; one of the clergy; a minister. [clergy.]

CLERIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Clerk, *n.* A clergyman; a writer for another.

CLERK-LY, *a.* Like a clerk; learned.

CLERKSHIP, *n.* The business of a clerk.

CLEVER, *a.* Fit; suitable; dextrous; adroit. In *New England*, good natured; possessing an agreeable mind or disposition.

CLEVER-LY, *ad.* Skillfully; readily.

CLEVERNESS, *n.* Skill; dexterity; good disposition.

CLEVIS, { *n.* A bent iron for the
CLEVIT, } end of a cart tongue.

CLEW, (klē), *n.* A ball of thread; any thing that guides; lower corner of a sail. [as a sail.]

CLEW, *v. t.* To truss up to the yard;

CLICK, *v. t.* To make small sharp noises.

CLICK, *n.* The latch of a door..

CLIENT, *n.* The employer of an attorney. [clients.]

CLIENT-ED, *a.* Supplied with

CLIENT-SHIP, *n.* The condition of a client. [a client.]

CLIFF, *n.* A steep rock; a precipice;

CLIFF, in music. *See* CLERF.

CLIFFY, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy. [human life.]

CLI-MAC-TER, *n.* A critical year in

CLI-MAC-TER-IC, } *a.* Denoting a
CLI-MAC-TER-IC-AL, } critical period of life.

CLI-MAC-TER-IC, *n.* A critical period or year of human life.

CLIMATE, *n.* A region of the earth, bounded by two circles parallel to the equator; temperature of the air; a tract of earth; a country.

CLIMAT-IC, *a.* Relating to climate.

CLIMATE-RIZ-ER, *v. t.* To inure to a climate. [mate.]

CLI-MAT-O-GRY, *n.* Science of climates.

CLIMAX, *n.* Gradation; ascent; a figure of rhetoric, in which a sentence rises, as it were, step by step.

CLIMB, (klīm), *v. i.* or *t.* [*Sax. climb-an.*] To mount by the hands and feet; to ascend.

CLIMBER, *n.* One that climbs.

CLIME, *n.* A climate; [*a poetical word.*]

CLINCH, *v. t.* To gripe; to hold fast; to make fast; *v. i.* to hold fast upon. [ble.]

CLINCH, *n.* Fast hold; part of a ca-

CLINCH-ER, *n.* A hold-fast; a cramp-

CLING, *v. t. pp.* *clung*. To adhere closely. [*hesive.*]
CLING'V, *a.* Disposed to adhere; ad-
CLIN'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to a bed,
CLIN'ic-al, } or sick bed; keeping
 bed.
CLINK, *v. t. or i.* To make a sharp
 sound; to jingle.
CLINK, *a.* A sharp successive sound.
CLINK'ed, (*klinkt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of
CLINK. [*ing.*]
CLINQUANT, (*klink'ant*), *a.* Glitter-
CLIP, *v. t.* To cut off, as with scis-
 sors; to diminish. [*curtailed.*]
CLIP'PED, (*klippt*), *pp.* or *a.* Cut off;
CLIP'PER, *a.* One who clips or di-
 minishes coin.
CLIP'PING, *a.* A piece cut off.
CLIQUE, (*kleeq*), *a.* [*Fr.*] A narrow
 circle of persons; a party.
CLIAK, *a.* An outer garment; a
CLIAK, } cover; a blind; a dis-
 guise; a pretext.
CLIAK, } *v. t.* To cover; to hide; to
CLIAK, } disguise; to use a false
 pretence.
CLOCK, *a.* [*Sax. clagga*] A time-
 piece; a beetle; ornament of a
 stocking. [*clocks.*]
CLOCK-MAX'ER, *a.* One who makes
CLOCK-WORK, *a.* Machinery or
 movement of a clock; well-ad-
 justed work.
CLOD, *a.* A lump of earth; a dunce;
v. t. to harden into a lump.
CLOD'DY, *a.* Full of clods; rough;
 hard.
CLOD'HOP'PER, *a.* A clown; a dolt.
CLOD'FATE, } *a.* A stupid fellow; a
CLOD'FULE, } dolt; a thick skull.
CLOD'F'AL, } *a.* Stupid; dull.
CLOD, *v. t.* To load; to encumber;
 to hinder in motion. [*shoe.*]
CLOG, *a.* Obstruction; a kind of
CLOG'GY, *a.* Apt to clog; heavy.
CLOIS'TER, *a.* [*Sax. claustr*] A place
 of religious retirement; a nunnery
 or monastery. [*ter.*]
CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* To shut up in a clois-
CLOIS'TER-AL, *a.* Confined to a clois-
 ter.
CLOIS'TER-ED, *pp.* Confined to a
 cloister; secluded; a solitary;
 built around. [*Cloak.*]
CLOAK, *a.* An outer garment. *See*
CLOAK'ic, *a.* Convulsive; irregular.
CLOSE, *v. t. or i.* To shut; to join;
 to finish; to conclude; to coe-
 lesce; to come together.
CLOSE, *a.* A small inclosed field;
 conclusion; temporary finishing;
 final end.
CLOSE, *a.* Shut fast; private; con-
 fined; compact; reserved; covet-
 ous; ad. closely; nearly.
CLOSE'NOD-I-ED, (*-bod'id*), *a.* Fit-
 ting close. [*manner.*]
CLOSE'LY, *ad.* In a close state or
CLOSE'NESS, *a.* Compactness; tight-
 ness; privacy.
CLOSET, *a.* A private apartment.
CLOSET, *v. t.* To take in or shut up
 in privacy.

CLOSET'ED, *pp.* Shut up in a closet;
 secluded. [*garded.*]
CLOUSE'-FIST-ED, *a.* Covetous; nig-
CLOUSE'-STOOL, *a.* A chamber utensil.
CLOSE'URE, (*klöshur*), *a.* A closing;
 an inclosure.
CLOT, *a.* A concretion; a lump.
CLOT, *v. t. or i.* To concreate; to form
 into a lump or inspissated mass.
CLOT'ED, (*klotted*), *pp.* Curdled; made hard.
CLOTH, *a.* [*Sax. clath*] regular plural
 is *cloths*. A stuff of wool, cotton,
 &c., formed by weaving.
CLOTHE, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* clad,
 clothed. To furnish with gar-
 ments; to dress; to cover; to in-
 vest.
CLOTHERS, (*klöths or klöze*), *a. pl.* of
cloth. Garments; vestments.
CLOTHER'ER, *a.* One who sules cloth;
 one who furnishes clothes.
CLOTHER'ING, *pp.* or *a.* Furnishing
 with clothes or covering; a gar-
 ments; dress; covering.
CLOUD, *a.* A thick collection of va-
 pors in the air; a state of obscu-
 rity or danger.
CLOUD, *v. t.* To darken with clouds;
 to obscure; *v. i.* to become cloudy
 or obscure. [*clouds.*]
CLOUD'-EART, *a.* Topped with
CLOUD'Y, *ad.* Darkly; gloomily.
CLOUD'Y-NESS, *a.* Obscurity by
 clouds. [*clear.*]
CLOUD'LESS, *a.* Free from clouds;
CLOUD'Y, *a.* Full of clouds; obscure;
 spotted.
CLOUGH, (*kluf*), *a.* A cliff in a hill.
CLOUT, *a.* A patch; cloth; nail;
 plate of iron. [*cover with a clout.*]
CLOUT, *v. t.* To patch; to nail; to
CLOVE, *a.* [*L. clavus*] so called from
 its resemblance to a nail. An
 aromatic spice.
CLOVE, *pret.* of **CLEAVE**.
CLOV'EN, (*klövn*), *pp.* of **CLEAVE**.
 Cleft; split; divided.
CLOV'EN-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having the
 hoof in separate parts. [*trefoil.*]
CLOV'ER, *a.* A genus of plants called
CLOV'ER-ED, (*klöverd*), *a.* Covered
 with clover. [*lush person.*]
CLOWN, *a.* A rustic; a rude, unpol-
CLOWN'ish, *a.* Rude; rustic; clum-
 sy; ill-bred. [*wardly.*]
CLOWN'ish-LY, *ad.* Rudely; awk-
CLOWN'ish-NESS, *a.* Rudeness of
 manners; ill-breeding; awkward-
 ness.
CLOY, *v. t.* To fill to satiety; to glut.
CLOY, *a.* [*W. clapa*] A name of one
 of the suits of cards.
CLOY, *a.* A heavy stick; society;
 amount or share of expense.
CLOY, *v. t. or i.* To join in common
 expense.
CLOY'ER, } *a.* One who belongs to
CLOY'IST, } a party, club, or other
 association. [*ist.*]
CLOY'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having a large
CLOY'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having short or
 crooked feet. [*or force.*]
CLOY'-LAW, *a.* Government by clubs

CLOY'-SHIRT-ED, (*-shäpte*), *a.* Like a
 club; thicker at the end.
CLUCK, *v. t.* To call chickens by a
 particular sound; *v. i.* to make a
 noise as a hen when calling
CLUZ, *See* **CLAW**. [*chickens.*]
CLUCK'ED, (*klukt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of
CLUCK. [*cluster.*]
CLUMP, *a.* A thick piece of wood; a
CLUM'PI-LY, *ad.* Heavily; awkward-
 ly.
CLUM'PI-NESS, *a.* Heaviness of mo-
 tion; awkwardness; ungainli-
 ness. [*heavy.*]
CLUM'BY, *a.* Awkward; unhandy.
CLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of **CLING**.
CLUSTER, *a.* A bunch; a collection
 of individuals. [*heavy.*]
CLUST'ER, *v. t. or i.* To go or unite
 in a bunch or crowd.
CLUST'ER-ING, *pp.* Gathering into a
 bunch or crowd; *a.* growing in a
 cluster.
CLUST'ER-Y, *a.* Growing in clusters.
CLUTCH, *a.* A gripe; grasp; claw;
 hand. [*to clinch.*]
CLUTCH, *v. t.* To hold fast; to gripe;
CLUT'ER, *a.* An assemblage in con-
 fusion. [*confusion.*]
CLUT'ER, *v. t.* To crowd together in
CLUT'ER-ATE, *a.* Shaped like a buck-
 ler.
CLUT'MIE, *a.* Washing; cleansing.
CLUT'TER, *a.* An injection for cleans-
 ing the bowels or lower intestines.
Co, an abbreviation of **COIN**, when
 prefixed to words, signifies *with or*
union.
COACH, *a.* [*Fr. coche*] A hackney
 coach; a coach kept for hire; a
 mail coach; a coach that carries
 the public mails; stage coach; a
 coach that carries passengers from
 town to town; a four-wheeled
 family carriage.
COACH, *v. t.* To convey in a coach.
COACH'ED, (*köcht*), *pp.* Carried in a
 coach. [*seat.*]
COACH'-BOX, *a.* The coachman's
COACH'-HIRE, *a.* Money paid for the
 use of a coach.
COACH'-HOUSE, *a.* A shed for a coach
 or carriage. [*coaches.*]
COACH'-MÄN, *a.* One who makes
COACH'MAN, *a.* One who drives a
 coach. [*ing.*]
COACH'MAN-SHIP, *a.* Skill in driv-
CO-ACTION, *a.* Compulsion; force;
 restraint. [*compulsion.*]
CO-ACTIVE, *a.* Having the power of
CO-ADJUTANT, *a.* Mutually assist-
 ing. [*helper.*]
CO-ADJUT'OR, *a.* An assistant; a
CO-ADJUT'RIX, *a.* A female helper.
CO-ADJUT'ANT, *a.* An assistant in an act.
CO-ADJUT-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being
 concreated.
CO-AGU-LATE, *v. t. or i.* [*L. coagula*.]
 To curdle; to concreate; to thicken.
CO-AGU-LATION, *a.* The process of
CO-AGU-LATIVE, *a.* Having power
 to coagulate.

Co-ag-u-l-ron, *n.* That which causes to curdle.
Co-a-u-lum, *n.* Runnet; that which causes coagulation; a coagulate mass. [ble fossil].
Coal, *n.* Wood charred; a combustible.
Coal, *v. t.* To burn to charcoal.
Coal-br-y, *n.* A place where coal is dug.
Coal-fi-reld, *n.* A bed of fossil coal.
Coal-hod, *n.* A kettle for coal.
Coal-mine, *n.* A mine where coal is taken from the earth.
Coal-pit, *n.* A pit where coal is dug. In the *United States*, a place where charcoal is made.
Co-a-le-scere, (*ko-a-less'*) *v. t.* [*L. coalescere*]. To unite; to grow together.
Co-a-le-scence, *n.* The act of uniting; union.
Co-a-le-scence, *a.* Joined; united.
Co-a-li-tion, (*-lish'un*) *n.* Union in a body or mass; union of persons; confederacy.
Coal-y, *a.* Full of coals; like coal.
Coamings, *n. pl.* In ships, the raised borders or edges of the hatches.
Co-an-nex', *v. t.* To annex with something else.
Co-act-ate, *a.* Pressed together.
Co-act-ation, *n.* Confinement; contraction. [large].
Coarse, *a.* Gross; rude; rough;
Coarsely, *ad.* Roughly; rudely.
Coarseness, *n.* Grossness; rudeness; roughness.
Coast, *n.* [*L. costa*]. Edge or border of land next to the sea; sea-shore.
Coast, *v. t. or i.* To sail along the shore.
Coaster, *n.* A person or vessel that sails along a coast trading from port to port.
Coasting, *ppr. or a.* Sailing near the land; *n.* a sailing near land, or from port to port in the same state.
Coast-rock, *n.* A rock on a coast.
Coast-sediment, *n.* Sediment lodged on a coast.
Coat, *n.* A man's upper garment; a covering; petticoat; a tunic of the eye; that on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a coat of arms; a coat of mail.
Coat, *v. t.* To cover with a coat or layer.
Coat-ed, *a.* A coat with short flaps.
Co-ti-ty, (*ko-ti-te*) *n.* A South American animal, resembling the raccoon. [coats].
Coating, *n.* A covering; cloth for
Coax, *v. t.* To appease or persuade by flattery or fondling; to wheedle; to flatter; to entice. [tery].
Coax-er, *n.* One who entices by flattery.
Coax, *n.* The top; spike of maize; a sea-fowl.
Co-balt, *n.* A mineral of a reddish gray color, used to give a blue color to glass, enamel, porcelain, &c.
Co-balt-ic, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt.

Co-ble, *n.* A boat used in the her-ring fishery.
Co-bles, *n.* A roundish stone; a pebble.
Co-bles-stone, *n.* A roundish stone; a pebble.
Co-bles, *v. t.* To mend coarsely or clumsily. [a bungler].
Co-bles, *n.* A mender of shoes;
Co-bles, (*kob'ble*) *n. pl.* Large round coals. [the East].
Co-cal, *n.* A lady's sandal, worn in *Co-stal-lid'ne-ent*, *a.* Carrying on war in conjunction with another.
Co-st-ron, (*Turn*) *n.* An iron with a head or knob.
Co-w-er, *n.* A spider's web; a trap.
Co-xon', (*kok-ane'*) *n.* An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight. Hence, applied to London and its suburbs.
Co-cif-er-ous, (*kok-sifer-us*) *a.* [*L. coccus* and *fero*]. Producing berries. [dyeing scarlet].
Coc'h-i-wal, *n.* An insect used in *Co-c'h-i-wal*, (*kok'le-*) *a.* Like a *Co-c'h-i-wal*, *a.* screw; spiral.
Cock, *v. t.* To set upright; to strut.
Cock, *n.* The male of birds and fowls; a sprout; a pile of hay; a part of a musket; a small boat.
Cock-ade, *n.* A ribbon, or knot of ribbon, or something similar, to be worn on the hat.
Cock-a-hoop, *ad.* Triumphantly.
Cock-a-trick, *n.* A kind of serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's
Cock'-boat, *n.* A small boat. [egg].
Cock'-chaf'-er, *n.* The dorr-beetle.
Cock'-erow-ing, *n.* The time of the crowing of cocks in the morning; early morn. [to pamper].
Cock'-er, *v. t.* To fondle; to caress;
Cock'-er, *n.* A young cock.
Cock'-er-ing, *n.* Indulgence.
Cock'-at, *n.* A ticket from the custom-house.
Cock'-fight, *n.* A con-
Cock'-fight-ing, (*-fite*) *n.* A con-
Cock'-fight-ing, (*-fite*) *n.* A con-
Cock'-horse, *a.* On horseback; tri-
Cock'-le, (*shell*) *n.* A genus of shell, or shell-fish; corn-rose.
Cock'-le, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrink. [spiral stairs].
Cock'-le-stairs, *n. pl.* Winding or
Cock'-loft, *n.* A room over the garret.
Cock'-ney, *n.* *pl.* *Cockneys*. A native of London; a pertaining to or resembling a cockney. [ney].
Cock'-ney-ism, *n.* Dialect of a cock-
Cock'-pit, *n.* A place where cocks fight; a room in a ship under the lower gun-deck. [sect].
Cock'-sack, *n.* A troublesome in-
Cock'-comb, *n.* The comb of a cock; a plant.
Cock'-sure, *a.* Confidently certain.
Cock'-wain, (*in familiar speech contracted into kex'n*) *n.* An officer who has the care of boats.
Co'-ca, (*ko'ko*) *n.* A tree producing a large nut.

Co'-ca-nut, *n.* The nut of the cocoa.
Co'-coon, *n.* A ball in which the silk-worm is involved.
Co'-coon'-ry, *n.* A building or apartment for silk-worms. [brick].
Co'-tile, *a.* Made by baking, as a
Co'-tion, *a.* A boiling; digestion.
Co'-n, *n.* A sea-fish; a bag; envelop, or case of seeds.
Co'-da, *n.* In music, the close or additional close of a composition.
Co'-de, *n.* A book of the civil law; system.
Co'-dex, *n.* *pl.* *Codices*, [*L.*] A manuscript; a book; a code.
Co'-don, *n.* a rustic; a clown; a miserly man.
Co'-di-cil, *n.* A supplement to a will.
Co'-di-cil'-ary, *a.* Of the nature of a codicil.
Co'-di-ty, *v. t.* To reduce to a code.
Co'-di-ty-ation, *n.* The act or process of reducing laws to a system.
Co'-dill, *n.* [*Fr. codil*]. A term in the game of ombre.
Co'-de, *v. t.* To parboil; to soften
Co'-de, *v. t.* In water. [fish].
Co'-de-line, *n.* A line for taking cod-
Co'-de-line, *n.* A young cod.
Co'-de-line, *n.* An apple codled or
Co'-de-line, *n.* suitable for codling.
Co'-de-ty-ty, *n.* Joint efficacy, or power. [Joint operation].
Co'-de-ty-ty-ty, (*-sh'ent*) *a.* Operating together.
Co'-li-ty, *a.* Pertaining to the
Co'-li-ty, *a.* belly, or to the intestinal canal. [whole].
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* A purchasing of the
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Equal with another.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Equality with another. [equality].
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* With joint
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* To restrain by force; to compel.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* That may be restrained or forced.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Restraint by force; compulsion.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Serving to restrain.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Power to restrain. [same essence].
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Partaking of the
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* In a co-essential manner.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* A state of equal rank; a union of interests or estates.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Equally eternal with another.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Equal existence from eternity; equal eternity.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Of the same or equal age; one of the same age.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* A joint executor.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* To exist together.
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Existence at the same time. [same time].
Co'-m-p-ty, *n.* Existing at the

CO-EX-TEND', v. t. or i. To extend to the same limit; to extend equally.
CO-EX-TENSION, n. Equal extension.
CO-EX-TENSIVE, a. Equally extensive. [tension].
CO-EX-TENSIVE-NESS, n. Equal extension. [Fr. *cofé*.] The berry of a tree used for making a drink; a drink made from the berry of the coffee-tree by decoction.
COFFEE-HOUSE, n. A public house.
COFFEE-MILL, n. A mill to grind coffee.
COFFEE-POT, n. A pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.
COFFER, n. [Fr. *coffre*.] A chest; a treasure; v. t. to deposit in a coffer.
COFFER-DAM, n. A curb or close box of timber to be sunk to the bottom of rivers or other water, and the water pumped out; used in laying the foundation of piers and abutments in deep water.
COFFIN, n. A box or chest for a dead human body; in *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's foot; in *printing*, a wooden frame, inclosing the stone on which the form is imposed.
COFFIN, v. t. To confine in a coffin.
COO, v. t. or i. To flatter; to deceive; to fix coo. [boat].
COO, n. The tooth of a wheel; a **COO-EN-CE**, n. [L. *cogens*.] Power of compelling or of producing conviction; force; urgency.
COO-ERT, a. Forceful; strong; adapted to convince. [gency].
COO-ERT-LY, ad. With force or urgency.
COO-I-TA-BLE, a. That may be thought on. [tate].
COO-I-TATE, v. t. To think; to meditate.
COO-I-TATION, n. Meditation; act of thinking.
COO-I-TATIVE, a. Thinking; having the power to think; given to meditation.
COO-NITE, a. Born together; related.
COO-NITE, n. In *Scott's law*, any male relation through the mother.
COO-NITION, n. Kindred; relation.
COO-NIAC, (kō'nyak), { n. The best
 COO-NAC, { kind of brandy.
COO-NITION, (kōg-nish'un), n. Knowledge; certain knowledge.
COO-NI-BA-BLE, (kōg' or kon'-) a. Falling, or that may come under judicial notice.
COO-NI-BANCE, (kōg' or kon'-) n. Judicial notice; jurisdiction; a right to try and determine cases.
COO-NI-BANT, (kōg-ne-zant or kon-e-zant), a. Having knowledge of.
COO-NI-ZEE', (kōg-ne-zee' or kon-e-zee'), n. One to whom a fine is made.
COO-NI-ZON', (kōg-ne-zon' or kon-e-zon'), n. One who acknowledges a fine.

COO-NOMEN, n. [L.] Surname.
COO-NOM'IN-AL, a. Pertaining to a surname.
COO-NO'CI-BLE, a. That may be known.
+COO-NOS-CHEN-TE, n.; pl. **COO-NOS-CHEN-TE**. [It.] A connoisseur.
COO-NOM'IT, n. [L.] In *law*, an acknowledgment of the justice of the plaintiff's claim. [or teeth].
COO'-WHEEL, n. A wheel with cogs.
CO-HAB-IT, v. t. To live as man and wife, or together. [gether].
CO-HAB-IT-I-TION, n. A living to cohabit. (kō'air), n. A joint heir with another.
CO-HAB-IT-ESS, (kō-āir'ess), n. A female who is joint heiress.
CO-HERE, v. i. To stick together; to agree; to suit.
CO-HER-ENCE, { n. A sticking to
 CO-HER-ENT, { together; union of parts. [consistent].
CO-HER-ENT, a. Sticking together;
 CO-HER-ENT, (kō-hē'zhun), n. [L. *coheri*.] State of union; connection.
CO-HESIVE, a. Sticking; adhesive.
CO-HESIVE-NESS, n. Quality of sticking together. [edly].
CO-HO-BATE, v. t. To distill repeatedly.
CO-HO-BATION, n. Repeated distillation.
CO-HOSE', (kō-hōze'), { n. A fall of
 CO-HOSE, { water in a river. [Andia].
CO-HORT, n. [L. *cohors*.] Among the Romans, a troop of soldiers, about 500 or 600.
COIF, n. A caul or cap for the head. v. t. to cover with a coif.
COIF-FUR, (kōif'fur), n. A head-dress. [ring].
COLL, v. t. To gather or wind into a coil.
COLL, n. Circular form of a rope, or a serpent.
COIN, n. [Sp. *caña*.] Current coin, is coin legally stamped and circulating in trade. *Ancient coins* are chiefly those of the Greeks and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities; a kind of die.
COIN, v. t. To stamp metal; to make, or forge. [colned].
COIN-AGE, n. Act of coining; money.
COIN-CHEN, v. i. To agree; to concur; to meet. [concurrence].
CO-IN-CI-DENCE, n. Agreement;
CO-IN-CI-DENT, a. Agreeing; consistent. [sign].
CO-IN-CI-DENT-I-TION, n. A concurrent
CO-IN-HABIT-ANT, n. One who dwells with another. [ventor].
COIN-ER, n. A maker of money; in-
CO-IN-TION, (-ish'un), n. Copulation; a meeting, or coming together.
CO-JOIN, v. t. To unite in the same thing.
COKE, n. Fossil coal charred.
CO-LAR-BER, (kū'len-der), n. A vessel for straining liquors.
CO-LATION, n. The act of purifying liquors by straining.

COL-CE-THAR, n. A substance remaining after the distillation of sulphuric acid from sulphate of iron; used in polishing.
COLD, a. Not warm or hot; frigid reserved.
COLD, n. Sensation produced by loss of heat; a disorder occasioned by cold; catarrh.
COLD-BLOOD-ED, (-blud'ded), a. Having cold blood; without sensibility. [ing].
COLD-HART-ED, a. Wanting heart.
COLDLY, ad. Reservedly; indifferently.
COLDNESS, n. Want of heat; reserve; indifference; want of sensual desire. [as metals].
COLD-SHORT, a. Brittle when cold.
CO-LE-OP-TER-AL, { a. Having
 CO-LE-OP-TER-OUS, { wings with a case or sheath.
COLL-WORT, n. A sort of cabbage.
COLIC, n. A complaint of the bowels.
COLICK-V, a. Pertaining to colic.
COL-LAPSE, v. t. To fall together; to close. [or closing].
COL-LAPSE, n. A falling together.
COL-LAPSED, (kol-lapst'), pp or a. Closed, as the sides of a paper, or tube.
COL-LAPSION, n. State of collapse.
COL-LAR, n. Something worn round the neck.
COL-LAR, v. t. To put on a collar; to seize by the collar.
COL-LATE, v. t. To compare; to examine; to bestow; to confer a benefice on a clergyman; to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book, for binding.
COL-LATER-AL, a. Being by the side; convenient; concurrent. *Collateral security* is security for the performance of a covenant besides the principal security.
COL-LATER-AL, n. A collateral relation. [manner].
COL-LATER-AL-LY, ad. In a collateral
COL-LATER-AL-NESS, n. The state of being collateral.
COL-LATION, n. A repast between two full meals; gift; comparison.
COL-LA-TIVIOUS, (-tish'us), a. Done by the contribution of many.
COL-LATIVE, a. That may be conferred by a bishop.
COL-LATOR, n. One who compares and examines manuscripts or copies of books. [ner in office].
COL-LEAGUE, n. [L. *collega*.] A partner.
COL-LEAGUE, v. t. or i. To unite with in the same office.
COL-LER, v. t. or i. To gather; to bring together; to infer. [prayer].
COL-LER, n. A short comprehensive
COL-LE-RI-NE-A, n. pl. A term applied to a selection of passages from various authors.
COL-LE-RI-NE-OUS, a. Collected.
COL-LERED, pp. Gathered; infered; a cool; not disturbed; prepared.

COL-LECT'ER-LV, *ad.* In one view or body; together; in a cool, prepared state of mind. [*slon.*]
COL-LECT'ER-NESS, *n.* Self-possession.
COL-LECT'ER-SHIP, *a.* That may be collected.
COL-LECT'ION, *n.* Act of collecting; assemblage; a contribution; a gathering.
COL-LECT'IVE, *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring; deducing consequences. [*together.*]
COL-LECT'IVE-LV, *ad.* In a body;
COL-LECT'OR, *n.* One that collects or compiles; one who collects duties or taxes.
COL-LECT'OR-ATE, *n.* The office
COL-LECT'OR-SHIP, *n.* of collector of customs or taxes.
COL-LEGE, *n.* An assembly or society; institution for instruction; edifice for collegians. [*college.*]
COL-LEGE'IAL, *a.* Pertaining to the college.
COL-LEGE'IAN, *n.* A member of a college.
COL-LEGE'ATE, *a.* Belonging to a college; *n.* a member of a college. [*stone is set.*]
COL-LET, *n.* Part of a ring where a
COL-LET'IE, *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinating; *n.* an agglutinant. [*together.*]
COL-LIDE, *v. t.* To strike or dash to
COL-LIER, (*kol'yer*), *n.* A digger of coals; a coal ship.
COL-LIER-Y, (*kol'yery*), *n.* A place where coals are dug.
COL-LI-ATE, *v. t.* To bind together.
COL-LI-ATION, *n.* Act of binding together. [*a mark.*]
COL-LI-M'ITION, *n.* Act of aiming at
COL-LI-M'IONAL, (*-ling'wal*), *a.* Having or pertaining to the same language.
COL-LI-QUATE, *v. i. or t.* To melt; to liquefy; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid. [*melting.*]
COL-LI-QUATION, *n.* The act of
COL-LI-QUA-TIVE, (*kol-lik'wa-tive*), *a.* Tending to dissolve; dissolving.
COL-LI-QUE-FAC'ION, (*kol-lik-wa-fak'shun*), *n.* A dissolving or flowing.
COL-LISION, (*-lizzhun*), *n.* [*L. collision.*] A striking together; a clash; opposition as of interests.
COL-LO-ATE, *v. t.* To place; to set in order. [*together.*]
COL-LO-CATION, *n.* Placing to
COL-LO-CUTION, *n.* Conference; mutual converse.
COL-LO-CUTOR, *n.* One who speaks in a dialogue. [*lump.*]
COL-LOR, *n.* A cut or slice; a fat
COL-LIQU'IAL, *a.* Pertaining to conversation.
COL-LIQU'IAL-ISM, *n.* A conversational or colloquial form of conversation. [*logue.*]
COL-LO-QUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.
COL-LO-QUIE, *n.* [*L. con and loquer.*] Conversation; mutual discourse

of two or more; conference; a dialogue. [*fraud.*]
COL-LUDE, *v. i.* To conspire in a
COL-LUSION, *n.* A secret agreement to defraud. [*ulent.*]
COL-LUSIVE, *a.* Deceitful; fraud-
COL-LUSIVE-LV, *ad.* With secret fraud. [*of being collusive.*]
COL-LUSIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality
COL-LUSIVE, *a.* Carrying on fraud by agreement.
COL-LU'VIAL, *n.* [*L.*] Filth; a sink; a mixed mass of refuse matter.
COL-LU'VIAL-UM, *n.* [*L.*] Wash for the eyes.
COL-O-CYNTH, *n.* [*Gr.*] Bitter apple, colocynth, the pulp of which is a strong purgative.
COL-ON, *n.* The point (:) denoting a pause; the largest of the interstices.
COL-ONE'WA-TER, (*ko-lone'*), *n.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, essence of lemon, and oil of cinnamon. [*of columns.*]
COL-ONADE, *n.* A row or series
COL-ONER, (*kur'nel*), *n.* The commander of a regiment of troops.
COL-ONEL, *n.* [*kur'nel-cy,*]
COL-ONEL-SHIP, *n.* [*kur'nel-ship,*] *n.* Rank of a colonel. [*only.*]
COL-ONIAL, *a.* Belonging to a colony.
COL-ONIST, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony. [*of a colony.*]
COL-ONIZATION, *n.* The setting
COL-ONIZATION-IST, *n.* One friendly to colonization, particularly to the colonization of free blacks on the coast of Africa.
COL-ONIZE, *v. t.* To settle with inhabitants; *v. i.* to remove and settle in a distant country.
COL-ONY, *n.* A company of persons who remove and settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country colonized.
COL-O-PHON, *n.* An inscription on the last page of a book, containing the printer's name, date and place of publication, &c.
COL-OR, (*kul'lur*), *n.* [*L. color.*] Appearance to the mind; appearance to the eye; a property of light; superficial cover; palliation; external appearance; false show. *Colors*, with a plural termination in the military art, a flag, ensign, or standard; a banner in an army or fleet. [*disguise.*]
COL-OR, *v. t.* To dye; to stain; to
COL-OR-ABLE, *a.* Plausible; specious; probable. [*manner.*]
COL-OR-ABLE, *ad.* In a specious
COL-ORATION, *n.* The art of coloring. [*color.*]
COL-OR-IFER, *a.* Able to produce
COL-OR-ING, *ppr.* Dyeing; tinging; staining; *n.* act of dyeing; specious appearance; the manner of applying colors. [*coloring.*]
COL-OR-IST, *n.* One who excels in

COL-OR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of color.
COL-OR, *n. pl.* A banner; flag; ensign.
COL-OR'AL, *a.* Like a colossus;
COL-OR'AL, *a.* huge; gigantic.
COL-OR'OUS, *n.* A statue of gigantic size.
COL-OR'ATE, *n.* The system of distributing tracts and small books by colporteurs.
COL-OR'ATE, *n.* [*Fr.*] One who travels for vending small books.
COLT, *n.* The young of a horse kind.
COLTER, *n.* The fore-iron of a plow.
COLT'ISH, *a.* Like a colt; frisky.
COL-UM-BA-RY, *n.* A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.
COL-UM-BINE, *n.* A genus of plants.
COL-UM-ELLA, *n.* In botany, the central column in a capsule; the axis of the fruit.
COL-UMN, (*kol'um*), *n.* [*L. columna.*] A long round body, resembling the stem of a tree, used to support or adorn an edifice; a row of lines in a book; a body of troops.
COL-UMNAR, *a.* Having the form of a column.
COL-UMNAR, *n.* The colures in astronomy, are two great circles intersecting the solstitial or equinoctial points. [*against.*]
COM, as a prefix, denotes *with, to, or*
COM-MA, *n.* A lethargy; preternatural propensity to sleep; hairiness of a comet.
COM-MA-ROSE, *a.* Drowsy; dozing
COM-MA-TOUS, *a.* without natural sleep.
COMBS, (*kōme*), *n.* An instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, &c.; a red fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head; a substance in which bees lodge honey.
COMB, *v. t.* To dress; to separate and cleanse with a comb.
COMB'LESS, *a.* Having no comb or caruncle.
COMBAT, *n.* A battle; fight; duel.
COMBAT, *v. t. or i.* To fight; to contest; to oppose; followed by *with* before persons, and *for* before things. [*a champion.*]
COMBAT-ANT, *n.* One who fights;
COMBAT-IVE, *a.* Disposed to combat.
COMBAT-IVE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to fight. [*bined.*]
COM-BIN'AL, *a.* That may be com-
COM-BINATION, *n.* Intimate union or association; an assemblage; coalition.
COM-BINE, *v. t. or i.* To unite intimately; to join; to agree; to coalesce; to league.
COM-BINER, *n.* He that combines.
COMB'LESS, (*kōme'*), *a.* Without a comb or crest.
COM-BUST'IBLE, *a.* That will take fire and burn.
COM-BUST'IBLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn; a combustible material.

COM-SUS-TI-BIL-I-TY, } a Capacity
COM-SUS-TI-BLE-NESS, } of burning
or being burnt.

COM-SUS-TION, (-bust'yun,) n. A
burning; hurry; confusion; vio-
lent agitation with hurry and
noise.

COM-ē, (kum,) v. i. *pret.* came, *pp.*
came, [Sax. *comen*.] To appear;
to move toward; to advance
nearer; to happen; to sprout.

COM-ED-I-AN, n. An actor of com-
edies. [morosus dramatic piece.

COM-ED-Ÿ, n. [L. *comedia*.] A hu-
COM-ED-LI-NESS, (kum'le-ness,) n.
Grace; beauty; decency.

COM-ELY, (kum'-) a. Handsome;
graceful; decent. [draws near.

COM-ER, (kum'er,) n. One that
COM-ET, n. A heavenly body that
emits a train of light, and moves
round the sun; a blazing star.

COM-ET-I-AN-UM, n. A machine ex-
hibiting an idea of the revolution
of a comet.

COM-ET-A-RY, a. Relating to a comet.
COM-ET-IC, a. Pertaining to a comet.

COM-ET-OGRAPHY, n. A description
or treatise on comets. [meat.

COM-FIT, (kum'fit,) n. A dry sweet-
COM-FORT, (kum'fort,) v. i. To in-
vigorate; to enliven; to cheer.

COM-FORT, n. Relief from pain; con-
solation; ease.

COM-FORT-A-BLE, a. Enjoying ease;
giving strength; n. a warm cov-
erlet. [or ease.]

COM-FORT-A-BLY, ad. With comfort
COM-FORT-ER, n. One who comforts;
the Holy Spirit; a long knit wool-
en tipot. [fort.

COM-FORT-LESS, a. Having no com-
COM-FRUIT, (kum'fry,) n. A genus
of plants.

COM-IC, a. [L. *comicus*.] Relating to
comedy, as distinct from tragedy;
raising mirth; fitted to excite
mirth. [odd.

COM-IC-AL, a. Diverting; droll;
COM-IC-AL-LY, ad. In a comical
manner.

COM-IC-AL-NESS, n. The quality of
being comical; the power of giv-
ing mirth.

COM-ING, *pp.* or a. Drawing near or
arriving; future; n. a drawing
nearer; an arrival.

COM-MIT-AL, (kom-mish'e-a,) n. pl. [L.]
In ancient Rome, assemblies of the
people.

COM-MIT-TAL, (-mish'al,) a. Pertain-
ing to Roman assemblies.

COM-I-TY, n. Courtesy; mildness;
civility.

COM-MA, n. The point (,) noting the
shortest pause in reading.

COM-MAND, v. i. To have or exer-
cise supreme authority; v. t. to
order; to direct; to govern.

COM-MAND, n. Order directed; in-
junction; message; a military
force. [commanded.

COM-MAND-A-BLE, a. That may be

COM-MAND-ING, n. A commanding
officer. [force of a command.

COM-MAND-A-TO-RY, a. Having the
COM-MAND-ER, n. One who directs
or governs; in the navy, an officer
between a lieutenant and cap-
tain; a mallet.

COM-MAND-ING-LY, ad. In a com-
manding manner; authoritatively.

COM-MAND-MENT, n. Command; or-
der; law. [commands.

COM-MAND-RESS, n. A female who
COM-MARK, n. The frontier of a
country.

COM-MA-T-RI-AL, a. Consisting of the
same matter with another thing.

COM-MAS-UR-A-BLE, (-mesh'ur-) a.
Reducible to the same measure.

COM-MEM-O-R-A-BLE, a. Worthy to be
remembered. [with honor.

COM-MEM-O-R-ATE, v. i. To celebrate
COM-MEM-O-R-ATION, n. A public
celebration.

COM-MEM-O-R-ATIVE, } a. Serving
COM-MEM-O-R-ATO-RY, } to com-
memorate.

COM-MENCE, v. i. or i. To begin; to
take rise; to originate; to enter
upon; to bring.

COM-MENCEMENT, n. Beginning;
day of taking degrees in a college.

COM-MEND, v. i. To praise; to speak
in favor of. [praise.

COM-MEND-A-BLE, a. Worthy of
COM-MEND-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of
being commended; worthy of
praise, or commendable. [praise.

COM-MEND-A-BLY, ad. So as to deserve
+COM-MENDAM, n. [L.] In England,
a vacant benefice commended to
the care of a clerk till a proper
pastor is provided.

COM-MEND-A-T-ARY, n. One who
holds a living in commendam.

COM-MEND-ATION, n. Praise; re-
commendation; ground of es-
teem; approbation.

COM-MEND-A-TOR, n. One who holds
a benefice in commendam.

COM-MEND-A-TO-RY, a. Tending to
commend; holding a benefice in
commendam. [mends.

COM-MEND-ER, n. One who com-
COM-MEN-SU-A-BIL-I-TY, } n. Ca-
COM-MEN-SU-A-BLE-NESS, } pacity
of having a common measure.

COM-MEN-SU-A-BLE, a. Having a
common measure. [ure.

COM-MEN-SU-ATE, a. Of equal meas-
COM-MEN-SU-ATE, v. i. To reduce
to some common measure.

COM-MEN-SU-ATE-LY, ad. With the
capacity of being measured by
some other thing.

COM-MEN-SU-ATION, n. Reduction
to a common measure; proportion.

COM-MENT, v. i. To explain by words
or notes. [planation.

COM-MENT, n. Note or notes for ex-
COM-MENT-A-RY, n. Comment; ex-
position; a book of comments or
annotations. [comments.

COM-MENT-ER, n. One who writes

COM-MENT-A-TOR, n. One who writes
notes or explains; an expositor
COM-MEN-TI-TIOUS, (-tish'us,) a. In-
vented; feigned; imaginary.

COM-MERCE, n. [L. *commercium*; Fr
commerce.] Interchange of com-
modities; trade.

COM-MERCE, v. i. To trade; to bar-
ter; to traffic. [trading.

COM-MER-CIAL, a. Relating to trade;
+COMMERCE IL FAUT' (kum-il-fol'),
[Fr.] As it should be.

COM-MER-CIAL-LY, ad. In a commer-
cial view.

COM-MIGR, n. A common mother
COM-MIG-RATE, v. i. To migrate to-
gether. [ishment.

COM-MI-N-ATION, n. A threat of pun-
COM-MIN-A-TO-RY, a. Denouncing
punishment.

COM-MIN-OLE, v. i. To mix together.
COM-MI-NUTE, v. i. To reduce to fine
particles.

COM-MI-NUTION, n. Act of reducing
to fine particles; pulverization;
attenuation. [pity.

COM-MIS-ER-A-BLE, a. Deserving
COM-MIS-ER-ATE, v. i. To pity; to
compassionate; to feel sorrow, or
pain for. [passion.

COM-MIS-ER-ATION, n. Pity; com-
COM-MIS-ER-A-TOR, n. One who
pities. [missioner.

COM-MIS-ER-AY, n. A deputy; a com-
COM-MIS-ER-I-AL, a. Pertaining to
a commissary. [of a commissary.

COM-MIS-ER-AY-SHIP, n. The office
COM-MIS-ION, (-mish'un,) n. The
act of committing; the thing com-
mitted; charge; order; a number
of persons joined in an office; a
trust; warrant of office.

COM-MIS-ION, v. i. To empower;
to authorize; to appoint.

COM-MIS-ION-ER, n. One empow-
ered to act.

COM-MIS-SURE, (kom'mish-yur,) n.
A joint; a part uniting; suture.

COM-MIT, v. i. To entrust; to send;
to imprison; to pledge; to per-
petrate; to effect.

COM-MITMENT, n. The act of com-
mitting. [implied.

COM-MIT-TAL, n. A pledge actual or
COM-MIT-TEE, n. A select number
of persons appointed to do any
business.

COM-MIX, v. i. To mingle together;
to blend. [ferent things.

COM-MIX-TION, n. A blending of dif-
COM-MIX-TURE, (kom-mix'tyur,) n.
Act of mixing; mingled mass.

COM-MODE, n. A woman's head-
dress. [suitable.

COM-MOD-I-OUS, a. Convenient;
COM-MOD-I-OUS-LY, ad. Convenient-
ly; fitly.

COM-MOD-I-OUS-NESS, n. Conven-
ience; fitness; suitableness for
its purpose.

COM-MOD-I-TY, n. [L. *commoditas*.]
That which affords convenience;
an article of traffic; goods.

COM-MO-DORE, *n.* A commander of a squadron.

COM-MON, *a.* [*L. communis.*] Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; public; usual; belonging to a number.

COM-MON, *n.* A tract of land belonging to two or more; an open ground. [*dict* together.]

COM-MON, *v. t.* To use together; to **COM-MON-A-BLE**, *a.* Held in common.

COM-MON-AGE, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

COM-MON-AL-ITY, *n.* The body of common citizens; the bulk of mankind. [*a city.*]

COM-MON-COUNCIL, *n.* A council of **COM-MON-ERS**, *n.* One not noble; a member of the House of Commons; a student of the second rank at Oxford.

COM-MON-LAW, *n.* In Great Britain and the United States, the unwritten law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage, in distinction from *written* or statute law. [*quantity.*]

COM-MON-LY, *ad.* Usually; frequently. **COM-MON-NESS**, *n.* Frequency; usualness.

COM-MON-PLACE, *n.* A common topic; memorandum; a note; a common; a trite.

COM-MON-PLACE, *v. t.* To enter in a common-place book, or reduce to general heads.

COM-MON-PLACE-BOOK, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

COMMONS, *n. pl.* Common people; house of representatives; lower house of parliament; common land; food at a common table.

COM-MON-WEAL, *n.* Public good or welfare.

COM-MON-WEALTH, (*kom-mon-welth*), *n.* A state; a body politic in a free state.

COM-MO-RANCE, *n.* A dwelling; a residence. [*ing.*]

COM-MO-RANT, *a.* Dwelling; residing. **COM-MOTION**, *n.* Tumult; disturbance. [*commune.*]

COM-MUN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a **COM-MUNE**, *v. t.* To converse; to confer; to have intercourse; to partake of the sacrament.

COM-MUNE, *n.* A territorial district in France. [*year with another.*]

+COM-MUNI-BUS AN-IMIS, [*L.*] One **COM-MUNI-CA-BIL-ITY**, [*a.*] The **COM-MUNI-CA-BLE-NESS**, } quality of being communicable.

COM-MUNI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be communicated.

COM-MUNI-CANT, *n.* One who communicates at the Lord's Supper.

COM-MUNI-CATE, *v. t.* or *i.* [*L. communico.*] To impart; to reveal; to have means of passing; to have intercourse; to have a share with.

COM-MUNI-CATION, *n.* Act of imparting; passage; intercourse by message.

COM-MUNI-CATIVE, *a.* Free to impart to others; unreserved.

COM-MUNI-CATIVE-NESS, *n.* Readiness to impart; freedom from reserve. [*knowledge.*]

COM-MUNI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Imparting **COM-MUNION**, *n.* [*L. communio.*] Union in faith; fellowship; a taking of the Lord's Supper.

COM-MUNION-IST, *n.* One of the same communion. [*sion*; society.]

COM-MUNI-TY, *n.* Common possession. **COM-MUNISM**, *n.* Community of property among all the citizens of a state or society.

COM-MUNIST, *n.* One who holds the principles of communism.

COM-MU-TA-BIL-ITY, *n.* Capacity of being interchanged.

COM-MU-TABLE, *a.* That may be changed one for another.

COM-MUTATION, *n.* Exchange one for another. [*ble.*]

COM-MUTATIVE, *a.* Interchangeable. **COM-MUTE**, *v. t.* To exchange one thing for another; *v. i.* to atone; to compensate.

COM-MUTUAL, (*müt-yu-al*), *a.* Mutual; reciprocal. [*dense.*]

COM-PACT, *a.* Closely united; firm; agreement; a contract between parties by which they are bound firmly together.

COM-PACT, *v. t.* To thrust, drive or press closely together; to make dense. [*manner.*]

COM-PACTED-LY, *ad.* In a compact **COM-PACTLY**, *ad.* In a close or dense manner; firmly.

COM-PACTNESS, *n.* Closeness of parts; density; firmness. [*parts.*]

COM-PACTURE, *n.* Close union of **+COM-PAR-ES**, (*kom-pär'se*), *n.* [*L.*] A joint union of parts in a structure. [*low*; partner.]

COM-PAN-ION, *n.* An associate; fellow. **COM-PAN-ION-ABLE**, *a.* Fitting for good fellowship. [*association.*]

COM-PAN-IONSHIP, *n.* Fellowship. **COM-PAN-TRY**, (*kum-pa-ne*), *n.* Assembly of persons; a firm; a partnership; a band; a crew.

COM-PAN-TRY, *v. t.* To company; to go with; *v. i.* to accompany; to attend; to be companion to.

COM-PAR-ABLE, *a.* That may be compared.

COM-PAR-ABLY, *ad.* In a manner worthy of comparison, or of equal regard.

COM-PAR-ABLES, *n. pl.* In *logic*, two things compared with each other.

COM-PARATIVE, *a.* Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. In *grammar*, expressing more or less.

COM-PARATIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of comparison; not positively, absolutely, or by itself.

COM-PARE, *v. t.* or *i.* [*L. comparo.*] To liken; to be like; to examine together; in *grammar*, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison.

COM-PARER, *n.* One who compares.

COM-PAR-ISON, *n.* Act of comparing; simile; estimate. [*range.*]

COM-PART, *v. t.* To divide; to **COM-PARTITION**, (*kom-pär-tish-un*), *n.* Act of dividing into apartments.

COM-PASS, (*kum-pass*), *v. t.* To surround; to obtain; to accomplish.

COM-PASS, *n.* A circle; space; needle and card, showing the north pole; an instrument for describing a circle; extent or limit of voice.

COM-PASS-ES, *n. pl.* An instrument to make circles. [*feeling.*]

COM-PASSION, *n.* Pity; mercy; **COM-PASSION-ATE**, *a.* Inclined to pity or to show mercy; indulgent; tender.

COM-PASSION-ATE, *v. t.* To pity; to feel for. [*compassion.*]

COM-PASSION-ATE-LY, *ad.* With **COM-PATERN-ITY**, *n.* The relation of a god-father to the person for whom he answers.

COM-PAT-IBIL-ITY, *n.* The quality or power of co-existing with some thing else; agreement; suitability; consistency. [*able*; fit.]

COM-PAT-IBLE, *a.* Consistent; agreeable. **COM-PAT-IBL-NESS**, *n.* Consistency; agreement; fitness; compatibility. [*agreeably.*]

COM-PAT-IBLY, *ad.* Consistently; **COM-PATRIOT**, or **COM-PATRIOT-ISM**, *n.* Fellow-patriotism.

COM-PEN-AL, [*L. compen.*] An equal; a peer; a colleague.

COM-PEN-AL, *v. t.* [*L. compello.*] To force; to constrain; to oblige.

COM-PEN-AL-BLE, *a.* That may be compelled. [*drom.*]

COM-PEN-AL-TION, *n.* Style of **COM-PEN-AL-TO-RY**, *a.* Compulsive.

COM-PEN-LEE, *n.* He that constrains. **COM-PEND**, *n.* An abridgment. **COM-PEND-UM**, *n.* ment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition.

COM-PEND-IOUS, *a.* Containing the substance or general principles of a work in a narrow compass; short; brief; summary. [*concisely.*]

COM-PEND-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Briefly; **COM-PEND-IOUS-NESS**, *n.* Brevity; conciseness; comprehension in a narrow compass.

COM-PEN-SATE, or **COM-PEN-SATE**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*L. compense.*] To make amends. [*compensated.*]

COM-PEN-SABLE, *a.* That may be **COM-PEN-SATION**, *n.* Recompense; amends. [*pence.*]

COM-PEN-SATIVE, *a.* Making recom-

COM-PEN-SA-TO-RY, *a.* Making amends.
 COM-PET-IT, *v. i.* To strive to rival; to claim to be equal; to carry on competition.
 COM-PET-ENCE, *n.* Sufficiency; COM-PET-ENCY, *n.* legal capacity or right; fitness; adequacy.
 COM-PET-ENT, *a.* Fit; adequate; sufficient.
 COM-PET-ENT-LY, *ad.* Adequately; COM-PET-ITION, (-ish'un), *n.* Contest; rivalry; strife.
 COM-PET-ITOR, *n.* A rival; an opponent.
 COM-PIL-A-TION, *n.* A collection of certain parts of a book or books, into a separate book.
 COM-PILE, *v. t.* [*L. compilo.*] To select from authors; to collect.
 COM-PIL-EMENT, *n.* The act of compiling.
 COM-PILER, *n.* One who selects from COM-PLE-CENCE, *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction of mind; approbation.
 COM-PLE-CENT, *a.* Cheerful; civil; COM-PLA-CENTIAL, *a.* Marked by complacency; accommodating.
 COM-PLE-CENT-LY, *ad.* With satisfaction.
 COM-PLAIN, *v. i.* To murmur; to COM-PLAIN-ANT, *n.* One who complains; a prosecutor; a plaintiff.
 COM-PLAIN-ER, *n.* One who complains.
 COM-PLAIN-T, *n.* A murmuring; lamentation; accusation.
 COM-PLAI-SANCE, *n.* Civility; obliging treatment.
 COM-PLAI-SANT, *a.* Civil; polite; COM-PLAI-SANT-LY, *ad.* Civilly; courteously.
 COM-PLA-NATE, *a.* Flat; having COM-PLA-NATE, *v. t.* To level; to COM-PLANE, *v.* reduce to an even surface.
 COM-PLEMENT, *n.* The full number.
 COM-PLEMENT-AL, *a.* Filling up the number.
 COM-PLETE, *a.* Finished; perfect; COM-PLETE, *v. t.* To finish; to end.
 COM-PLETE-LY, *ad.* Perfectly; wholly; fully.
 COM-PLET-EMENT, *n.* The act of COM-PLET-ENESS, *n.* Entireness; perfect state.
 COM-PLE-TION, *n.* Act of finishing; perfect state; utmost extent; accomplishment.
 COM-PLI-TO-RY, *n.* The evening COM-PLINE, *n.* service of the Roman Catholic church.
 COM-PLEX, *a.* Compounded; complicated.
 COM-PLEX-ED-NESS, *n.* Complication; intricacy; compound state.
 COM-PLEX-I-VE, *n.* A complex or COM-PLEX-NESS, *n.* intricate state.
 COM-PLEX-I-ON, (-pler'yun), *n.* The color of the skin or face; temperament.
 COM-PLEX-I-ON-AL, *a.* Belonging to COM-PLEX-I-ON-ED, (-plex'yund), *a.*

Having a certain temperament or state.
 COM-PLI-X-LY, *ad.* Intricately; ob- COM-PLI-X-URE, (-plex'yur, *n.* Com- plication of one thing with another.
 COM-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* That complies or COM-PLI-ANCE, *n.* A yielding to what is desired.
 COM-PLI-ANT, *a.* Disposed to yield; COM-PLI-ANT-LY, *ad.* In a yielding manner.
 COM-PLI-CA-CY, *n.* A state of being COM-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. complico.*] To infold; to make intricate; followed by with.
 COM-PLI-CATE, *a.* Infolded; intri- COM-PLI-CATE-LY, *ad.* In a complex manner.
 COM-PLI-CATED, *pp. of a.* Intricate; COM-PLI-CATE-NESS, *n.* Intricacy; complexity.
 COM-PLI-CATION, *n.* An interven- ing; entanglement.
 COM-PLI-CATIVE, *a.* Tending to in- COM-PLI-ER, *n.* One who complies or obeys.
 COM-PLI-MENT, *n.* An act of civility; COM-PLI-MENT, *v. t.* To flatter with praises; *v. i.* to pass compliments.
 COM-PLI-MENT-AL, *a.* Expressive of praise.
 COM-PLI-MENT-A-RY, *a.* Civil; obli- COM-PLI-T, *n.* Combination; conspiracy.
 COM-PLI-T, *v. t.* To plot together; COM-PLI-TER, *n.* One who plots with another.
 COM-PLU-TO-NI-AN, *n.* The Comple- tensian copy of the Bible is that of Complutum, first published in 1575 in Spain.
 COM-PLY, *v. i.* To yield; to sub- COM-PO-NENT, or COM-PO-NENT, *a.* [*L. componens.*] Constituent; com- posing.
 COM-PO-NENT, or COM-PO-NENT, *n.* COM-PO-S-IT, *v. t.* or *t.* To agree; to suit; to accord.
 COM-PO-S-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Consistent; COM-PO-S-IT, *v. t.* [*L. compono.*] To quiet; to allay; to put together; to write; to constitute or form as parts of a whole.
 COM-PO-S-ED, (-pōzd), *pp.* Formed; settled; calmed; *a.* calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil.
 COM-PO-S-ED-LY, *ad.* Calmly; sedate- COM-PO-S-ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; se- dateness.
 COM-PO-S-ER, *n.* One who calms; an COM-PO-S-ING-STICK, *n.* In printing, an instrument in which types are set from the case, adjusted to the length of the lines.
 COM-PO-S-ITE, *n.* In architecture, the last of the five orders or columns. Composite numbers are such as can be measured by a number exceed- ing unity.
 COM-PO-S-ITION, (-zish'un), *n.* A mixture; adjustment; a written work; agreement.

COM-PO-S-I-TIVE, *a.* Compounded having the power of compound or composing.
 COM-PO-S-ITOR, *n.* One who COM-PO-S-ITION, *n.* Of a son.
 COM-PO-S-IT, *n.* A mixture for manu- v. t. to lay on compost for manu- COM-PO-S-URE, *n.* Calmness; ord- form.
 COM-PO-TI-TION, *n.* A drinking COM-PO-TI-TOR, *n.* One who dries with another.
 COM-POUND, *n.* [*L. compono.*] Com- posed of two or more ingredi- n. a mixture of ingredients.
 COM-POUND, *v. t.* To mix in mass; to agree, or come to tel- of agreement.
 COM-POUND-ER, *n.* One who COM-PRE-HEND, *v. t.* To contain imply; to understand; to embr- by implication.
 COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE, *a.* That COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* I quality of being comprehensible.
 COM-PRE-HEN-SION, *n.* Act or qual- of comprehending or contain- understanding.
 COM-PRE-HEN-SIVE, *a.* Capacious COM-PRE-HEN-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In extensive manner.
 COM-PRE-HEN-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Qual- of comprehending much.
 COM-PRESS, *v. t.* To squeeze clo- to press; to embrace; to bri- within narrow limits.
 COM-PRESS, *n.* A bolster or bandage soft linen cloth with several fol- used in surgery.
 COM-PRESS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Qual- COM-PRESS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* of bei- compressible.
 COM-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* Capable being compressed into a narrow compass.
 COM-PRESSION, *n.* Act of pressi COM-PRESS-IVE, *a.* Having power compress.
 COM-PRESS-URE, (kom-preash'ur), Pressure; a forcing together.
 COM-PRIS-AL, *n.* The act of co- pressing.
 COM-PRIS-IT, *v. t.* To contain; to clude within itself; to involv- to imply.
 COM-PRO-MISE, *n.* Amicable agr COM-PRO-MISE, *v. t.* To agree amic- bly; to adjust and settle by a mutual agreement.
 COM-PRO-MISE-ER, *n.* One who co COM-PRO-MIT, *v. t.* To commit; pledge, or engage; to put hazard.
 COM-PRO-TRILL, *See* CONTROL.
 COM-PUL-SA-TO-RY, *a.* Compellin obliging.
 COM-PULSION, *n.* Force applie act of compelling; state of bei compelled.
 COM-PUL-SIVE, *a.* Forcing; co- straining.
 COM-PUL-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By force.

COM-PUL'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Force; compulsion. [sion.]
 COM-PUL'SO-RI-LY, *ad.* By compulsion.
 COM-PUL'SO-RY, *a.* Forcing; compelling.
 COM-PUN'ECTION, *n.* [L. *compunctio.*] Remorse; sorrow for having violated a moral duty. [offenses.]
 COM-PUN'CTIONS, *a.* Giving pain for
 COM-PUR-GATION, *n.* In law, the act of justifying a man upon the oaths of others.
 COM-PUR-GATOR, *n.* One who bears testimony to the veracity or innocence of another. [puted.]
 COM-PUR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be com-
 COM-PU'TATION, *n.* Act of reckon-
 COM-PUT'ING, *v. t.* To number; to reckon; to cast together.
 COM-PUT'ER, *n.* One who reckons or estimates.
 COM-PUT-IST, *n.* A computer. [ner.]
 COM-RADE, *n.* A companion; a part-
 CON, *a.* prefix denoting *with* or *against*. [mind.]
 CON, *v. t.* To know; to fix in the
 CON-A-MORSE, [It.] With love or delight.
 CON-AL'TUS, *n.* [L.] Effort; attempt.
 CON-ANED, (kond,) *pp.* Studied; fixed in the mind.
 CON-AN-ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *concom-
 CON-AN-ER-ATE, v. t.* To arch or vault.
 CON-AN-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To link; to connect by links.
 CON-AN-ER-ATION, *n.* Connection by links; a series of links united.
 CON-AN-ER-ATION, *n.* Act of making concave. [arched.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Hollow in the inside;
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* Hollowness of a body. [both the faces.]
 CON-AN-ER-CON-AN-ER, Concave on
 CON-AN-ER-CON-AN-ER, Concave on one side and convex on the other.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Hollow; concave.
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* To hide; to keep secret. [kept secret.]
 CON-AN-ER, *n.* That may be
 CON-AN-ER-NESS, *n.* Privacy; ob-
 CON-AN-ER, *n.* One who conceals.
 CON-AN-ER, *n.* Act of hiding; secrecy. [to yield; to give up.]
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* To grant; to admit;
 CON-AN-ER, *pp.* or *a.* Yielded; granted.
 CON-AN-ER, (kon-seet,) *n.* [L. *con-
 CON-AN-ER, n.* Pleasant fancy; under-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* affected or unnatural
 CON-AN-ER, *n.* power or faculty of
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* conceiving; self-flattering op-
 CON-AN-ER, *n.* vanity.
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* To imagine; to
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* to fancy. [celited; *a.* vain.]
 CON-AN-ER, *pp.* Imagined; con-
 CON-AN-ER-ED-LY, *ad.* With vain
 CON-AN-ER, *opinion.* [celit.]
 CON-AN-ER-ED-NESS, *n.* Vanity; con-
 CON-AN-ER-ED, *a.* That may be
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* conceived.

CON-AN-ER-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of
 CON-AN-ER-ABLE, *ad.* In an intelli-
 CON-AN-ER, (seet,) *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* To form in the mind;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* to have an opinion or belief; to
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* comprehend; to think; to be-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* come with child.
 CON-AN-ER, *pp.* Thinking; im-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* agining; breeding; *a.* approba-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* tion; conception.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Concert of voices;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* concord of sounds; harmony;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* consistency.
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* or *i.* To come
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* or bring to one
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* point.
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* To bring to a
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* common center or point; to bring
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* to a closer union. [to a point.]
 CON-AN-ER, *pp.* or *a.* Brought
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Act of draw-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* ing, or state of being brought to a
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* center.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* The
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* faculty of concentrating the in-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* tellectual force. [center.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Having a common
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* CON-AN-ER, *a.* State of being concentric.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Harmonious.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* That which
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* contains any thing. In botany,
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* a follicle. [concealed.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* That may be
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* conceiving; ideas; purpose conceived;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* view or opinion. [conceiving.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Capable of con-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* ceiving; *v. t.* To affect; to move;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* to belong to; to intermeddle with
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* others' business. [solicitude.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* An affair; anxiety;
 CON-AN-ER, (seet,) *pp.* or *a.*
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Engaged; affected; business.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* A concern;
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* To contrive to-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* gether; to plan.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Agreement; harmony;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* music in parts.
 CON-AN-ER, [It.] A concert; a
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* piece of music for a particular in-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* strument.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* The degree of
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* elevation principally adopted for
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* a given note, and by which the
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* other notes are governed.
 CON-AN-ER, (seet,) *a.* [L.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Act of yielding; thing
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* yielded; grant. [sion.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Yielded by conces-
 CON-AN-ER, (konk,) *a.* [L. *concha.*] A
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* marine shell.
 CON-AN-ER, (konk-) *a.* The name
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* of a curve, given to it by its in-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* ventor, Nicomedes.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Resembling a
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* marine shell.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* One versed in
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* the natural history of shells.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* The doctrine or
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* science of shells.

CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* To gain by
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* favor; to reconcile.
 CON-AN-ER, *pp.* Winning;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* engaging; reconciling; *a.* having
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* the quality of gaining favor.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Act of recon-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* ciling. [ciliates.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* One who con-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* ciliates.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Tending to
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* reconcile.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Fitness; suita-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* bleness; a jingling of words.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Neat; fit; be-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* coming.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* A sermon to the clergy.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Brief; short; sum-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* mary; *a.* language. [words.]
 CON-AN-ER, *ad.* Briefly; in few
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* words.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Brevity; brief-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* ness in words.
 CON-AN-ER, (aikh'un,) *a.* A cutting
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* off; excision. Hence, in *Scrit-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* ture*, the Jews, or those who ad-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* hered to circumcision.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* A stirring up, or
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* disturbing. [together; *a.* about.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* A crying out
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* CON-AN-ER, *a.* An assembly of
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* cardinals; a close assembly.
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* [L. *conclude.*] To
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* include; to collect by reasoning;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* to decide; to finish; *v. t.* to form
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* a judgment; to end.
 CON-AN-ER, (kikh'un,) *a.* End;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* close; consequence; inference;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* decision. [decisive.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Closing debate;
 CON-AN-ER, *ad.* Decisively;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* so as to determine; with final
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* determination. [ness.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Decisive-
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* To digest in the
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* stomach.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Digestion in the
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* stomach; maturation; ripening.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Tending to di-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* gest; digesting.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* A being in
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* connection
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* with another thing.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Accompanying;
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* attending; *a.* an attendant.
 CON-AN-ER, [L. *concordia.*] A com-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* pact; agreement of words in con-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* struction.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* A dictionary or
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* index to the scriptures; agree-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* ment. [able.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* Agreeing; suit-
 CON-AN-ER, *ad.* In conjunc-
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* tion. [covenant.]
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* A compact; *a.*
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* The compiler of a
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* concordance. [one mass.]
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* To unite in
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* an assembly; *a.*
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* a meeting; a crowd; a place of
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* meeting; assemblage. [gather.]
 CON-AN-ER, *v. t.* To create
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* a mass formed
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* by concretion.
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* A growing to
 CON-AN-ER, *a.* gether; to increase.

CON-CRE-SC-IBLE, *a.* That may con-
crete.

CON-CRE-TE, *v. i. or t.* To unite into
a mass.

CON-CRE-TE, *a.* Literally, united in
growth; hence, formed by a coa-
lescence of parts; consistent in a
mass; in *logic*, existing in a sub-
ject; not abstract. [*mass.*]

CON-CRE-TE, *n.* A compound; and
CON-CRE-TE-LY, *ad.* In a concrete
manner. [*concrete.*]

CON-CRE-TE-NESS, *n.* State of being
concreted; *n.* Act of concreting;
a mass formed by growing to-
gether; a solid substance formed
in the cavities of animals.

CON-CRE-TION-AL, *a.* Relating to
concretion. [*con.*]

CON-CRE-TIVE, *a.* Causing concre-
tion.

CON-CU-SION-ARY, *n.* The keeping of
a mistress. [*cubinage.*]

CON-CU-SION-AL, *a.* Relating to con-
cubinage.

CON-CU-SINE, *n.* A woman in keep-
ing.

CON-CU-SION-CHANCE, *n.* [*L. concupis-
centia.*] Irregular desire; lust.

CON-CU-SION-CENT, *a.* Lascivious; lewd;
sensual. [*lust.*]

CON-CU-SION-IBLE, *a.* Exciting car-
cass. [*L. concuro.*]

CON-CU-SION, *v. t.* [*L. concuro.*] To
meet in union; to agree; to coin-
cide; to approve.

CON-CU-SION-ANCE, *n.* Union of minds;
agreement; assent.

CON-CU-SION-ANT, *a.* Acting together;
being united; *n.* a contributory
cause. [*concert.*]

CON-CU-SION-AL-LY, *ad.* Unitingly; in
conjunction. [*con-kush'un.*]

CON-CU-SION-AL, *a.* A shaking; a shock.

CON-CU-SION-IV, *a.* Able or tending to
shake.

CON-DEMN, (*kon-dem'*) *v. t.* To
pronounce to be wrong; to sen-
tence; to witness against; to
pronounce unfit for service; to
doom. [*condemned.*]

CON-DEMN-ABLE, *a.* That may be
condemned.

CON-DEMN-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Blamable-
ness.

CON-DEMN-ATION, *n.* Act of con-
demning; sentence; state of
being condemned. [*damnation.*]

CON-DEMN-ATION-ARY, *a.* Passing con-
demnation.

CON-DEMN-ARY, *n.* One that con-
demns. [*condemned.*]

CON-DEMN-ABLE, *a.* That may be
condemned.

CON-DEMN-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To make or
grow dense. [*thick.*]

CON-DEMN-ATE, *a.* Made dense or
condemned.

CON-DEMN-ATION, *n.* The act of
condemning.

CON-DEMN-ABLE, *v. t. or i.* [*L. condense.*]
To compress into a smaller com-
pact; to make or grow dense or
thick; to inspissate; to reduce.

CON-DEMN-ARY, *n.* A vessel for con-
demning air. [*sift.*]

CON-DEMN-ITY, *n.* Denseness; den-
sity.

CON-DEMN-ED, *v. t.* To descend
from the privileges of superior
rank; to do a favor; to stoop.

CON-DE-SCEND-ING, *ppr.* Descending
from rank; *a.* yielding to inferi-
ors; obliging.

CON-DE-SCEND-ION, *n.* Act of conde-
scending; courtesy; relinquish-
ment of strict right. [*suitable.*]

CON-DIGN, (*kon-dine'*) *a.* Deserved;
CON-DIGN-LY, *ad.* Fitly; suitably.

CON-DIGN-NESS, *n.* Suitableness;
justness. [*pickle.*]

CON-DIGN-MENT, *n.* A seasoning; sauce;
CON-DIGN-PL, *n.* A school-fellow.

CON-DIGN-ION, (*-dish'un.*) *n.* A state;
a particular mode of living;
quality; property; rank; terms
of a contract; provision; arrange-
ment. [*terms.*]

CON-DIGN-ION, *v. t. or t.* To make
con-dign-ial, *a.* Implying terms
or conditions; not absolute; *n.* a
limitation. [*ation.*]

CON-DIGN-IAL-LY, *ad.* With limit-
ation.

CON-DIGN-ITY, *n.* A repository for
holding things.

CON-DOLE, *v. t.* To lament; to grieve
with others.

CON-DOLE, *v. t.* To grieve on ac-
count of the misfortunes of ano-
ther. [*distress.*]

CON-DOLE-MENT, *n.* Grief; mutual
con-dole-ment, *n.* Grief for another's
loss. [*distress.*]

CON-DO-MA, *n.* A species of antelope.

CON-DO-MA, *n.* A large bird; a species
of vulture. [*to promote.*]

CON-DO-MA, *v. t.* To lead or tend to;
CON-DUCE, (*kon-dust'*) *pp.* of
CONDUCT.

CON-DUCE-MENT, *n.* A leading or
tending to; tendency.

CON-DUCE-ABLE, *a.* Tending to some
end; promotive.

CON-DUCE-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality
of contributing to an end.

CON-DUCE-IV, *a.* Promoting; con-
tributing. [*promote.*]

CON-DUCE-IV-NESS, *n.* Tendency to
conduct.

CON-DUCE-IV, *n.* Behavior; deport-
ment.

CON-DUCE, *v. t. or t.* To lead; to
guide; to manage; in an intran-
sitive sense, to behave.

CON-DUCE-ION, *n.* Transmission by
a conductor, as heat. [*ing.*]

CON-DUCE-IV, *a.* Directing; lead-
ing.

CON-DUCE-IV, *n.* A leader; director;
chief. [*conducts or leads.*]

CON-DUCE-IV-NESS, *n.* A female who
conducts, (*kon-dit.*) *n.* A water-pipe
or canal; a duct. [*gather.*]

CON-DUCE-IV-NESS, *a.* Doubled to
conduct, *n.* A doubling
over. [*sugar-loaf.*]

CON-DUCE, *n.* [*Fr. cone.*] A body like a
cone.

CON-DUCE-IV-ATION, *n.* Familiar
talk; unceremonious conversa-
tion; discourse.

CON-DUCE, *n.* Any thing pre-
pared with su-
gar; a sweetmeat.

CON-DUCE-IV-ITY, *n.* A place for
the sale of sweetmeats; sweet-
meats in general.

CON-FE-CTION-ER, *n.* One who sells
sweetmeats, &c.

CON-FE-CTION-ARY, *n.* A league;
union of persons or states.

CON-FE-CTION-ARY, *a.* United in a
league.

CON-FE-CTION-ARY, *n.* One who is
united with others in a league;
an accomplice. [*alliance.*]

CON-FE-CTION-ARY, *v. t.* To unite in
a league or stipulation.

CON-FE-CTION-ARY, *n.* Alliance by
league or stipulation.

CON-FE-CTION-ARY, *a.* Constituting
a federal compact.

CON-FE-RE, *v. t. or t.* To discourse;
to grant or bestow; to consult to-
gether; to compare.

CON-FE-RE-NCES, *n.* Discourse; meet-
ing for consultation, discussion or
instruction. [*bestowed.*]

CON-FE-RE, (*-ferd.*) *pp.* Granted;
CON-FE-RE, *v. t.* To own; to ac-
knowledge; to avow; to receive
the confession of another.

CON-FE-RE, (*-fest.*) *pp.* or *a.*
Owned; avowed.

CON-FE-RE, (*-ferd.*) *pp.* Granted;
CON-FE-RE, *v. t.* To own; to ac-
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Owned; avowed.

CON-FE-RE, (*-ferd.*) *pp.* Granted;
CON-FE-RE, *v. t.* To own; to ac-
knowledge; to avow; to receive
the confession of another.

CON-FE-RE, (*-fest.*) *pp.* or *a.*
Owned; avowed.

certain; to establish; to admit to full privileges in the church by imposition of hands.

CON-FIRM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be proved or made sure.

CON-FIRM'A-TION, *n.* Act of establishing; proof; the right of confirming baptized persons.

CON-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of confirming; tending to establish. [confirm.]

CON-FIRM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Adapted to CON-FIRM'ER, *n.* One who confirms.

CON-FIRM'ED-NESS, *n.* A settled state. [fiscation.]

CON-FIS'CA-BLE, *a.* Subject to CON-FIS'GATE, OF CON-FIS-CATE, *a.* Forfeited to the public treasury.

CON-FIS'GATE, OF CON-FIS-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *confisco.*] To seize for the public.

CON-FIS-GATION, *n.* The act of seizing as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury.

CON-FIS-GATOR, *n.* One who confiscates. [forfeiture.]

CON-FIS-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Consigning to CON-FIX', *v. t.* To fix; to fasten down. [or burning of buildings.]

CON-FLA-GRATION, *n.* A great fire.

CON-FLI-ET', *v. t.* To fight; to contend; to struggle. [struggle.]

CON-FLI-ET, *n.* A contest; combat; CON-FLI-ETIVE, *a.* Tending to conflict.

CON-FLU-ENCE, *n.* A flowing together; a collection; act of meeting and crowding in a place; the place of meeting.

CON-FLU-ENT, *a.* [L. *confusus.*] Running together. [a crowd.]

CON-FLUX, *n.* A junction of currents; CON-FORM', *v. t.* or *i.* To adapt to a form; to comply; to live or act according to. [suitable; like.]

CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable; CON-FORM'A-BLY, *ad.* Agreeably; suitably. [parta.]

CON-FORM-I-TION, *n.* Disposition of CON-FORM'ER, *n.* One who conforms.

CON-FORM-IST, *n.* One who complies with the worship of the Church of England. [likeness.]

CON-FORM-ITY, *n.* Compliance with; CON-FOUND', *v. t.* [Fr. *confondre.*] To throw into disorder; to overthrow; to mix in a mass or crowd, so as to be indistinguishable; to perplex with amazement.

CON-FOUND'ED, *pp.* Mixed; blended; perplexed; *a.* very great; enormous. [Fulgar.] [shamefully.]

CON-FOUND'ED-LY, *ad.* Hatefully; CON-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who confounds. [hood.]

CON-FRA-TER-NI-TY, *n.* A brother-CON-FRAT-E-LION, *n.* A rubbing together.

CON-FRONT', (-frunt,) *v. t.* [Fr. *confronter.*] To stand face to face; to stand in direct opposition; to set face to face, as an accused person and a witness in court.

CON-FRONT-I-TION, *n.* A bringing face to face. [parison.]

CON-FRONTMENT, (-frunt'-), *n.* CON-FUSE', *v. t.* To confound; to blame; to perplex; to abash.

CON-FUS'ED-LY, *ad.* In confusion; indistinctly.

CON-FUS'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of order or distinctness; state of being confused.

CON-FUSION, (-fushun,) *n.* Disorder; tumult; indistinctness.

CON-FUT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be disproved. [ing.]

CON-FUT-I-TION, *n.* Act of disproving.

CON-FUT-ANT, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute.

CON-FUTE', *v. t.* [L. *confute.*] To disprove; to refute; to baffle.

CON-FUTER, *n.* One who disproves.

CON-FUSE, *n.* A molding in the form of a quarter round, or a cavetto; a ring or ferule.

CON-FUSE, *v. t.* To take leave; to bow, or courtesy.

CON-FUSE, (kon'jee,) *n.* [Fr.] Leave; farewell; parting ceremony.

CON-FUSE-D'ES-LINE', (kon'zha-dä-leer,) [Fr.] In England, the king's license to a dean or chapter to elect a bishop.

CON-FEAL', *v. t.* or *i.* To freeze; to thicken; to harden; to change from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass.

CON-FEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be congealed.

CON-FEAL'ED, (kon'jeeld'), *pp.* or *a.* Hardened; converted into ice.

CON-FEAL'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being congealed. [concretion.]

CON-FEALMENT, *n.* Congelation; CON-FE-LI-TION, *n.* The process of changing from a fluid to a solid state; a freezing; concretion.

CON-FE-NEE, *n.* A thing of the same nature.

CON-FE-NEE'S, } *a.* Being of the same kind or nature. [same kind.]

CON-FE-NEE-ous, *a.* Being of the CON-FE-NEE-ous-NESS, *n.* The quality of being from the same original.

CON-FE-NI-AL, *a.* Partaking of the same nature; agreeable to the nature.

CON-FE-NI-AL-I-TY, } *n.* Likeness of nature; suitability.

CON-FE-NI-AL-NESS, } of nature; suitability.

CON-FE-NITE, } *a.* Of the same birth; cognate.

CON-FE-NI-TAL, } (kong'ger,) *n.* A large species of sea-eel. [bodies.]

CON-FE-RI-ES, *n.* A mass of small CON-FEST', *v. t.* To amass; to collect into a heap. [congested.]

CON-FEST'ABLE, *a.* That may be CON-FEST-I-TION, (kon'jest'yun,) *n.* Collection of matter, or humors in the body.

CON-FESTIVE, *a.* Indicating an ac-

cumulation of blood in some parts of the body.

CON-GLA-CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *conglacio.*] To convert into ice; to freeze.

CON-GL'S-SATE, *a.* Formed into a ball or round hard substance.

CON-GL'S-SATE, } *v. t.* To gather into a ball.

CON-GL'SSE, } a ball.

CON-GLU-BITION, *n.* A gathering into a ball.

CON-GLON'G-LITE, *v. t.* To gather into a little round mass or globule.

CON-GLON'G-ATE, *a.* Collected into a ball; in *mineralogy*, a sort of coarse sand-stone.

CON-GLON'G-ITE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round mass.

CON-GLON'G-I-TION, *n.* Gathering into a round mass; a collection.

CON-GLU-TI-NANT, *a.* Gluing; uniting; *n.* a medicine that heals.

CON-GLU-TI-NATE, *v. t.* To glue together; to unite; to heal.

CON-GLU-TI-NATION, *n.* A joining by tenacious matter.

CON-GLU-TI-NATIVE, *a.* Tending to cause union.

CON-GLU-TI-NI-TOR, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CON'GO, *n.* A species of tea from China.

CON-GRAT'U-LANT, *a.* Rejoicing with.

CON-GRAT'U-LITE, (kon'grat'yulite,) *v. t.* [L. *congratulari.*] To profess joy to on account of some happy event; to rejoice with another. [of joy.]

CON-GRAT-U-LI-TION, *n.* A wishing.

CON-GRAT'U-LI-TOR, *n.* One who offers congratulation.

CON-GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy or pleasure.

CON'GREG-ATE, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *congregare.*] To collect; to assemble; to meet.

CON'GREG-I-TION, (kong'gre-gä-shun,) *n.* An assembly; collection of persons, particularly applied to a religious assembly.

CON'GREG-I-TION-AL, *a.* Relating to a congregation or to congregationalism.

CON'GREG-I-TION-AL-ISM, *n.* A system of church government by the members of a church and congregation.

CON'GREG-I-TION-AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to the congregational mode of government.

CON'GRESS, (kong'gress,) *n.* A meeting; the legislature of the United States. [congress.]

CON-GR-ESSION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to CON-GR-ESSIVE, *a.* Meeting; encountering.

CON'GRU-ENCE, } *n.* Suitableness

CON'GRU-EN-CY, } of one thing to another; fitness. [spontend.]

CON'GRU-ENT, *a.* Agreeing; corre-

CON-GRU'-TY, *n.* Suitableness; fitness; consistency; agreement.

CON'GRU-ous, *a.* Fit; suitable; meet.

CON'GREGU-ULY, *ad.* Suitably; consistently.

CON'IC, } *a.* Having the form of,
CON'IC-AL, } or pertaining to a cone.
[cone.]

CON'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a Con'ic, *n.* Science of conic sections.

CON'IC-SEC-TION, *n.* A curved line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. *[the pine tree.]*

CON'IV'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing cones, as **CON'IV'ER-OSA**, *n.* In form of a cone.

CON'IV'ER-TRA, *n.* The pit of a theater.

CON-JECT'UR-ABLE, *a.* That may be conjectured. *[conjecture.]*

CON-JECT'UR-AL, *a.* Depending on **CON-JECT'UR-AL-LY**, *ad.* By conjecture.

CON-JECT'URER, (kon-jekt'yur,) *n.* *[L. conjectura; Fr. conjecture.]* A guess; supposition; surmise.

CON-JECT'URER, *v. t.* To guess; to suppose on slight evidence.

CON-JECT'URER, *n.* One who conjectures.

CON-JOIN', *v. t.* *[Fr. conjoindre.]* To join together without any thing intermediate; to connect; to unite. *[associate.]*

CON-JOINT', *a.* United; mutual;

CON-JOINT-LY, *ad.* In union; with united effort.

CON-JUGAL, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; suitable to, or becoming the married state.

CON-JUGATE, *v. t.* To join; to infect, as verbs.

CON-JUGATE, *a.* A conjugate diameter is a right line, bisecting the transverse diameter.

CON-JUGATION, *n.* The form of inflecting verbs; act of uniting; assembling. *[nected.]*

CON-JUNCT', *a.* Joint; united;

CON-JUNCTION, *n.* A meeting; union; league; bond; a connective or connecting word.

CON-JUNCTIVE, *a.* Serving to unite.

CON-JUNCTIVE-LY, } *ad.* Jointly.

CON-JUNCTLY, }

CON-JUNCTIVE-NESS, *n.* A conjunct state.

CON-JUNCTURE, (kon-junkt'yur,) *n.* A critical time; combination.

CON-JU-NTION, *n.* Enchantment.

CON-JURE, (kun-jur,) *v. t.* To raise or lay spirits.

CON-JURE', *v. t.* *[L. conjure.]* To enjoin solemnly; to adjure; to call by a sacred name. *[fortune-teller.]*

CON-JURER, *n.* An enchanter; a conjurer.

CON-JURMENT, *n.* A solemn injunction. *[time.]*

CON-NATE, *a.* Born at the same Con-nation, *n.* Connection by birth. *[ture; like.]*

CON-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* Suitable to nature.

CON-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *ad.* Participation of the same nature.

CON-NECT', *v. t.* To link together; to unite; to tie. *[tion.]*

CON-NECTED-LY, *ad.* By connect-

CON-NECT'IVE, *a.* That serves to connect. *[nected sentences.]*

CON-NECT'IVE, *n.* A word that connects.

CON-NECT'IVE-LY, *ad.* By or in connection.

CON-NECT'ION, *n.* *[L. connectio.]* Act of joining; a linking; relation. *[mind.]*

CON-NED, (kond,) *pp.* Fixed in the **CON-NEX'ION**. See **CONNECTION**.

CON-NIV'ANCE, *n.* Voluntary blindness. *[forbear to see or blame.]*

CON-NIV'ER, *v. t.* To wink at; to **CON-NIV'ER**, *n.* One who connives.

CON-NOIS-SEUR, (kon-nis-saur' or kon-nis-saur,) *n.* *[Fr.]* A nice judge of the fine arts.

CON-NOIS-SEURSHIP, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

CON-NU'N-CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

CON-OID, *n.* In geometry, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

CON-OID-AL, *a.* Nearly conical.

CON-NO-MIN-ER, *n.* One nominated with another.

CON-QUER, (kon'ker,) *v. t.* *[Fr. conquer.]* To subdue; to reduce by physical force until resistance is no longer made; to win; to take possession by violent means; to subdue opposition by moral force; to overcome difficulties.

CON-QUER-ABLE, *a.* That may be subdued. *[or defeats.]*

CON-QUER-OR, *n.* One who subdues.

CON-QUEST, (kon'kwest,) *n.* Victory; reduction to one's power; triumph. *[birth or blood.]*

CON-SAN-QUIN'OUS, *a.* Related by blood or birth.

CON-SAN-QUIN-ITY, *n.* Relation by blood or birth.

CON-SCIENCE, *n.* *[L. conscientia.]* Internal or self-knowledge; or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty within us which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions.

CON-SCI-ENTIOUS, (kon-she-ent'shu,) *a.* Scrupulous; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience. *[integrity.]*

CON-SCI-ENTIOUS-LY, *ad.* With strict

CON-SCI-ENTIOUS-NESS, *n.* Scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience. *[just.]*

CON-SCION-ABLE, *a.* Reasonable;

CON-SCION-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Reasonableness. *[justly.]*

CON-SCION-ABLE-LY, *ad.* Reasonably;

CON-SCIOUS, (kon'shu,) *a.* Inwardly persuaded; knowing; knowing by consciousness; apprised.

CON-SCIOUS-LY, *ad.* With inward persuasion.

CON-SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* The knowledge of what passes in the mind; internal sense of guilt or innocence.

CON-SCRIPT, *a.* Written; *n.* an enrolled militia man.

CON-SCRIPT'ION, *n.* Act of enrolling; a registering.

CON-SE-CRATE, *v. t.* To hallow; to dedicate solemnly. *[crated.]*

CON-SE-CRATE, *a.* Sacred; consecrated.

CON-SE-CRATION, *n.* The act of making sacred, or devoting to sacred uses. *[secretes.]*

CON-SE-CRATOR, *n.* One who consecrates.

CON-SE-CRA-TORY, *a.* Making sacred. *[of course.]*

CON-SE-CUT'IVE-OUS, *a.* Following

CON-SE-CUT'IVE, *a.* That which is consequent; *a.* following; consequent. *[order or a series.]*

CON-SE-CUT'IVE-LY, *ad.* By way of consequence or succession.

CON-SENT', *n.* *[L. consensus.]* Agreement of mind; accord; correspondence. *[in mind or will.]*

CON-SENT', *v. t.* To agree; to accord

CON-SENT'IAL-OUS, *a.* Agreeable; consistent.

CON-SENT'IAL-OUS-NESS, } *n.* A-
CON-SENT'IAL-ITY, } agree-
[agreement.] ment; accordance. *[agreement.]*

CON-SENT'IAL-OUS-LY, *ad.* With consent.

CON-SENT'ER, *n.* One who gives his consent.

CON-SENT'IENT, (kon-sent-ient,) *a.* Agreeing; uniting in opinion.

CON-SEQUENCE, *n.* That which follows; effect; inference; that conclusion which results from reasoning; importance; distinction.

CON-SEQUENT, *a.* Following naturally; *n.* that which naturally follows. *[important; concealed.]*

CON-SEQUENTIAL, *a.* Conclusive;

CON-SEQUENTIAL-LY, *ad.* By consequence.

CON-SEQUENT-LY, *ad.* By consequence or effect; in consequence of something. *[from loss.]*

CON-SERVANT, *a.* That preserves

CON-SERVATION, *n.* Act of preserving; preservation from loss or injury.

CON-SERVATISM, *n.* The practice of preserving whatever is established.

CON-SERVATIVE, *n.* One who aims to preserve from radical change; one who wishes to maintain an institution in its present state.

CON-SERVATIVE, *a.* Having power to preserve. *[keeper.]*

CON-SERVATOR, *n.* A preserver;

CON-SERVATORY, *n.* A place for preserving things; a large greenhouse for exotic plants.

CON-SERVATORY, *a.* Having the quality or power of preserving.

CON-SERVE, *a.* A sweetmeat; preserved fruit.

CON-SERVE, *v. t.* To preserve or candy fruit.

CON-SID'ER, *v. t.* or *t.* To think or deliberate on; to regard; to relieve; to deliberate or consult.

CON-SID'ER-ABLE, *a.* Worthy of regard; not trivial; of some distinction; important.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Importance; value.
CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* In a considerable degree. [prudent.]
CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* Thoughtful;
CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* With thought and prudence; with due consideration.
CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Thoughtfulness; prudence; calm deliberation.
CON-SID'ER-I-ATION, *n.* Serious thought; prudence; motive; recompense; some degree of importance or of respectability. [*ers.*]
CON-SID'ER-ER, *n.* One who considers;
CON-SID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Meditating on; pondering; *n.* act of deliberating; hesitation.
CON-SIGN, (*kon-sin'*) *v. t.* To send; to deliver into the possession of another; to appropriate.
CON-SIG-N-ATION, *n.* Act of consigning.
CON-SIGN-EE, (*kon-se-nee'*) *n.* One to whom a thing is intrusted.
CON-SIGN-ER, (*kon-sin'er*) *n.* One
CON-SIGN-OR (*kon-se-nor*) *n.* who commits to another in trust or for management.
CON-SIGN-MENT, *n.* Act of consigning; goods consigned.
CON-SIST, *v. i.* [*L. consisto.*] To be made up of; to stand or be.
CON-SIST-ENCE, *n.* A standing to
CON-SIST-EN-CY, *n.* together; degree of density; substance; congruity.
CON-SIST-ENT, *a.* Agreeing; conformed to; congruous; compatible.
CON-SIST-ENT-LY, *ad.* With agreement or suitability. [*consistently.*]
CON-SIST-ENT-IAL, *a.* Relating to a
CON-SIST-ENT-IAL, *n.* A spiritual
CON-SIST-ENT-IAL, *n.* court; an assembly. [*partner.*]
CON-SOCI-ATE, *n.* An accomplice; a
CON-SOCI-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To unite in a body.
CON-SOCI-ATION, (*-so-she-si-shun*) *n.* Alliance; meeting of the clergy and delegates of Congregational churches within a certain district. [*to a consecration.*]
CON-SOCI-ATION-AL, *a.* Pertaining
CON-SOCI-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being consoled.
CON-SOL-I-ATION, *n.* Alleviation of misery; refreshment of mind; that which comforts.
CON-SOL-I-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to yield consolation; assuaging grief.
CON-SOL-VE, *v. t.* To comfort; to cheer; to revive.
CON-SOLE, *n.* An ornament on the key of an arch; a bracket to support a cornice. [*solation.*]
CON-SOL-ER, *n.* One who gives con-
CON-SOL-I-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To make or become hard or firm; to unite into one.
CON-SOL-I-D-ATION, *n.* Act of making or becoming hard or firm; un-

ion of things; the annexing of one bill to another in legislation.
CON-SOL-I-D-ATIVE, *a.* Tending to consolidate; healing.
CON-SOLS, *n. pl.* In *England*, three per cent. annuities granted at different times, *consolidated* into one stock or fund.
CON-SO-NANCE, *n.* Agreement of sounds; accord; consistency.
CON-SO-NANT, *a.* Agreeable; consistent.
CON-SO-NANT, *n.* An articulation; a letter denoting the junction of the organs of speech. [*consistently.*]
CON-SO-NANT-LY, *ad.* Agreeably;
CON-SO-NOUS, *a.* Agreeing in sound.
CON-SORT, *n.* A husband or wife; a companion. *Queen Consort*, the wife of a king, is distinguished from a *Queen Regent*, who rules alone, and a *Queen Dowager*, the widow of a king. [*Join; to marry;*
CON-SORT, *v. i.* To associate; to
CON-SORT-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship; partnership. [*view; obvious.*]
CON-SPI-C-U-OS, *a.* Open to the
CON-SPI-C-U-OS-LY, *ad.* Plainly; openly.
CON-SPI-C-U-OS-NESS, *n.* Openness
CON-SPI-C-U-ITY, *n.* to view; clearness.
CON-SPIN-A-CY, *n.* A plot; combination for an evil purpose; plot; cabal. [*ing.*]
CON-SPIN-ANT, *a.* Plotting; conspiring.
CON-SPIN-ATION, *n.* A plotting; union for evil.
CON-SPIN-OR, *n.* A plotter of evil.
CON-SPIN-OR, *v. t.* To unite for an evil purpose; to unite or meet for any purpose.
CON-STABLE, (*kun'sta-bl*) *n.* [*Sp. condestable; Fr. connetable.*] An officer of the peace. The Lord High Constable of England is the seventh officer of the crown.
CON-STABLE-RY, (*kun'sta-bl-er-ry*) *n.* The body or jurisdiction of constables. [*constables.*]
CON-STAB-ULARY, *a.* Pertaining to
CON-STAB-ULAR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a constable.
CON-STAN-CY, *n.* Fixedness; firmness of mind; steadiness.
CON-STANT, *a.* Firm; fixed; faithful in affection. [*ly.*]
CON-STANT-LY, *ad.* Invariably; firm-
CON-STANT-LY, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars. [*confounds.*]
CON-STERN-ATION, *n.* A terror that
CON-STERN-ITY, *v. t. or i.* To crowd; to make captive.
CON-STIFF-EN, *n.* Act of stuffing; compositeness. [*composing.*]
CON-STIFF-EN-ED, *a.* Essential; real;
CON-STIFF-EN-ER, *n.* A person who appoints; a term applied to those who elect a person to office as their representative.
CON-STIFF-EN-ING, *n.* The act of constituting, or more frequently the body of constituents.

CON-STI-TUTE, *v. t.* To make; to appoint; to depute.
CON-STI-TUTION, *n.* Frame of body, mind, or government; a particular ordinance.
CON-STI-TUTION-AL, *a.* According to the constitution; inherent in the constitution.
CON-STI-TUTION-AL-I-TY, *n.* Agreeableness to the constitution.
CON-STI-TUTION-AL-IST, *n.* An ad-
CON-STI-TUTION-IST, *n.* herent to the constitution.
CON-STI-TUTION-AL-LY, *ad.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.
CON-STI-TUTE, *a.* That constitutes or establishes.
CON-STRAIN, *v. t.* To compel; to force; to confine.
CON-STRAIN-ABLE, *a.* That may be constrained; liable to constraint.
CON-STRAIN-ED-LY, *ad.* By constraint. [*applied.*]
CON-STRAINT, *n.* Compulsion; force
CON-STRAINT-IVE, *a.* Having power to compel. [*to bind.*]
CON-STRIC-T, *v. t.* To draw together;
CON-STRIC-TION, *n.* Contraction; compression.
CON-STRIC-TION, *n.* That which draws together or contracts.
CON-STRINE, *v. t.* To contract; to compress.
CON-STRINE-NT, *a.* Binding; contracting.
CON-STRUCT, *v. t.* To build; to form, or erect. [*structa.*]
CON-STRUCT-ER, *n.* One who con-
CON-STRUCT-ION, *n.* The act of building; an edifice; the form of building. In *grammar*, syntax, or the arrangement of words in a sentence; interpretation.
CON-STRUCT-ION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to construction.
CON-STRUCT-ION-IST, *n.* One who puts a construction on law or public documents.
CON-STRUCTIVE, *a.* Proceeding from construction. [*struction.*]
CON-STRUCTIVE-LY, *ad.* By con-
CON-STRUE, *v. t.* To translate or interpret. [*a violation.*]
CON-STRU-CTION, *n.* A violation;
CON-SUB-STANTIAL, *a.* Of the same substance.
CON-SUB-STANTIALITY, *v. t.* To unite in one common substance or nature.
CON-SUB-STANTIALITY, *n.* Union of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.
CON-SUB-TUDE, (*kon-swe-tude*) *n.* Custom.
CON-SUB-TUDINAL, *a.* Customary; usual.
CON-SUL, *n.* A chief officer in ancient Rome; a commercial agent.
CON-SUL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul. [*of a consul.*]
CON-SUL-ATE, *n.* Office or residence
CON-SUL-SHIP, *n.* Office of a consul.

CON-SULT, *v. t. or t.* To ask advice of; to debate; to take counsel together.

CON-SULT-ATION, *n.* Act of consulting.
CON-SUM-A-BLE, *a.* That may be consumed.

CON-SUME, *v. t.* [*L. consume.*] To waste; to spend; to destroy.

CON-SUMER, *n.* One who consumes or destroys.

CON-SUM-MATE, or **CON-SUM-MATE**, *v. t.* To complete; to perfect; to finish by completing what was intended.

CON-SUM-MATE, *a.* Complete; ac-
CON-SUM-MATE-LY, *ad.* Completed.

CON-SUM-MITION, *n.* Completion; end.

CON-SUMPTION, *n.* A wasting disease; a wasting or gradual decay of the body.

CON-SUMPTIVE, *a.* Destructive; inclined to consumption; pertaining to consumption.

CON-SUMPTIVE-NESS, *n.* Tendency to consumption.

CON-TAS-W-LITE, *v. t.* To floor with.

CON-TACT, *n.* Touch; close union.

CON-TACTION, *n.* Secreted matter of a diseased body, that may communicate the disease.

CON-TACTION-IST, *n.* A believer in contagion.

CON-TAGIOUS, *a.* Having the quality of infecting; poisonous; containing contagion.

CON-TAGIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of

CON-TAIN, *v. t.* [*L. continere.*] To hold; to comprise; to restrain; to include; to embrace.

CON-TAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be contained.

CON-TAM-I-NATE, *v. t.* To defile; to

CON-TAM-I-NATION, *n.* Defilement; pollution.

CON-TAM-I-NATIVE, *a.* That con-

CON-TENT, (*kon-tem'*) *v. t.* To consider despicable; to despise; to hate; to neglect.

CON-TENT-LESS, *a.* One that despises.

CON-TENT-MIX, *v. t.* To moderate by mixture.

CON-TENT-MIX-TURE, *n.* Moderate

CON-TENT-MIX-TURE, *v. t.* To moderate.

CON-TENT-MIX-TION, *n.* The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture.

CON-TENT-MIX-TURE, or **CON-TENT-PLATE**, *v. t.* To muse; to meditate; to study; to consider in reference to a future act.

CON-TENT-MIX-TION, *n.* Meditation;

CON-TENT-PLA-TIVE, *a.* Studious; thoughtful.

CON-TENT-PLA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Thought-

CON-TENT-PLA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Dispo-

CON-TENT-PLA-TION, *n.* One employed in meditation.

CON-TENT-RO-RARY, *n.* One who

lives at the same time with another. *See* **CONTEMPORARY**, the preferable word.

CON-TENT-RO-RARY, *a.* Living

CON-TENT-RO-RARY-NESS, *n.* At the same time.

CON-TENT-RO-RARY-NESS, *ad.* At the same time with another event.

CON-TENT, (*kon-tem'*) *n.* Act of despising; hatred of what is mean or deemed vile.

CON-TENT-I-BLE, *a.* Deserving contempt; mean; that deserves scorn.

CON-TENT-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being despicable; meanness; villainess.

CON-TENT-I-BLY, *ad.* Meantly; piti-

CON-TENT-I-OUS, *a.* Scornful; haughty.

CON-TENT-I-OUS-LY, *ad.* With

CON-TENT-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Scornful-

CON-TEND, *v. t.* To strive; to con-

CON-TEND, *v. t.* To dispute; to reprove sharply; to vie with.

CON-TEND-ER, *n.* One who contends, or disputes; a champion.

CON-TEND-MENT, *n.* Land, or free-

CON-TENT, *a.* Satisfied; quiet; willing; *n.* satisfaction of mind.

CON-TENT, *v. t.* To satisfy; to gratify or please.

CON-TENT-ED-LY, *ad.* In a contented

CON-TENT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of reat-

CON-TENTION, *n.* [*L. contentio.*] Strife; quarrel; debate.

CON-TENTIOUS, *a.* Disposed to con-

CON-TENTIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a quarrel-

CON-TENTIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to strife.

CON-TENTLESS, *a.* Uneasy; dissatis-

CON-TENTMENT, *n.* Satisfaction; gratification.

CON-TENTS, or **CON-TENTS**, *n. pl.* That which is contained; heads of a book; index.

CON-TENT-I-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of the same bounds. [*same bounds.*]

CON-TENT-I-ATE, *a.* Having the

CON-TENT-I-OUS, *a.* Bordering; touching.

CON-TENT, *n.* A dispute; debate;

CON-TENT, *v. t. or t.* To dispute; to strive; to vie with; to controvert; to debate.

CON-TENT-BLE, *a.* That may be

CON-TENT-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being contested.

CON-TENT-I-TION, *n.* Act of con-

CON-TENT, *n.* Series or order of dis-

CON-TENT-UAL, *a.* Pertaining to

CON-TENT-UAL, or to the human

CON-TENT-UAL, (*kon-ten'tyur*), *n.* An

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* A frame of

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Close position;

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Adjoining; touch-

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Joining at the surface or border.

CON-TENT-UAL, *ad.* In close junc-

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Contact;

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Contact; close junction of surfaces or borders.

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Forbearance of

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* sensual indul-

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Not indulging in

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* A great extent of

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Pertaining to a

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Chastely; tem-

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Accident; casual

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* Happening by

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* chance; acci-

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* chance; proportion;

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* chance; proportion;

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* chance; proportion;

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CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* chance; proportion;

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* chance; proportion;

CON-TENT-UAL, *n.* chance; proportion;

CON-TRACT-IBLE, *a.* Capable of contracting.
CON-TRACT-IL-ITY, *n.* The quality of contracting or shrinking.
CON-TRACTION, *n.* A shrinking; a shortening; abbreviation.
CONTRACTOR, *n.* One who contracts; one who covenants to perform any service at a certain price.
CONTRA-DANCE, *n.* A dance with partners opposite.
CONTRA-DICT, *v. t.* To deny; to gainsay; to oppose.
CONTRA-DICT-ER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies.
CONTRA-DICTION, *n.* A denying; denial or gainsaying; inconsistency with itself. [contradict.]
CONTRA-DICTION-AL, *a.* Inclined to contradict. [contradict.]
CONTRA-DICTION-AL-ITY, *ad.* By way of denying. [inconsistent.]
CONTRA-DICT-ORY, *a.* Contrary; opposed by opposite qualities.
CONTRA-DISTINCTION, *n.* Distinction by opposites.
CONTRA-DISTINGUISH, *v. t.* To distinguish by opposites.
CONTRALTO, *n.* The counter-tenor.
CONTRA-SIZE, (*-ris*), *n. pl.* In logic, propositions which destroy each other. [consistency.]
CONTRA-STANT, *n.* Opposition; inconsistency. [inconsistent.]
CONTRA-STANT-LY, *ad.* In an opposite manner. [pugnant.]
CONTRA-VERS-ABLE, *a.* Contrary; contradictory. [opposite.]
CONTRA-VERS-AL, *ad.* On the contrary.
CONTRA-VERS-AL-ITY, *n.* A thing that is contrary, or of opposite qualities.
CONTRA-VERS-AL-ITY, *n.* Opposing; disagreeing.
CONTRAST, *n.* Opposition in things of a like kind; exhibition of differences.
CONTRAST, *v. t.* [Fr. *contraster*.] To set in opposition two or more figures of a like kind; *v. t.* to place in opposition.
CONTRAST-LITION, *n.* In *fortification*, a parapet raised by besiegers. [obstruct.]
CONTRA-VENE, *v. t.* To oppose; to violate.
CONTRA-VENTION, *n.* Opposition; violation.
CONTRA-VERSION, *n.* A turning to the opposite side.
+CONTRA-VENIENT, (*kon-tri-ang'*) *n.* [Fr.] An unexpected accident.
CONTRIBUT-ABLE, *a.* That can be contributed.
CONTRIBUT-ARY, *a.* Contributing aid to the same chief or principal.
CONTRIBUT-OR, (*kon-trib'yute*), *v. t.* [L. *contribuere*.] To give for a common purpose; to pay a share; *v. t.* to give a part; to have a share in any act or effect.
CONTRIBUTION, *n.* Act of contrib-

uting; sum given; a collection; a levy. [mota.]
CONTRIBUTIVE, *a.* Tending to contribute.
CONTRIBUTOR, *n.* One who contributes. [promoting.]
CONTRIBUT-ORY, *a.* Advancing.
CONTRITE, *a.* Truly penitent; broken-hearted for sin; humble; sorrowful. [manner.]
CONTRITE-LY, *ad.* In a penitent manner.
CONTRITE-NESS, *n.* Penitence for sin; contrition; sincere sorrow for sin. [sorrow for sin.]
CONTRITION, (*-trish'un*), *n.* Sincere sorrow for sin. [sorrow for sin.]
CONTRIV-ABLE, *a.* That may be contrived. [plot.]
CONTRIVANCE, *n.* Scheme; plan.
CONTRIVE, *v. t.* To invent; to project; to devise; *v. t.* to form or devise; to plot. [invention.]
CONTRIVEMENT, *n.* Contrivance; scheme.
CONTRIVER, *n.* An inventor; a schemer.
CONTRÖL, *n.* Governing power; authority; check; that which restrains. [ern.] to check.
CONTRÖL, *v. t.* To restrain; to govern.
CONTRÖL-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being governed; subject to restraint or command.
CONTRÖLER, *n.* One who controls; or has authority to restrain; an officer who checks other officers by a counter register of accounts.
CONTRÖLER-SHIP, *n.* Office of controller.
CONTRÖLMENT, *n.* The power or act of controlling; opposition; resistance. [disputes.]
CONTRÖVERSIAL, *a.* Relating to controversy.
CONTRÖVERSIAL-IST, *n.* One fond of disputes. [disputes.]
CONTRÖVERSIAL-LY, *ad.* In a controversial manner.
CONTRÖVERS-AL, *a.* Disputable; contentious.
CONTRÖVERT, *v. t.* To dispute; to oppose; to deny; to agitate contrary opinions. [be disputed.]
CONTRÖVERT-IBLE, *a.* That may be disputed.
CONTRÖVERT-IST, *n.* A disputant; an opposer.
CONTRÖVERS-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to fellowship in a mess or lodging; denoting a kind of concubinage.
CONTRÖ-MICIOUS, *a.* Obstinate; perverse. [obstinacy.]
CONTRÖ-MICIOUS-LY, *ad.* With obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.
CONTRÖ-MACY, *n.* [L. *contumacia*.] Unyielding resistance to rightful authority; obstinacy. [abusive.]
CONTRÖ-MEL-IOUS, *a.* Reproachful; abusively; with pride and contempt. [reproachfulness.]
CONTRÖ-MEL-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Reproachful language.
CONTRÖ-SER, *v. t.* To beat; to bruise.
CONTRÖ-SION, (*-tä'shun*), *n.* A bruise in the flesh.

CONTRÖ-SION, *n.* A low jest or conceit.
CONTRÖ-SION-ER, (*-jests'*) *v. t.* To recover health. [health.]
CONTRÖ-SION-ER, *n.* Return of health.
CONTRÖ-SION-ER, *a.* Recovering health. [convalescent.]
CONTRÖ-SION-ER, *a.* That may be recovered. [convalescent.]
CONTRÖ-SION-ER, *v. t.* To call together; to meet.
CONTRÖ-SION-ER, (*kon-vén-yance*), *n.* Fitness; accommodation; that which gives ease.
CONTRÖ-SION-ER, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; handy. [commodiously.]
CONTRÖ-SION-ER-AL, *ad.* Suitably; properly.
CONTRÖ-SION-ER-AL, *n.* A religious house; a nunnery. [judge.]
CONTRÖ-SION-ER, *v. t.* To call before a meeting; an assembly; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church.
CONTRÖ-SION-ER, *n.* An assembly; temporary treaty; agreement between parties.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL, *a.* Agreed on by contract.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *n.* A conventional mode of living and acting.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ISM, *n.* That which is received by tacit agreement. [by contract.]
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *a.* Agreed on by contract.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *a.* Belonging to a convent; a monk; a nun.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *v. t.* To incline toward one point. [point.]
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *n.* A tending to one point.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *a.* Free to converse; sociable.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *n.* Freedom in conversation; sociability.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *a.* Familiar with.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *ad.* With familiarity.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *n.* Familiar discourse; behavior; association.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; done in mutual discourse.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *n.* One who excels in conversation.
+CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, (*kon-ver-si-ze-shun*), *n.* [It.] A meeting for conversation.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *v. t.* To discourse; to talk; to cohabit.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *n.* Conversation; familiar discourse; a contrary; directly opposite. [order.]
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *ad.* By change of heart.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *n.* One who has changed his opinions or religion.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *v. t.* To change from one thing or sect to another.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *n.* One who converts.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *v. t.* To beat; to bruise.
CONTRÖ-SION-AL-ITY, *n.* A bruise in the flesh.

CON-VERT'-BLE, *a.* That may be changed, one for the other.
CON-VERT'-BLE, *ad.* Reciprocally; by exchange.
CON-VEX, *a.* Rising to a roundish form on the outside.
CON-VEX-ED, (*kon'vext*), *a.* Protruberant in a spherical form.
CON-VEX'-ITY, } *a.* Spherical
CON-VEX-NESS, } globular form on the outside.
CON-VEX'-O-CON-CAVE, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other.
CON-VEX'-O-CON-VEX, *a.* Convex on both sides.
CON-VET' (*kon-vē*), *v. t.* [*L. con-veho*] To carry; to bear; to transfer. [*conveyed*.]
CON-VET'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be **CON-VET'-ANCE**, (*-vē'ans*), *n.* Act or means of conveying; transmission; assignment.
CON-VET'-AN-CER, *n.* One who draws deeds, conveyances of property, &c.
CON-VET'-AN-CING, (*vē'an-sing*), *n.* The act or business of transferring property.
CON-VY'-ER, *n.* One who conveys or carries. [*of a crime*.]
CON-VICT, *n.* A person found guilty.
CON-VICT', *v. t.* To prove to be guilty.
CON-VICT'-ION, *n.* A proving guilty; sense of guilt; satisfaction; strong belief. [*vict*.]
CON-VICT'-IVE, *a.* Adapted to **CON-VINC'**, *v. t.* To persuade of the truth or fact. [*proof*.]
CON-VINC'-EMENT, *n.* Satisfaction by **CON-VIN'-CEE**, *n.* He or that which convinces. [*convinced*.]
CON-VIN'-CI-BLE, *a.* That may be **CON-VIN'-CING-LY**, *ad.* In a manner to persuade. [*jovial*; *gay*.]
CON-VIV'-AL, *a.* Festive; social;
CON-VIV'-AL-ITY, *n.* Mirth excited by feasting.
CON-VO-CATE, *v. t.* To call together; to summon; to assemble by summons.
CON-VO-CATION, *n.* An ecclesiastical assembly; the act of calling.
CON-VÖKE', *v. t.* To call or summon; to meet.
CON-VOL-UTE, } *a.* Rolled together,
CON-VOL-UTED, } or one part on another. [*gather*.]
CON-VOL-UTION, *n.* A rolling to
CON-VOLVE', *v. t.* To roll or wind together.
CON-VOR', *v. t.* [*Fr. convoier*.] To accompany for defense.
CON-VÖY, *n.* Attendance of force for protection.
CON-VULS', *v. t.* To draw or contract with shaking; to affect by violent action. [*commotion*.]
CON-VUL'-SION, *n.* Violent spasm;
CON-VUL'-SIVE, *a.* Attending spasms; spasmodic.
CON-VY, or **CON-WY**, *n.* A rabbit; a small quadruped.

COO, *v. t.* To make a noise as a dove. [*Coo*.]
COO'-ED, (*kood*), *pret.* and *pp.* of
COOK, *n.* One who dresses victuals for the table. [*table*.]
COOK, *v. t.* To dress victuals for the
COOK'-ER, *n.* The act or art of dressing victuals. [*sweet*.]
COOK'-Y, *n.* A small cake moderately
COOL, *a.* A moderate state of cold.
COOL, *a.* Moderately cold; indifferent. [*moderately cold*.]
COOL, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow
COOL'-ER, *n.* That which cools; any substance that abates heat; a vessel for cooling. [*from passion*.]
COOL'-HEAD-ED, (*-hed'ed*), *a.* Free
COOL'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat cool.
COOL'-LY, *ad.* Without heat or passion.
COOL'-NESS, *n.* Moderately cold; indifference; want of affection; want of passion or ardor. [*porter*.]
COOL'-Y, *n.* An East India carrier or
COOM, *n.* Grease of wheels; soot.
COOMZ, (*koom*), *n.* A corn measure of four bushels.
COOR, *n.* A cage for fowls and birds.
COOR, *v. t.* To cage; to shut up; to confine. [*other casks*.]
COOPER, *n.* A maker of barrels and
COOPER'-AGE, *n.* Price for cooper's work.
CO-OPER'-ANT, *a.* Working together.
CO-OPER'-ATE, *v. t.* To work or operate with others; to act together. [*operation*.]
CO-OPER'-ATION, *n.* Joint labor or
CO-OPER'-ATIVE, *a.* Tending to the same end.
CO-OPER'-ATOR, *n.* One who jointly labors with another for the same end. [*sumption*.]
CO-OP'-TATION, *n.* Adoption; as-
CO-OP'-DI-MANCE, *n.* A joint ordinance. [*rank*.]
CO-OP'-DI-WATE, *a.* Holding the same
CO-OP'-DI-WATE-LY, *ad.* With equal rank.
CO-OR-DI'-NATION, *n.* The state of holding the same or equal rank.
CO-RAL, } *n.* A liquid resinous
CO-RAL'-VA, } juice obtained from a tree in South America.
CORAL, *n.* The concrete juice of a tree growing in Mexico, not strictly a gum nor a resin, used in varnishing.
CO-RAL'-CH-NA-RY, } *n.* Partnership
CO-RAL'-CH-RY, } in inheritance;
CO-RAL'-CH-RY, } joint right of succession; joint
CO-RAL'-CH-RY, } heirship. [*business*.]
CO-RAL'-CH-RY, } *n.* A joint partner in
CO-RAL'-CH-RY, } *n.* Joint concern in business. [*cover*.]
CORP, *n.* A priest's cloak; a hood; a
CORP, [*D. kop*.] The arch of the sky.
CORP, *v. t.* or *i.* To contend; to strive; to oppose.
CORP'-STONE, *n.* Head or top stone.
CO-RAL'-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to Copernican.

CO-RUS', *n.* [*Gr.*] Deafness or dullness of any sense.
COR'-ID, (*kop'id*), *pp.* Transcribed; imitated. [*copies*.]
COR'-ER, *n.* One who transcribes or
COR'-ING, *n.* The upper part of a wall. [*large*.]
COR'-OUS, *a.* Plentiful; abundant;
COR'-OUS-LY, *ad.* Plentifully; abundantly. [*supply*.]
COR'-OUS-NESS, *n.* Plenty; full
COR'-ED, (*kopt*), *a.* Rising to a top or head.
COR'-ER, [*D. koper*.] A metal of a reddish color; a large copper boiler.
COR'-ER, *v. t.* To cover with sheets of copper. [*green vitriol*.]
COR'-ER-AS, *n.* Sulphate of iron;
COR'-ER-PLATE, *n.* A plate of copper engraved, or its impression.
COR'-ER-SMITH, *n.* One who works in copper. [*copper*.]
COR'-ER-Y, *a.* Tasting of, or like
COR'-ICE, } *n.* A wood of small
COR-ES, } growth. [*a point*.]
COR'-ELD, (*kop'ld*), *a.* Rising to
COR'-EL, [*L.*] In *logic*, the word which unites the subject and the predicate.
COR'-EL-TE, *v. t.* To unite in embrace or pairs. [*in pairs*.]
COR'-EL-ITION, *n.* Act of embracing
COR'-EL-ITIVE, *a.* That unites; *n.* a copulative conjunction.
COR'-Y, *n.* A manuscript; imitation; pattern; an original work; the autograph.
COR'-Y, *v. t.* or *i.* To transcribe; to imitate; to paint or draw according to an original; to attempt to resemble. [*to write in*.]
COR'-Y-BOOK, *n.* A book of copies, or
COR'-Y-HOLD, *n.* A tenure in England by copy of record. [*or copies*.]
COR'-Y-IST, *n.* One who transcribes
COR'-Y-NIGHT, *n.* The sole right of an author or his assignee to print and publish a book.
COR'-Y-ROUNT-ED, (*-rit'ed*), *a.* Secured by copy-right, or law.
CO-QUETTE', (*ko-ke't*), *n.* A jilting girl; a vain, deceitful and trifling woman.
CO-QUET', (*ko-ke't*), *v. t.* To encourage a lover and then reject him; *v. i.* to trifle in love.
CO-QUET'-RY, (*ko-ke't-ry*), *n.* Attempt to attract admiration; a trifling in love. [*ry*.]
CO-QUET'-RISM, *a.* Practicing coquet
COR'-AL, *n.* A genus of animals and their shells, growing in the sea; a child's ornament.
COR'-AL-EL, *n.* A boat used in water by fishermen. [*like coral*.]
COR'-AL-LINE, *a.* Consisting of coral;
COR'-AL-LOID, } *a.* Having the
COR'-AL-LOID-AL, } form of, or branching like coral.
COR'-AL-TREE, *n.* A genus of flowing shrubs. [*judge*.]
+COR'-AM JÜ'DI-CI, [*L.*] Before the

+**CORAM HOM** *kor'bi-hom*, [L.] Before one who is not judge, or who has not jurisdiction.

CORBA, *n.* A basket used in coaleries.

CORBAW, *n.* A gift; an alms-basket.

CORBEL, (*kor'bel*), *n.* In fortification, a little basket.

CORBEL, *n.* In architecture, the representation of a basket; the vase of a Corinthian column; a niche in a wall.

CORD, *n.* A line or small rope; a measure of wood containing 198 cubic feet.

CORD, *v. t.* To tie with a cord; to pile wood for measure.

CORDAGE, *n.* The ropes of a ship.

CORDATE, *a.* Having the form of a heart.

CORDELIEN, (*-leer'*) *n.* A Franciscan friar.

COR'DIAL, *n.* An exhilarating liquor.

COR'DIAL, *a.* Hearty; reviving; sincere. [affection.]

COR'DIAL-ITY, *n.* Sincerity; warm affection. [of poets.]

COR'DON, *n.* A row of stone; a line

COR'DO-VAN, *n.* Spanish leather.

COR'DU-ROU, *n.* Thick cotton stuff, ribbed. [leather.]

COR'DWIN, *n.* A kind of Spanish

COR'DWINER, *n.* A shoemaker.

COR, *n.* The heart or inner part.

COR-RENT, *n.* A joint regent or ruler. [relation.]

COR-RE-LI-TION, *n.* Corresponding

COR-RE-LI-TION, *n.* Consisting of or like leather.

COR-RENT-I-AN, *a.* Relating to Corinth, or to the most delicate order of architecture.

CORK, *n.* A tree, or its bark; a stopper of cork. [size.]

CORKING-PIN, *n.* A pin of a large

CORK-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks. [cork.]

CORKY, *a.* Like cork; consisting of

COR-MO-RANT, *n.* A genus of sea-birds; the water-raven, of the pelican kind; a glutton.

CORN, *n.* Grain; maize; a hard tumor. [to granulate.]

CORN, *v. t.* To sprinkle with salt;

CORN-CHANDLER, *n.* A dealer in corn.

CORN-EA, *n.* [L.] The horny, transparent membrane of the forepart of the eye.

CORNED, (*kornd*), *pp.* or *a.* Sprinkled with salt; cured by salt;

CORNEAL, (*Low*), [cherry.]

CORNEAL, *n.* A tree; the cornelian

CORNEOUS, *a.* Horny; like horn; hard. [place.]

CORNER, *n.* An angle; a secret

CORNER-STONE, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls and unites them. [an officer.]

CORNET, *n.* A musical instrument;

CORNET-CY, *n.* The office of a cornet.

CORNIC, *n.* The upper member of

a column; a little projection in joinery or masonry. [ing horns.]

CORNICULATE, *a.* Horned; having

CORNIFORM, *a.* Producing horns.

CORNIFORM, *a.* Shaped like a horn.

CORN-STALK, (*-stauk*), *n.* A stalk or stem of maize.

CORN-UPPER, *n.* The horn of plenty. [horn.]

CORNT, *a.* Strong; stiff; hard; like

COROL, { *n.* The inner covering

COROLLA, { of a flower, consisting of petals. [corol.]

COROL-LI-CROUS, *a.* Consisting of a

COROL-LI-RA, *n.* An inference from a preceding proposition; a surplus.

COROL-LET, *n.* The flower in an aggregate flower.

CORONA, *n.* [L.] In architecture, a flat member of the cornice crowning the entablature; in botany, the margin of a radiated compound flower; in optics, a halo around the sun or moon.

CORONA, *n.* A crown; chaplet; garland; *a.* pertaining to the top of the head. [crown.]

CORONA-RY, *a.* Of, or placed as a

CORONATION, *n.* Act of crowning, as a king.

CORONER, *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of an untimely death. [by a nobleman.]

CORONET, *n.* A little crown worn

CORONET-ED, *a.* Wearing a coronet. [officer.]

CORONAL, *n.* An inferior military

CORONAL, { *n.* [L.] A linen

CORONAL, { cloth to cover the elements of the sacrament.

CORONAL, { *a.* Pertaining to the

CORONAL, { body; having a body. [embodied.]

CORONAL-ITY, *n.* State of being

CORONAL-LY, *ad.* Bodily; in a body. [munty.]

CORONATE, *a.* United in a com-

CORONATION, *n.* A body corporate or politic. [corporation.]

CORONATOR, *n.* The member of a

CORON-ITY, *n.* Bodily substance; materiality; the state of having a body.

+**CORPUS DIPLOMATIQUE**, (*körp diplo-ma-teek'*), [Fr.] The body of ambassadors or public ministers.

CORP, (*körp*), *n.* [Fr.] A body of troops. [man being.]

CORPSE, *n.* The dead body of a hu-

CORPUS-LENCE, { *n.* Fleshiness;

CORPUS-LEN-CY, { excessive fatness; grossness. [fat.]

CORPUS-LENT, *a.* Very fleshy; gross;

CORPUS-CLAS, (*korpusl*), *n.* An atom; a fine particle.

CORPUS-CULAN, *a.* Pertaining to corpses.

+**CORPUS JURIS CANONICI**, [L.] The body or code of canon law.

+**CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS**, [L.] The body of civil law.

COR-RECT, *v. t.* To chastise; to amend; to punish.

COR-RECT, *a.* Exact; accurate; right.

COR-RECTION, *n.* [L. correction.] The act of correcting; retrenchment of faults; that which is substituted in the place of what is erroneous; that which is intended to rectify, or to cure faults. [correction.]

COR-RECTIONAL, *a.* Intended for

COR-RECTOR, *a.* Tending to correct or amend; *n.* that which corrects or which has the quality of obviating what is wrong.

COR-RECTOR, *ad.* Exactly; accurately; justly. [curacy.]

COR-RECTOR, *n.* Exactness; accuracy.

COR-RECTOR, *n.* He or that which corrects. [magistrate.]

+**COR-RECTOR**, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish

COR-RECTOR, *v. t.* To have reciprocal relation. [don.]

COR-RE-LI-TION, *n.* Reciprocal relation.

COR-RE-LI-TIVE, *a.* Having mutual relation; *n.* one opposed in a certain relation.

COR-RE-LI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being correlative.

COR-RESPOND, *v. t.* To suit; to agree; to write to.

COR-RESPONDENCE, *n.* Agreement; intercourse. [answerable.]

COR-RESPONDENT, *a.* Suited;

COR-RESPONDENT, *n.* One who corresponds or who has intercourse by letters. [house.]

CORRIDOR, *n.* A gallery round a

+**CORRIDOR**, *n.* [L.] Things to be corrected. [amended.]

CORRIDOR, *a.* That may be

CORRIDOR, *n.* A rival. See CORIVAL.

CORROBORANT, *a.* Strengthening; confirming.

CORROBORATE, *v. t.* To strengthen; to confirm or give additional strength to.

CORROBORATION, *n.* Act of confirming. [strengthen.]

CORROBORATIVE, *a.* Tending to

CORRODE, *v. t.* To eat away by degrees.

CORRODENT, *a.* Having the power of corroding; *n.* any substance that corrodes. [roded.]

CORRODIBLE, *a.* That may be cor-

CORROSION, (*-röshun*), *n.* Act of eating away. [impairing.]

CORROSIVE, *a.* Eating gradually;

CORROSIVE-LY, *ad.* By corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, *n.* Quality of corroding. [contract.]

CORRODITE, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to

CORRODITION, *n.* Contraction into wrinkles.

CORRODENT-MUSCLE, (*-muscl*), *n.* A muscle which contracts the skin above the eyes. [decay; to bribe.]

CORRUPT, *v. t.* or *t.* To spoil; to

CORRUPT, *a.* Decayed; debauched; wicked; not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes.

CORRUPTER, *n.* One who corrupts; one who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity.

COS-NUTT-I-SIL-I-TY, } *n.* Capacity
COS-NUTT-I-SIL-E-NESS, } of being
 corrupted. [corrupted].
COS-NUTT-I-SIL-E, *a.* Capable of being
COS-NUTT-I-ON, *n.* Decay; depravity
 of morals. [rupt or taint].
COS-NUTT-I-VE, *a.* Tending to cor-
COS-NUTT-I-V, *ad.* With depravity;
 wickedly. [ciplea].
COS-NUTT-I-NESS, *n.* Depravity of prin-
COS-NISS, *n.* A pirate; a robber on
 the ocean. [man being].
COSSE, *n.* The dead body of a hu-
COSSE-LET, *n.* Armor for the breast.
COSSET, *n.* A bodice or jump for
 ladies. [train of attendants].
+COS-TION, (*ko'tiōne*), *n.* [Fr.] A
COS-TES, (*ko'tēs*), *n.* pl. [Sp.] The
 states of the kingdom of Spain,
 answering in some measure to the
 Parliament of Great Britain.
+COS-TRE, *n.* [L.] Bark, as of a tree.
COS-TI-CAL, *a.* Barky; belonging to
 bark.
COS-TI-GATE, } *a.* Having or re-
COS-TI-GED, } sembling the
 bark of a tree.
COS-TI-GES, *a.* Full of bark; barky.
COS-US-CANT, *a.* Flashing; shining.
COS-US-CITE, *v. i.* To flash; to
 lighten. [light].
COS-US-CI-TION, *n.* The flashing of
COS-VETTE, *n.* A sloop of war rank-
 ing next below a frigate; an ad-
 vice boat.
COSYMB, } *n.* [L.] A corymb, or
COSYMBUS, } cluster of flowers.
+COS-Y-PHUS, *n.* [Gr.] The chief
 of a choir, or company. [chatty].
COSYET, *a.* Snug; comfortable;
COSY-ET, *ad.* Snugly; comfortably.
COS-MET-I-C, *a.* Promoting beauty;
n. a wash to improve beauty.
COS-MIC-AL, *a.* Rising and setting
 with the sun.
COS-MO-G-NIST, *n.* One who treats
 of the origin or formation of the
 universe.
COS-MO-G-NY, *n.* Science of the
 formation of the world.
COS-MO-G-RAPHER, *n.* A describer of
 the world.
COS-MO-G-RAPHE, } *a.* Relating
COS-MO-G-RAPHE-AL, } to the de-
 scription of the world. [the world].
COS-MO-G-RAPHE, *n.* Description of
COS-MO-G-RIST, } *n.* One who de-
COS-MO-G-RIST, } scribes the
 world. [world].
COS-MO-G-ET, *n.* The science of the
COS-MO-G-ETAN, } *n.* A person
COS-MO-G-LITE, } who has no
 fixed residence. [cosmorama].
COS-MO-G-MA, *n.* A picturesque ex-
 hibition of drawings viewed
 through a convex lens.
COSSET, *n.* A lamb brought up by
 hand. [pense; loss].
COST, *n.* Price paid; charge; ex-
COST, *v. t.* To require to be given or
 expended.
COSTAL, *a.* Pertaining to the ribs.

COS-TIVE, *a.* Bound in body; con-
 stipated. [constipation].
COS-TIVE-NESS, *n.* A costive state;
COS-TI-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness.
COSTLY, *a.* Expensive; of great
 price; dear. [dread].
COS-TUME, *n.* Established mode of
COT, } *n.* A small bed; a bed
COTT, } frame suspended; cover
 for a finger.
COTE, *n.* A pen; a fold.
COT-TEM-PO-RI-TY, } *a.* Being at
COT-TEM-PO-RI-TY, } the same
 time.
COT-TEM-PO-RI-TY, *n.* One who lives
 at the same time with another.
COT-TE-RIE, (*ko-te-ree*), *n.* A fash-
 ionable party.
COT-TIL-ON, (*ko-ti'yun*), } *n.* A
COT-TIL-ION, } briak
 dance of eight persons.
COT-TAGE, *n.* A hut; a mean habi-
 tation. [tag].
COT-TAGE, *n.* One living in a cot-
COT-TAGE, *n.* A cottager.
COTTON, (*ko'tn*), *n.* A plant and
 its downy substance; *a.* made of
 cotton.
COTTON-GIN, *n.* A machine to sepa-
 rate the seeds from the cotton.
COTTON-SEED, *n.* The perishable
 lobe of the seeds of plants.
COTTON-SEED-OWS, *a.* Having a
 seed lobe.
COUCH, *v. i.* To lie or squat down;
v. t. to lay close; to hide; to ex-
 press; to remove a cataract in
 the eye.
COUCH, *n.* A seat for ease; a bed;
 a layer. [down].
COUCH-ANT, *a.* Squatting; lying
COUCH, (*kauf*), *n.* Effort of the lungs
 to throw off offending matter.
COUCH, (*kauf*), *v. i.* To try to throw
 off phlegm. [power].
COULD, (*kood*), *pres.* of CAN. Had
COULTE, *pres.* See COLTER.
COUNCIL, *n.* An assembly for con-
 sultation. [an advocate].
COUNSEL, *n.* Advice; prudence;
COUNSEL, *v. t.* To advise; to ex-
 hort; to warn.
COUNSEL-OR, *n.* One who gives
 advice; a member of a council.
COUNSEL-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of
 a counselor.
COUNT, *v. t.* To reckon; to tell; to
 number; to esteem; *v. i.* to swell
 the number or count.
COUNT, *n.* A tale; part of a decla-
 ration; a title.
COUNT-NANCE, *n.* The face; air;
 look; appearance; support; aid;
 patronage.
COUNT-NANCE, *v. t.* To support;
 to favor; to encourage; to vindi-
 cate by any means.
COUNT-NANCE-ER, *n.* One who
 countenances, favors, or supports.
COUNT-ER, *n.* That which keeps a
 reckoning; one who reckons; a
 shop-table. [tion].
COUNT-ER, *ad.* Contrary; in opposi-

COUN-TER-ACT, *v. t.* To act in op-
 position; to hinder; to withstand;
 to frustrate. [tion]; hinderance.
COUN-TER-ACTION, *n.* Opposite ac-
COUN-TER-ACTIVE, *a.* Tending to
 oppose; *n.* one who or that which
 counteracts. [weight].
COUN-TER-BALANCE, *n.* Opposite
COUN-TER-BALANCE, *v. t.* To bal-
 ance by weight in the opposite
 scale.
COUN-TER-CHIEF, *n.* That which
 opposes a charm. [bake]; reproof.
COUN-TER-CHECK, *n.* A stop; re-
COUN-TER-COUNTER, *a.* Running
 in an opposite direction.
COUN-TER-EVIDENCE, *n.* Opposite
 evidence. [deceitful].
COUN-TER-FEIT, (*-fit*), *a.* Forged;
COUN-TER-FEIT, *a.* A forgery; an
 imposture. [feign]; to imitate.
COUN-TER-FEIT, *v. t.* To forge; to
COUN-TER-FEIT-ER, *n.* One who
 counterfeits. [gery]; falsely.
COUN-TER-FEIT-ER, *ad.* With for-
COUN-TER-LIGHT, *n.* A light oppo-
 site to any thing, which makes it
 appear to disadvantage.
COUN-TER-MIND, *n.* A contrary
 order. [trary order].
COUN-TER-MIND, *v. t.* To give con-
COUN-TER-MARCH, *a.* A march back.
COUN-TER-MARCH, *v. t.* To march
 back again. [mark].
COUN-TER-MINE, *n.* An opposite
COUN-TER-MINE, *a.* A subterranean
 passage to oppose another.
COUN-TER-MINE, *v. t.* To counter-
 work; to defeat.
COUN-TER-MOTION, *n.* An opposite
 motion. [motive].
COUN-TER-MOTIVE, *n.* Opposite
COUN-TER-MOVEMENT, *n.* A move-
 ment in opposition to another.
COUN-TER-PANE, *n.* The cover of a
 bed. [ing part].
COUN-TER-PART, *n.* The correspond-
COUN-TER-RE-TI-TION, (*-ti'yun*), *n.*
 A petition opposing another.
COUN-TER-PLA, *n.* A replication in
 law. [plot].
COUN-TER-POINT, *n.* A plot against a
COUN-TER-POINT, *n.* A coverlet;
 opposite point; in music, the
 science of harmony.
COUN-TER-POISE, *n.* Equal weight
 in opposition or power; equipon-
 derance. [balance].
COUN-TER-POISE, *v. t.* To equal; to
COUN-TER-POISON, (*-poi'zn*), *n.* A
 poison to cure another. [project].
COUN-TER-PROJ-ECT, *n.* An opposite
COUN-TER-REVOLU-TION, *n.* A
 change to a former state of things.
COUN-TER-REVOLU-TION-ARY, *a.*
 Pertaining to a counter-revolution.
COUN-TER-REVOLU-TION-IST, *n.*
 One engaged in a counter-revolu-
 tion.
COUN-TER-SLOPE, *n.* In fortification,
 the exterior talus or slope of the
 ditch. [another].
COUN-TER-SOAL, *v. t.* To seal with

COUN'tER-ston, (-sine), *v. t.* To sign as secretary, or other subordinate officer, a writing which has been signed by the principal or superior. Bank notes are signed by the president, and *counter-signed* by the cashier. [word.]

COUN'tER-ston, *n.* A military watch.

COUN'tER-sig-nal, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another.

COUN'tER-sink, *v. t.* To drill a conical depression in metal.

COUN'tER-ten-or, { *n.* High tenor
COUN'tER-ten-or, { in music.

COUN'tER-tide, *n.* A contrary tide.

COUN'tER-tide, *n.* Resistance of a horse.

COUN'tER-vail, *v. t.* To balance; to compensate; to act with equivalent effect. [contrast.]

COUN'tER-view, *n.* Opposite view; **COUN'tER-worsh**, *v. t.* To work in opposition to. [or earl.]

COUN'tress, *n.* The lady of a count.

COUN'ting-house, { *n.* A room or
COUN'ting-room, { house, appropriated to the keeping of books, papers, and accounts.

COUN'tless, *a.* Numberless; infinite.

COUN'try, (kun'try), *n.* [Fr. *contra*.] Land around a city; a kingdom or state; native place.

COUN'try, *a.* Belonging to the country; rustic.

COUN'try-man, *n.* One of the same country; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman. [a state.]

COUN'ty, *n.* A shire; a division of

+CŪP DE-MAIN, (koo-de-mang'), [Fr.] A sudden attack; a rapid and dextrous enterprise.

+CŪP DE-GRACE, (koo-de-gras'), [Fr.] The finishing stroke.

+CŪP D'ŒIL, (koo-dāle), [Fr.] A glance of the eye; a single view; slight view of a thing. [dancing.]

CŪP-PER, *n.* A step or motion in

CŪP-LE, (kup'l), *n.* A pair; a brace; two of a sort; *v. t.* or *i.* to join together; to marry.

CŪP-LET, (kup'let), *n.* Two verses; a pair. [valor; boldness.]

CŪP-LES, (kur'age), *n.* Bravery; **CŪP-LÉOUS**, *a.* Brave; bold; daring. [boldly; heroically.]

CŪP-LÉOUS-LY, *ad.* Bravely; **CŪP-LÉOUS-NESS**, *n.* Bravery; boldness; intrepidity.

CŪP-RI-ER, (koo'ro-er), [Fr. *courier*.] *n.* A messenger sent in haste; a newspaper.

CŪRSE, *n.* A race; place of running; a passage; a class; a service of meat. [to pursue.]

CŪRSE, *v. t.* or *t.* To hunt; to run;

CŪRSER, *n.* A race-horse; a racer; a hunter. [of a ship.]

CŪRSERS, *n. pl.* The principal sails

CŪRT, *n.* A place in front of a yard inclosed by a wall or fence; a palace; the hall where justice is administered; persons who compose the retinue of a king; persons

or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes; the art of pleasing. [in marriage.]

CŪRT, *v. t.* To make love; to solicit

CŪRT-DAY, *n.* A day for administering justice. [complaisant.]

CŪRT'S-ŌUS, (kur'te-us), *a.* Civil;

CŪRT'S-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Civilly; politely. [plaisance.]

CŪRT'S-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Civility; com-

CŪRT'S-SAN, (kur'te-san), *n.* A lewd woman.

CŪRT'S-Y, (kur'te-sy), *n.* Civility; politeness; kind treatment; good breeding.

CŪRT'YER, (kur'ty), *n.* A female act of respect; *v. t.* to do the act of reverence as a female.

CŪRT'-HAND, *n.* A hand used in records.

CŪRT'IER, (kört'yur), *n.* An attendant on a court; one who flatters to please.

CŪRT'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; soliciting in marriage; *n.* the act of paying court. [civil.]

CŪRT'LY, *a.* Polite; well-bred;

CŪRT'LY-NESS, *n.* Elegance of manners; complaisance with dignity; civility. [court.]

CŪRT'LING, *n.* A retainer to a

CŪRT'LY, *a.* Polite; elegant; flattering.

CŪRT'-MARTIAL, *n.* *pl.* Courts-martial. A military court for the trial of military offenses. [riage.]

CŪRT'SHIP, *n.* Solicitation in marriage.

CŪS'IN, (kuz'n), *n.* The child of an uncle or aunt.

+CŪ-TRAU', (koo-to'), *n.* [Fr. a knife.] A hanger. [bay.]

CŪVA, *n.* A small creek, inlet, or

CŪV'E-NANT, (kuv'e-nant), *n.* An agreement; compact; stipulation.

CŪV'E-NANT, *v. t.* To contract; to bargain; to stipulate.

CŪV'E-NANT-ER, *n.* One to whom a covenant is made. [a covenant.]

CŪV'E-NANT-ER, *n.* One who makes

CŪV'ER, (kuv'er), *v. t.* To spread over; to hide; to clothe; to include or comprehend.

CŪV'ER, *n.* That which overspreads; shelter; pretense; a plate set on the table. [or conceal.]

CŪV'ER-ING, *n.* That which covers

CŪV'ER-LÉT, *n.* An upper bed cover.

CŪV'ERT, (kuv'ert), *a.* Covered; hid; secret; disguised.

CŪV'ERT, *n.* A shelter; a thicket; a defense. [closely.]

CŪV'ERT-LY, *ad.* Secretly; privately;

CŪV'ERT-URE, *n.* The state of a married woman who is considered as under cover, or the power of her husband.

CŪV'ET, (kuv'et), *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *convoyer*.] To desire earnestly or inordinately.

CŪV'ET-ŌUS, *a.* Eager to gain and save property; inordinately desirous. [eagerness to save.]

CŪV'ET-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Greedily; with

CŪV'ET-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Eager desire of saving property.

CŪV'Y, (kuv'y), *n.* A brood of birds; a hatch. [lusion.]

CŪV'Y'N, *n.* A deceitful agreement; col-

CŪV'Y'NG, *n.* An arch, or arched protection. [tent.]

CŪV'Y'NG-ŌUS, *a.* Collusive; fraudulent; *n.* *pl.* cows; *old pl.* kine. [Sax. *cu*; D. *hee*; G. *kuh*.] The female of the bovine genus

Cow, *v. t.* To dispirit; to depress with timidity.

Cow'ARD, *n.* One deficient in courage; a dastard; *a.* destitute of courage; base. [timidity.]

Cow'ARD-ICE, *n.* Want of courage;

Cow'ARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Cowardice; want of bravery; timidity.

Cow'ARD-LY, *a.* Meantly timid; fearful. [ity.]

Cow'ARD-LY, *ad.* With mean timidity.

Cow'ER, *v. t.* To sink by bending the knees. [of cows.]

Cow'HERD, *n.* One who takes care

Cow'HTER, *v. t.* To beat with a cowhide. [for water.]

Cowl, *n.* A monk's hood; a vessel

Cow'LYCK, *n.* A tuft of hair turned over the forehead, which appears as if licked by a cow.

Cowl'-STAFF, *n.* A staff for two to carry water.

Cow'-POX, *n.* The vaccine disease

Cow'RY, *n.* A small shell used for coin in Africa. [flowers.]

Cow'SLIP, *n.* A plant bearing yellow

Cow'-TREE, *n.* A tree in South America which produces a nourishing, milky fluid.

Cox'ŌME, (-kōme), *n.* The caruncle of a cock; a fop. [a coxcomb.]

Cox'ŌME-RY, *n.* The manners of Cox'-ŌME'-AL, *a.* Conceited; fopish; pert.

Cox, *a.* Reserved; modest; retiring.

Cox'ISH, *a.* Somewhat shy; reserved.

Cox'LY, *ad.* With reserve; shyly; modestly. [reserve.]

Cox'NESS, *n.* Shyness of familiarity;

Cox'N, (kuz'n), *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud. [bargaining.]

CŌX'EN-ŌER, *n.* Cheating; fraud in

CŌX'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheats a knave.

CŌZ'LY, *ad.* Snugly; comfortably

CŌZ'Y, *a.* Snug; comfortable; talkative.

CRAE, *n.* A crustaceous fish, the cray-fish; a wild apple; a peevish person; *a.* sour; austere.

CRAE'D, *a.* Peevish; sour; intricate. [roely.]

CRAE'D-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; mo-

CRAE'D-NESS, *n.* Crookedness; peevishness; intricacy; difficulty; perplexity. [a boaster.]

CRACK, *n.* A sudden noise; a fissure;

CRACK, *v. t.* or *t.* To break into chinks; to split.

CRACK'-BRÄIN-ED, (-bränd), *a.* Having the understanding or intellect impaired.

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CRACK/ER, *n.* A firework; a boaster; a hard biscuit; that which cracks any thing. [sharp sudden noises.]
CRACK/LE, (*krak'/l*.) *v. i.* To make
CRACK/LING, *n.* Crepitation; sharp sounds.

CRACK'NEL, n. A hard biscuit.
CRADLE, n. [*Sax. cradel.*] A machine for rocking children, and an instrument for cutting grain on farms: infancy.

CRADLE, *v. t.* To lay or rock in a cradle; to cut and lay in a swath.
CRIFT, *n.* Art; trade; cunning; small vessels. [*fully: slyly.*]

CRÄFT'IG-LE, *ad.* With cunning; art-
CRÄFT'IG-NES, *n.* Cunning; strata-
gem. [chanic

CRÄFTS'MAN, *n.* An artificer; a me-
CRÄFT'Y, *a.* Cunning; subtle; art-
ful: *adv.* [neat]

CRAG, *n.* Rough rock; nape of the neck.
CRAGGED, *a.* Full of crags; rough;
CRAGGY, *a.* ragged, with broken rocks.

CRAG'GED-NESS, } a. Roughness
CRAG'GI-NESS, } with broken
rocks: ruggedness

CRANE, n. The corn-crake is a migrating fowl.

CRAM, v. t. or i. [*Sax. crammian.*]
To stuff; to force down; to eat
greedily or beyond satiety.

CRAMP, n. Spasm; restraint; confinement; a piece of iron for holding timbers together. [to stop.

CRAMP, v. t. To confine; to hinder;
CRAMP-I-IRON, (-i'urn,) n. A cramp
or iron used for fastening.

CRANBERRY, n. A berry growing in swamps, used for a sauce of exquisite flavor.

CRAUNCH, v. i. See **CRAUNCH**.
CRAINE, n. A migratory fowl; a machine for raising weights; a si-

CRANE'S-BILL, *n.* A plant; a pair of pincers.

CRĀ-NI-OL'O-ĒIST, n. One who is versed in the science of the cranium.

CRAP'U-LENT, } a. Drunken; sur-
CRAP'U-LOUS, } charged with
liquor [rious sounds]

CRASH, v. i. To make loud, multifarious sounds.
CRASH, n. A loud, mixed sound of things falling.

ENL'ais, n. In grammar, a figure by which two letters are con-
tracted into one long letter or a

tracted into one long letter or a diphthong. [part of blood.
CRASS/A-MENT, n. The red, thick

CRASS'I-MENT, n. Thickness.
CRASS'I-TUDE, n. Grossness; thick-
 ness. [horse's pastern.

CRATCH'ES, n. A swelling on a
CRATE, n. A hamper for earthen
ware. [volcano.

CRATER, n. [L.] The mouth of a volcano.
CRATERIFORM, a. Of the form of a crater.

CHÅUNCH, v. t. To chew; to crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

ΕΝΑ-ΥΑΤ', *n.* A neckcloth for men.
ΕΝΑΨΕ, *v. i.* or *t.* To ask earnestly ;
to beg ; to beseech ; to long for ;

CRÄV'EN, *n.* A coward; a spiritless
CRAW, *n.* The crop or first stomach

CRAW'-FISH, } n. A crustaceous fish
CRAV'-FISH. } of the same genus

CRAY-FISH, *n.* Of the same genus with the lobster.

CRAWL, *v. i.* To creep; to cringe; to have the sensation of insects

CRAWL'ER, *n.* A creeper; a sluggish
CRAW'-FISH. See **CRAW-FISH.**

Ca'ly'on, n. A colored mineral used in drawing; a pencil; a drawing or design. [crayon]

ΕΛΥΨΙΟΝ, v. ε. To sketch with a
ΕΛΥΞΕ, v. ε. To break; to crack the
brain

CRĀ'ZED-NESS, *n.* A crazy state.
CRĀ'ZI-NESS, *n.* State of being de-
ranged in intellect: feebleness.

ranged in intellect; feebleness; derangement. [ranged; mad. EnĀ'zy, a. Broken; weak; de-

CRÉAK, v. i. To make a grating sound.

CRÉAM, n. [Fr. *crème*.] The oily

part of milk; best part of a thing.
CREAM, *v. i.* or *t.* To yield or take
 off cream. [*faced*; cowardly.]

CRU-OND, (-legd.) *a.* Having legs across.
CRU-ON, *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.
CRU-ON-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; ill-nature.
CRU-POSE, *n.* A contrary purpose.
CRU-PTION, *v. t.* To cross.
CRU-ROAD, *n.* A way or road.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A side or unfavorable wind, *ad.* In the form of a cross.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* The forking of a tree.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A note of half a bar; a hook; a whim; a piece of forked. [band; to cringe.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* To stoop low; to (kroop).
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A disease of the lips, vulgarly called *rattles*; intucks of a horse.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A black bird; a bar of with a crook; the cock's
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *pret.* crowed, crew; *pp.* crows.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* To utter the cry of a crow.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A bar of iron used as a thong; a multitude;
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *ad.* of violins. [urge, squeeze.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *v. t. or i.* To press together.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* [Fr. *coronne*.] Top of head; badge of royalty worn the head; a garland; or
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *ad.* honorary distinction.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *v. t.* To invest with a crown; to honor; to reward; to
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *ad.* to finish.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A sort of fine glass window glass.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *pp.* or *a.* Investing in a crown; finishing; *n.* act
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *ad.* pawning; the finish.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A wheel with at right angles to its plane.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* An iron instrument the sharp points, laid upon the mud to prevent the advance of
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *ad.* the eyes.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *pl.* Wrinkles under
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *ad.* Transverse; running
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *ad.* *krus'abate*, *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A chemical vessel; melting-pot.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* Bearing the
CRU-SWIND, *n.* (-fide), *pp.* or *a.* Put to death on a cross.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* One who crucifies.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A representation, in painting or statuary, of our Lord upon the cross.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A nailing to a cross.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* A being of the form of a cross.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* *v. t.* To fasten and put to death on a cross. In scripture, to mortify; to subdue.
CRU-SWIND, *n.* [L. *crudeus*.] Raw; unripe; indigested; unfinished; not well arranged.

CRUD-LE. See **CRUDLE**.
CRUD-LE, *ad.* With rawness; without ripeness.
CRUD-LE, *n.* Rawness; unripe-ness.
CRUD-LE, *n.* Rawness; undigested matter.
CRUD-LE, *n.* Inhuman; barbarous; inhumanity.
CRUD-LE, *n.* A barbarous temper; per; inhumanity; barbarity.
CRUD-LE, *n.* A vial for vinegar or oil.
CRUD-LE, *v. t.* To sail back and forth in search of an enemy's vessels; to rove on the sea.
CRUD-LE, *n.* A voyage made by
CRUD-LE, (kruse), *n.* A small cup or vial.
CRUD-LE, *n.* A person or vessel that cruises, usually an armed ship.
CRUM, (krum), *n.* [Sax. *cruma*.]
CRUM, *n.* A fragment, as of bread or cake. [cut into pieces.
CRUM, (krum), *v. t.* To break or fall to pieces.
CRUM, (krum), *n.* A cloth laid under the table to keep the floor clean.
CRUM, *n.* Full of crumbs; soft.
CRUM, *n.* Crooked in the back; bowed.
CRUM, *v. t.* To make wrinkles; to
CRUM, *n.* [L.] Coagulated blood.
CRUM, *n.* A leather to hold a saddle back.
CRUM, *v. t.* To put a crupper on.
CRUM, *n.* Pertaining to the leg.
CRUM, *n.* [Fr. *croisade*.] A military expedition to recover the Holy Land from infidels; a coin; Portuguese coin stamped with a cross.
CRUM, *n.* One who engages.
CRUM, *n.* A small cup or vial.
CRUM, *n.* A goldsmith's melting-pot.
CRUM, *v. t.* To subdue; to ruin.
CRUM, *v. t.* To bruise; to dispirit;
CRUM, *n.* A violent collision and bruising; ruin.
CRUM, *n.* A hard covering over bread or other matter; a shell; a scab.
CRUM, *v. t.* or *i.* To cover with a shell; having soft shells, as a lobster.
CRUM, *n.* An adherent crust.
CRUM, *ad.* Peevishly; with surliness.
CRUM, *n.* Moroseness; sur-
CRUM, *n.* A like crust; hard and dry; snappish.
CRUM, *n.* A staff with a curving cross-piece at the head, used by lame persons.
CRUM, *v. t.* To support on crutches.
CRUM, *pp.* or *a.* [pp. pronounced krutch, and a krutch-ed.] Supported on crutches.
CRUM, *v. t.* or *i.* To call; to weep; to proclaim; to implore.

CRY, *n.* A calling or bawling; outcry; yell.
CRY, *n.* A kind of hawk. See
CRY, *n.* A subterranean cell or cave under a church for the interment of persons.
CRY, *n.* *a.* Pertaining to
CRY, *n.* *a.* To certain plants, as ferns, mosses, mushrooms, &c.
CRY, *n.* The art of writing in secret characters.
CRY, *n.* [L. *crystallus*.] A regular solid body; a superior kind of glass; the glass of a watch-case.
CRY, *n.* Pertaining to
CRY, *n.* crystal; clear.
CRY, *n.* The process of forming crystals.
CRY, *n.* *v. t.* or *i.* To form or to be formed into a crystal.
CRY, *n.* The science of crystallization.
CRY, *n.* The young of the dog kind, fox, bear, &c.
CRY, *n.* [L. *cubus*.] A regular solid body with six equal sides; the third power of a root.
CRY, *n.* To multiply twice into
CRY, *n.* The finding exactly the cubic or solid contents of a body.
CRY, *n.* A small spicy berry of the
CRY, *n.* Having the form of
CRY, *n.* A cube.
CRY, *n.* State of being
CRY, *n.* Belonging to a chamber.
CRY, *n.* Having the form of
CRY, *n.* The fore arm; measure of a man's arm from the elbow.
CRY, *n.* Belonging to the cubit.
CRY, *n.* Having the form of
CRY, *n.* A cube. [adulterous.
CRY, *n.* The husband of an
CRY, *n.* A bird of the genus *coccyzus*.
CRY, *n.* Hooded; cowl-
CRY, *n.* ed; of the shape of a hood.
CRY, *n.* A plant and its
CRY, *n.* A chemical ves-
CRY, *n.* like a gourd.
CRY, *n.* A resembling a gourd.
CRY, *n.* A portion of food, or of to-
CRY, *n.* To lie low or close; to squat.
CRY, *n.* A small cabin; the co-
CRY, *n.* A thick, heavy stick of wood.
CRY, *n.* To beat with a heavy
CRY, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.
CRY, *n.* The end or tail of a thing; humor; a hint; a rod used in playing billiards.
CRY, *n.* A box or blow; part of a
CRY, *n.* To strike with the hand; to beat. (whose good or benefit.
CRY, *n.* [L. *crassa*.] For
CRY, *n.* [Fr. *cu-
CRY, *n.* A breast-plate for defense.*

CUN-ASS-TER, (kwo-ras-seer'), *n.* A soldier in armor.
CUIS, (kwis), *n.* Armor for the thighs.
+CUI-ZINE, (kwo-zeen'), *n.* [Fr.] The kitchen or cooking department; cookery. [kitchen.]
CUL-I-NA-RY, *a.* Belonging to the **CUL-DEES**, *n.* Monks, or monkish priests formerly in Iceland and Scotland. [pick out.]
CULL, *v. t.* To select from others; to **CULLER**, *n.* One who culls; an inspector who selects hoops and staves for market. [ous root.]
CULLION, *n.* A mean fellow; a bulb-
CULLIS, *n.* Broth strained; a kind of jelly.
CULLY, *n.* A man jilted by a woman.
v. t. To jilt; to besoot; to impose on.
CULLY-ISM, *n.* The state of a cully.
CULM, *n.* In *botany*, the stalk or stem of grasses; a species of fossil coal.
+CUMEN, *n.* [L.] The summit.
CUM-IR-HOUSE, *a.* Producing a stalk or stem. [the meridian.]
CUM-MIN-ITE, *v. t.* To come or be in **CUM-MIN-IT**, *n.* Coming to the meridian; a crown. [guilty.]
CUM-PA-BLE, *a.* Faulty; blamable; **CUM-PA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Blamable-
CUM-PA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* ness; faultiness.
CUM-PA-BLY, *ad.* With blame or guilt.
CUM-PRIT, *n.* One arraigned for a crime; a criminal. [ed.]
CUM-TI-VA-BLE, *a.* That may be till-
CUM-TI-VITE, *v. t.* To till; to dress; to improve; to cherish; to labor to promote. [proving.]
CUM-TI-VATION, *n.* A tilling; im-
CUM-TI-VATOR, *n.* One who tills.
CUM-TRATE, *a.* Sharp-edged and **CUM-TRI-TED**, *a.* pointed; shaped like a pruning knife.
CUM-TURE, (kult'yur'), *n.* Actor practice of cultivating.
CUM-VER-IN, *n.* A long, slender piece of ordnance.
CUM-VENT, *n.* An arched drain or passage under a road or canal.
CUM-VER-TIAL, *n.* In *carpentry*, dove-tail. [to embarrass.]
CUM-BER, *v. t.* To clog; to burden;
CUM-BER-SOME, *a.* Burdensome; troublesome. [to encumber.]
CUM-BER-SOME-LY, *ad.* In a manner **CUM-BRANCH**, *n.* A burden; a clog.
CUM-BROUS, *a.* Heavy; burdensome; oppressive.
CUM-FREY, *n.* See **COMFREY**.
CUM-IN, *n.* An annual plant bearing seeds of an aromatic, bitterish taste. [to amass.]
CUM-MU-LITE, *v. t.* To heap together;
CUM-MU-LATION, *n.* A heaping; accumulation. [addition.]
CUM-MU-LATIVE, *a.* Augmenting by **CUM-MU-LOUS**, *a.* Full of hills.
CUM-NE-AL, *a.* Shaped like a **CUM-NE-ITE**, *wedge.*
CUM-NE-I-TED, *a.* Having the form or shape of a wedge.

CUM-NE-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form **CUM-NE-I-FORM**, *a.* of a wedge.
CUM-NING, *a.* Artful; sly; crafty; skillful.
CUM-NING, *n.* Knowledge;
CUM-NING-NESS, *n.* art; skill; artifice; craft. [skillfully.]
CUM-NING-LY, *ad.* Craftily; artfully;
CUP, *n.* [Sax. *cupp*.] A drinking vessel; contents of a cup; part of a flower.
CUP, *v. t.* To bleed by scarification.
CUP-BEARER, *n.* An officer who has the care of liquors.
CUPBOARD, (kup'burd'), *n.* A shelf or closet for cups, &c.
CUP-EL, *n.* A small cup used in refining metals.
CUP-GALL, *n.* A kind of gall found in the leaves of oak.
CUP-EL-LATION, *n.* The refining of a metal by a cupel.
CUP-ID-I-TY, *n.* Inordinate desire of wealth or power; ardent longing.
CUP-OLA, *n.* A dome; an arched roof. [ping glass.]
CUP-FER, *n.* One who applies a cup-
CUP-FER-GLASS, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, applied to the skin, used in letting blood.
CUP-FER-OUS, *a.* Of or like copper.
CUP-FER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cuprum* and *fero*.] Producing or affording copper.
CUP-UL-LA, *n.* In *botany*, the cup of **CUPULE**, *n.* the acorn.
CUR, *n.* A degenerate dog; a snappish fellow. [healed.]
CUR-ABLE, *a.* That may be cured or **CUR-ABLE-NESS**, *n.* Possibility of being cured. [a benefice.]
CUR-ACY, *n.* The office of a curate;
CUR-ATE, *n.* An officiating minister.
CUR-ATIVE, *a.* Relating or tending to healing.
CUR-ATOR, *n.* One who manages or has the care of any thing; a guardian; trustee. [to bridle.]
CURB, *v. t.* To check; to restrain;
CURB, *n.* Part of a bridle; restraint; box round a well.
CURB-STONE, *n.* A stone at the head of a pavement. [for cheese.]
CURD, *n.* Coagulated part of milk
CURDLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To coagulate; to change into curd; to cause to thicken.
CURE, *v. t.* To heal; to restore to health; to salt or dry; to prepare for preservation.
CURE, *n.* Remedy; a healing; employment of a curate.
CURER, *n.* A healer; a physician.
CUR-LESS, *a.* Incurable; not to be healed.
CURFEW, *n.* An eight-o'clock bell, giving notice to extinguish all fires and retire to rest, originating in an order of William the Conqueror.
CUR-ING, *ppr.* Healing; drying; *a.* a healing; drying; preserving.
CUR-I-OS-I-TY, *n.* A strong desire to see or learn what is new or un-

known; inquisitiveness; an object of curiosity; a rarity.
+CURI-OS, [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso. [genious.]
CURI-OS, *a.* Inquisitive; nice; in-
CURI-OS-LY, *ad.* Inquisitively; with exactness. [curiosity.]
CURI-OS-NESS, *n.* Fitness to excite
CURL, *n.* A ringlet or ornament of hair. [Ita.]
CURL, *v. t.* or *i.* To bend into ring-
CURLER, *n.* An aquatic fowl with a long bill.
CURL-I-NESS, *n.* State of being curly.
CURLY, *a.* Having curls; full of ripples. [gard; curl.]
CUR-MUD-GEON, *n.* A miser; nig-
CUR-RANT, *n.* A shrub and its fruit.
CUR-RENT, *n.* Circulation; paper passing for money; general estimation. [passing.]
CUR-RENT, *a.* Circulating; common;
CUR-RENT, *n.* A stream; course; crowd; passing.
+CUR-RENT-E GAL'A-MO, [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
CUR-RENT-LY, *ad.* In constant motion; hence, with general reception; commonly. [ency.]
CUR-RENT-NESS, *n.* Circulation; in-
CURRI-CLE, *n.* A chaise of two wheels, to be drawn by two horses.
CURRIER, *n.* A dresser of leather when tanned. [fish.]
CURRIER, *a.* Like a cross dog; map-
CURRIER-LY, *ad.* Like a cur; brutally.
CURRY, *n.* A stew of fowl; fish or meat, eaten with boiled rice.
CURRY, *v. t.* To dress as leather after it is tanned; to rub and clean.
CURRY-COMB, *n.* A comb to clean horses.
CURSE, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* cursed or *curst*. To utter a wish of evil against; to vex; to injure; to ex-crate.
CURSE, *n.* Wish of evil; malediction; execration; torment.
CURSED, (kurst'), *pp.* Execrated; devoted to ruin. [hateful.]
CURSED, (kurst'), *a.* Execrable;
CURSED-LY, *ad.* Badly; vilely. [ed.]
CURSED-NESS, *n.* State of being **CURSER**, *n.* One who utters a curse.
CURSING, *n.* A state of execration; detestableness; *ppr.* execrating.
CURSIVE, *a.* Running; flowing.
CUR-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* Hastily; rapidly.
CUR-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Hastiness; slight attention.
CUR-TO-V, *a.* Hasty; slight; care-less; running about.
CURST, *pp.* of **CURSE**, *a.* Hatful; ven-erious; malignant; mischievous.
+CURTUS, *n.* [L.] A course.
CUR-TAIL, *v. t.* To cut short; to abridge.
CURTAIN, *n.* A cloth used for hiding something from view, or for ornamenting a bed, a window, &c.; part of a rampart. [curtain.]
CURTAIN, *v. t.* To inclose with a

CUR'VAL, *a.* Curt; brief; abridged.
CUR'VE, *a.* Belonging to a chariot.
CURV'E-RED, *a.* Curved; bent; crooked.
CURV'E-TION, *n.* Act of bending; *a.* **CURV'E-TURE**, *n.* A curve or bending.
CURVE, *a.* [*L. carvus.*] Bending; crooked; inflected; forming part of a circle. [without angles.
CURVE, *n.* A bending or inflection
CURVE, *v. t.* To infect; to bend.
CURV'ET, *n.* Particular leap of a horse with both feet.
CUR-VI-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Having a curve
CUR-VI-LIN'E-AR, *a.* line; bound by a curve line.
CUR-VI-LIN'E-AN'T-IV, *n.* The state of consisting in curve lines.
CURV'IT-IV, *n.* Crookedness; a bent state. [pigeon.
CURV'AT, *n.* The ring-dove or wood-
CURV'ION, (*koesh'un*), *n.* A pillow for a seat. [new moon.
CURP, *n.* The point or horn of the
CURP'K-RED, *a.* Ending in a
CURP'K-RED, *a.* point.
CURP'D-AL, *a.* Ending in a point.
+CURPIS, [*L.*] The point or sharp end.
CUS'TARD, *n.* A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled.
CUS-TODI-AL, *a.* Relating to custody.
CUS-TODI-AN, *n.* One who has the care or custody of a public building. [guard.
CUS-TO-DY, *n.* Imprisonment; care;
CUS-TOM, *n.* Habitual practice; usage; use; way; *a.* buying of goods; in the *pl.*, duties imposed by law on merchandise.
CUS-TOM-BOUZE, *n.* The house where customs or duties are paid, and where vessels enter and clear.
CUS-TOM-BLE, *a.* Frequent; common. [commonly.
CUS-TOM-A-BI-LY, *ad.* Habitually;
CUS-TOM-A-BI-NESS, *n.* Frequency; habitual practice.
CUS-TOM-A-BY, *a.* According to custom; habitual.
CUS-TOM-ER, *n.* One who buys goods, or one who frequents a place for obtaining what he wants.
CUS-TOMS, *n. pl.* Duties on goods imported or exported.
CUT, *v. t.* or *i. pref.* and *pp.* cut. To

carve; to hew; to lop; to chop; to crop; to divide.
CUT, *n.* A cleft or gash; a slice of meat; trench; picture. [skin.
CUT-I-NE-ous, *a.* Pertaining to the
CUTR, *a.* Clever; sharp; keen-witted.
CUTTI-CL, *n.* The outer-skin; scarf-skin. [skin.
CUTTIS-W-LAR, *a.* No deeper than the
CUTLASS, *n.* A broad, curving sword; a hanger.
CUTLER, *n.* A maker of knives.
CUTLER-Y, *n.* The business of making knives and other cutting instruments. [for cooking.
CUTLET, *n.* A small piece of meat
CUTTER, *n.* One who cuts; a swift sailing vessel. [assassin.
CUT-THRAST, *n.* A murderer; an
CUTTING, *pp.* Dividing with an edged tool; *a.* satirical; severe; pungent; *n.* a piece cut off; a slip.
CUTTLE-FISH, *n.* A fish that throws out a black liquor to conceal itself.
CUTT-WATER, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow.
CYAN-ID, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen, with some other element or compound.
CY-AN-O-GEN, *n.* A compound of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon.
CY-AN-OM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the degree of blueness of the sea or sky.
CYCLE, *n.* A circle; round of time.
CYCLIC, *a.* Pertaining to a
CYCLIC-AL, *a.* cycle.
CYCLOID, *n.* A geometrical curve on which depends the doctrine of pendulums.
CY-CLOID-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a cycloid. [cycles.
CY-CLOM'E-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring
CY-CLO-P'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; terrific; savage. *Cyclopean architecture* consists of huge stones without cement.
CY-CLO-P'ED-I-A, *n.* A body or circle
CY-CLO-P'ED-I-A, *a.* of sciences, or book containing them. [terrific.
CY-CLOP'IC, *a.* Gigantic; savage;
CYCLOPS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *fabulous history*, a class of giants.
CYONET, *n.* A young swan.
CYLI-ND-R, *n.* A long circular body of uniform diameter.

CYL-INDRICAL, *a.* In the form of a cylinder. [a cylinder
CYL-INDR-ICAL, *a.* In the form of
CYL-INDR-ICAL, *n.* A solid body, approximating to the figure of a cylinder.
CYMBAL, *n.* An instrument of music
CYMBI-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a boat.
CYMBE, *n.* Literally, a sprout; *az.* Cymba, inflorescence.
CYMBEL, *n.* In the form of a cyme.
CYMBLING, *n.* A squash. [Local.
CY-NAN'THE, (-ke), *n.* A disease of the throat.
CYNIC, *a.* Surly; snarling; cap
CYNIC-AL, *a.* tious.
CYNIC, *n.* A surly, snarling man.
CYNIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Surliness; moroseness.
CYNIC-ISM, *n.* A morose contempt of the pleasures and acts of life
CYNIC-SURE, or **CYNIC-SURE**, (-shure), *n.* A constellation near the north pole, which seamen are accustomed to steer by. It is sometimes taken for that which attracts at
CYPHER, *n.* See CIPHER. [tention
CYPRESS, *n.* A tree; an evergreen white cedar; an emblem of mourning.
CYPR-AN, *a.* Belonging to the island of Cyprus; a term applied to a lewd woman. [rene
CYR-AN-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Cy
CYR-I-O-LOP'IC, *a.* [*Gr. κυριος* and *λογος*.] Relating or pertaining to capital letters. [morbid matter
CYST, *n.* A bag or tunic, inclosing
CYSTIC, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst.
CYSTO-CEL, *n.* A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.
CYST-IC, *a.* Containing cysts.
CYSTO-TOMY, *n.* The act or practice of opening cysts, particularly the operation of cutting the bladder for the extraction of stone.
CYTH-R-AN, *a.* Belonging to Venice. [peror of Russia
CAIR, (*zar*), *n.* The title of the Emperor of Russia.
CAIR-UNA, *n.* Title of the Empress of Russia. [of Russia
CAIR-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Czar
CAIR-O-WITZ, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third articulation. It is classed with the mutes, but it has a slight vocally, which distinguishes it from the pure mute *t*, to which it is allied.

D, A note in music.
D, An abbreviation for doctor, as **D. D.**, Doctor of Divinity. [*drod.*
D, A numerical letter for five hundred.
DAB, *v. t.* To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box; to strike

gently with some soft or mols substance.

DAB, *n.* A gentle blow with the hand; a small lump or mass of any thing moist; a fat fish.

DAB-BLE, *v. t.* To play in water; to

meddle; to do in a superficial manner. [meddles.]
 DAB'BLER, *n.* One who dabbles or DAB'BLING, *n.* The act of dipping superficially into, or meddling with any thing. [manner.]
 DAB'BLING-LY, *ad.* In a dabbling manner.
 DAB'STER, *n.* One who is expert in any thing.
 +DAB'LY, [It, from the head.] In music, a direction to close with the first strain.
 DACTYL, *n.* A poetical foot of one long and two short syllables.
 DACTYL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables.
 DACTYL-ET, *n.* A dactyl.
 DACTYLIC, *a.* Pertaining to dactyls; *n.* a line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.
 DACTYL-IST, *n.* One who writes flowing verse.
 DACTYL-OLYFEN, *n.* The inscription of the name of the artist on a finger ring or gem.
 DACTYL-OO'RA-PHY, *n.* The science or art of gem engraving.
 DACTYL-OL-O-ÛT, *n.* The act or art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers; the science which treats of the history and qualities of finger rings.
 DACTYL-O-MAN-OT, *n.* Divination by finger rings.
 DAD, } *n.* [W. *tad*; Gypsy, *dad*.]
 DAD'DY, } A term for father; a word used by infants, from whom it is taken. The first articulations of infants are *dental* or *labial*; dental in *tad*, *dad*, and labial in *pape*, *mama*.
 DAD'DO, } *n.* [It, a dia.] The plain part of a column between the base and the cornice.
 DAD'DY-LI-AN, *a.* Formed with art; intricate; maze-like.
 DAD'DY-LOUS, *a.* Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful texture.
 DAG, *n.* A loose end of a lock of wool; dag-lock.
 DAG'GER, *n.* A short sword; with printers, the mark †.
 DAG'GER, *v. t.* To stab with a dagger.
 DAG'GLE, *v. i.* To trail, or be in the dirt.
 DAG-LOCK, *n.* A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs down and drags in the wet.
 DAGUERRE'IAN, (da-ger'ro-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Daguerre*, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.
 DAGUERRE'O-TYPE, (da-ger'ro-type), *n.* A method of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura.
 DAI'LI-AN, *n.* The name applied to a plant bearing a beautiful flower.
 DAI'LI-ANGE, *n.* Act of fondness; a toying. [DAILY.]
 DAI'LI ED, (dal'id), *pres.* and *pp.* of DAI'LI-ER, *n.* One who dallies; a fondler.

DAL'LY, *v. i.* To delay; to stop; to fondle; to trifle; *v. t.* to delay.
 DAM, *n.* The mother of brutes; a bank to stop water. [obstruct.]
 DAM, *v. t.* To stop; to confine; to DAM'AGE, *n.* Injury; hurt; loss of property.
 DAM'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *dommage*.] To injure; to hurt; to impair; to lessen the soundness or value of.
 DAM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be damaged.
 DAM-A-GES, *n. pl.* The amount of money assessed on a defendant, as a remuneration to the plaintiff for the injury done him.
 DAM-A-SCENE, *n.* A damson; a plum.
 DAM'ASK, *n.* Silk woven with flowers and other figures; a kind of wrought linen; red color.
 DAM'ASK, *v. t.* To weave into flowered work. [into flowers.]
 DAM'ASK-ED, (dam-askt), *pp.* Woven.
 DAM'ASK-ERN, *v. t.* To fill incisions in iron or steel with gold or silver wire, for ornament.
 DAM'ASK-IN, *n.* A sabre, so called from the manufacture of Damascus. [woman.]
 DAME, *n.* [Fr. *dame*.] A lady; a DAM'ED, (damd), *pp.* Confined by means of a dam.
 DAMN, (dam), *v. t.* [L. *damao*.] To sentence to eternal punishment; to condemn. [means of a dam.]
 DAMNINO, *pp.* Confining water by DAM'NA-BLE, *a.* Deserving damnation, or exposing to it.
 DAM'NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being worthy of condemnation.
 DAM'NA-BLY, *ad.* So as to incur damnation.
 DAM-NATION, *n.* Sentence to everlasting punishment in the future world; condemnation. [demon.]
 DAM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to condemn.
 DAM'NED, (damd), *pp.* Doomed to eternal punishment; condemned; *a.* [in serious discourses pronounced *dam'ned*.] cursed; exploded; detestable.
 DAM'NING, *pp.* Sentencing to punishment; condemning; *a.* that exposes to damnation.
 DAM-NIFIC, *a.* Procuring loss.
 DAM'NI-FY-ED, (-fyed), *pp.* Injured; impaired. [age; to impair.]
 DAM'NI-FY, *v. t.* To injure; to damage, *a.* Moist; humid; watery; *n.* moisture. [to dispirit.]
 DAMP, *v. t.* To wet; to cast down; DAM'PEN, (damp'n), *v. t.* To make moist.
 DAM'PER, *n.* A valve to stop air in a furnace; that which checks; part of a pianoforte. [humid.]
 DAM'PI-AN, *a.* Rather damp; moist; DAM'PI-AN-NESS, *n.* Moisture; humidity. [humidity.]
 DAM'PNES, *n.* Moisture; moderate DAMP, *n. pl.* Noxious exhalations.
 DAM'SEL, *n.* A young maiden, or woman; a girl.

DAM'SON, (dam'sn), *n.* A small black plum.
 DAW, *n.* An old title of honor, equivalent to master.
 DANCE, *v. i.* To leap; to frisk; to move with measured steps, regulated by music; *v. t.* to dandle.
 DANCE, *n.* In a general sense, a leaping and stepping to the sound of music; a frisking about. [DANCE.]
 DANC'D, (danst), *pres.* and *pp.* of DANCE.
 DANCER, *n.* One that dances.
 DANCING, *n.* The motion of the feet to music. [dancing.]
 DANCING-MIS-TER, *n.* A teacher of DANCING-LY, *n.* A plant with a naked stalk. [an urchin.]
 DANDY, *n.* A little fellow; DANDY, *v. t.* [G. *tandeln*, to trifle.] To shake on the knee; to fondle; to treat like a child. [fondler.]
 DANDLER, *n.* One that dandles; a DANDRUFF, *n.* A scaly scurf on the head. [comb.]
 DANDY, *n.* A fop in dress; a dandy.
 DANDY-ISM, *n.* The manners of a dandy.
 DANE, *n.* A native of Denmark.
 DAN'EGRIT, *n.* In England, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation to furnish tribute to appease the Danes. [hazard.]
 DAN'EGRIT, *n.* Exposure to evil; risk; DAN'EGRIT-OUS, *a.* Full of hazard; hazardous; perilous; causing danger; causing risk.
 DAN'EGRIT-OUS-LY, *ad.* With hazard; unsafely. [risk; hazard.]
 DAN'EGRIT-OUS-NESS, *n.* Danger; DAN'GLE, (dang'gl), *v. i.* To hang loose and waving; to follow; to hang on any one.
 DAN'GLER, *n.* One who hangs about women. [following.]
 DAN'GLING, *pp.* or *a.* Hanging loose; DAN'ISH, *a.* Belonging to the Danes.
 DANK, *a.* Moist; humid; wetish; damp. [dampness.]
 DANK, *n.* Moisture; humidity; DANK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat damp; moist. [moisture.]
 DANK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Some degree of DANK'ISH-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Danes. [to the table.]
 DAP'FER, *n.* One who brings meat DAP'FER, *a.* Little; active; nimble; neat. [dipert.]
 DAPPER-LING, *n.* A dwarf; a DAP'FER, *a.* Of various colors; spotted. [with spots.]
 DAP'FER, *v. t.* To spot; to variegate DAP'FERED, (dap'fid), *pp.* or *a.* Variegated with spots.
 DARE, *v. i.*; *pres.* DUREST. To have sufficient courage; to be bold enough; to venture. [vake; to defy.]
 DARE, *v. t.* To challenge; to prodig'ing, *pp.* Having courage sufficient; defying; *a.* bold; intrepid; fearless; brave; stout. [ty.]
 DARING-LY, *ad.* Boldly; audacious; DARING-NESS, *n.* audaciousness; boldness.

DAK, *a.* [Sax. *deorc*.] Void of light; obscure; gloomy; blind; mysterious; not understood.

DAK, *n.* Darkness; obscurity; gloominess; secrecy.

DAK'EN, (där'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or grow dark. [eyes.]

DAK'-Y-ED, (-ide), *a.* Having dark.

DAK'ISH, *a.* Rather dark; dusky; obscure. [the dark.]

DAK'LING, *ad.* In poetry, being in.

DAK'LY, *ad.* Obscurely; blindly; imperfectly.

DAK'NESS, *n.* Want of light; obscurity; secrecy; privacy; great trouble; the empire of Satan.

DAK'SOME, *a.* Wanting light; gloomy.

DAK'LING, *a.* [Sax. *deorling*.] Dearly beloved; *n.* one dearly beloved; a favorite. [in clothes.]

DAN, *v. t.* To mend holes or rents.

DAN'HEL, *n.* A kind of grass of the genus lollum.

DAN'ING, *n.* Act of mending holes.

DART, *n.* [Fr. *dard*.] A pointed missile weapon.

DART, *v. t.* To throw suddenly or rapidly, as a dart; to emit; to shoot; to send.

DART, *v. t.* To fly or shoot, as a dart.

DART'ER, *n.* One who throws a dart.

DART'ING-LY, *ad.* Rapidly; like a dart. [blot out; to mix.]

DASH, *v. t.* To strike against; to DASH, *v. t.* To rush violently and break through.

DASH, *n.* A stroke; slight infusion; this mark (—)

DASH'-BOARD, *n.* A board placed on the fore-part of a chaise or other vehicle.

DASH'ING, *ppr.* Striking against; infusing; rushing; *a.* rushing; blustering; precipitate; foppish.

DASTARD, *n.* A coward; a poltroon.

DASTARD, *a.* Meanly shrinking from danger. [ardly.]

DASTARD-LY, *v. t.* To make cowardly.

DASTARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Mean cowardliness. [timid.]

DASTARD-LY, *a.* Cowardly; meanly.

DASTARD-Y, *n.* Base cowardliness.

DA'TA, *n. pl.* Things given for finding results. [Rome.]

DA'TA-RT, *n.* A chancery officer in.

DA'VE, *n.* The day or time of an event or transaction; the fruit of the date or palm-tree.

DA'VE, *v. t.* To note the time of an act or event. [tioned.]

DA'VELESS, *a.* Having no date mentioned.

DA'TIVE, *a. or n.* The third of the six Latin cases.

DA'TUM, *n. pl.* DATA. [L.] Something given or admitted; facts known for finding results.

DAUB, *v. t.* To smear with mortar, mud, or foul matter; to put on with haste; *v. t.* to flatter.

DAUB'ER, *n.* One that smears; a poor painter.

DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Smearing with plas-

ter or slime; *n.* coarse painting; gross flattery. [daubing.]

DAUB'ER-V, *n.* Coarse painting; a DAUB'Y, *a.* Sticky; ropy; glutinous.

DAUGHTER, (dau'ter), *n.* [Sax. *dehter*.] A female offspring; a small child; a woman; a son's wife. [daughter.]

DAUGHTER-LY, *a.* Becoming a DAUGHTER, (dau't), *v. t.* To dishearten; to discourage; to intimidate; to appall; to dismay.

DAUNT'LESS, *a.* Fearless; bold; intrepid. [manner.]

DAUNT'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a dauntless

DAUNT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

DAUPHIN, *n.* The eldest son of the king of France.

DAUPHIN-ESS, *n.* The wife of the dauphin.

DAVIT, *n.* A piece of timber or iron, having tackle to hoist up a boat by. [jackdaw.]

DAW, *n.* The name of a bird; the DAWDLER, *n.* A trifler; a daller.

DAWN, *v. t.* To begin to grow light; to begin to open and expand, as the understanding. [ance.]

DAWN, *n.* Break of day; first appearance.

DAWN'ING, *ppr. or a.* Appearing, as light; opening; *n.* first opening or appearance.

DAY, *n.* [Sax. *deag*, *deg*, *dag*.] The time from sun-rise to sun-set; the twenty-four hours; light; time specified; time of commemorating any event.

DAY-BOOK, *n.* A journal of accounts.

DAY'HAIR, *n.* The first appearance of hair. [waking senses.]

DAY'-DREAM, *n.* A vision to the DAY'-LIL-BOR, *n.* Labor performed by the day. [by the day.]

DAY'-LIL-BOR-ER, *n.* One who works

DAY'LIGHT, (-lite), *n.* The light of the sun. [for.]

DAY'SMAN, *n.* An umpire; a mediator.

DAY'SPRING, *n.* The beginning of dawn. [Venus; Lucifer.]

DAY'-STAR, *n.* The morning star; DAY'SMAN, *n.* The time when the sun gives light.

DAY'S-WORK, *n.* The work of one day; with seamen, the reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours from noon to noon.

DAZE, *v. t.* To dazzle; *n.* a glittering stone. [light.]

DAZELE, *v. t.* To overpower with

DAZELED, *pp. or a.* Overpowered with light.

DAZE'LING-LY, *ad.* In a dazzling manner.

DE, *a* prefix, denotes from, or separation; hence it is often used to give a negative sense to words.

DEACON, (dē'kn), *n.* [L. *diaconus*.] An inferior church officer; one of the lower order of clergy.

DEACON-ESS, (dē'kn-ess), *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.

DEACON-RY, { *n.* The office, dig-
DEACONSHIP, } nity or ministry
of a deacon. [less; tasteless.]

DEAD, *a.* Destitute of life; motion-
DEAD, (ded), *n.* Stillness; silence;
gloom; death.

DEAD-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DEAD'EN, (ded'n), *v. t.* To weaken; to make tasteless.

DEAD-LIFT, *n.* A hopeless exigency.

DEAD-LIGHT, (ded'lite), *n.* A strong wooden shutter for a cabin window. [being deadly.]

DEAD'LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of

DEAD'LY, *a.* Mortally; irreconcilably. [death.]

DEAD'LY, *ad.* So as to resemble

DEAD'NESS, *n.* Want of life or spirit; vapidity.

DEAD'-RECK-ON-ING, *n.* In navigation, an account of the distance the ship has made by the log, without an observation of the heavenly bodies.

DEAF, (deaf or def), *a.* Not perceiving sounds; wanting the sense of hearing.

DEAF'EN, (deefa or defn), *v. t.* To make deaf; to confound with noise. [of hearing.]

DEAF'NESS, *n.* The want of the sense

DEAL, *n.* A part; quantity; boards, &c.

DEAL, *v. t. ; pret. and pp.* DEALT. To distribute; to divide; to trade; to treat; *v. t.* to trade; to negotiate.

DEAL'-E'CTION, *n.* The act of bleaching. [trader.]

DEAL'ER, *n.* One who deals; a DEAL'ING, *ppr.* Dividing; distributing; trading; *a.* practice; treatment; a trading.

DEALT, (delt), *pret. and pp.* of DEAL.

DEAL-BU'-L'CTION, *n.* Act of walking abroad.

DEAN, *n.* The second dignitary of a diocese and the head of a chapter; a college officer in England.

DEAN'-RY, *n.* The office or mansion of a dean.

DEAN'SHIP, *n.* The office of a dean.

DEAR, *a.* Costly; of high price; beloved; *n.* a person beloved.

DEAR'BORN, *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.

DEAR'EST, *n.* A term denoting the tenderest affection; *a.* of the highest price or value. [fondness.]

DEAR'LY, *ad.* At a high price; with

DEAR'NESS, *n.* High price; nearness of affection. [barrenness.]

DEARTH, (derth), *n.* Great scarcity;

DEATH, (death), *n.* The extinction of life; mortality; manner of dying; state of the dead.

DEATH'-BED, *n.* The bed of a dying person. [to death.]

DEATH'S'-DOOR, *n.* A near approach

DEATH'LESS, *a.* Never dying; immortal. [or a dead body.]

DEATH'LIER, *a.* Resembling death.

DEATH'S-MAN, *n.* An executioner.

DEATH-WATCH, (deth'wotch,) *n.* A small insect or beetle, whose ticking is superstitiously supposed to prognosticate death.

DE-BAR', *v. t.* To preclude; to hinder from entering.

DE-BARK', *v. t.* or *t.* To land from a ship or boat. [embarking.]

DE-BARK-N'TION, *n.* The act of disembarking, (de-bård') *pp.* Hindered from approach, entrance, or possession.

DE-BASE', *v. t.* To lessen; to degrade; to adulterate.

DE-BASEMENT, *n.* Act of debasing; degradation. [adulterates.]

DE-BASER, *n.* One who debases or

DE-BASING, *pp.* Lessening in worth; degrading; *a.* adapted or tending to lower or degrade.

DE-BAT-A-BLE, *a.* Disputable; that may be controverted; subject to controversy. [cuss; to argue.]

DE-BATE', *v. t.* To dispute; to dispute.

DE-BATE', *n.* Public discussion; dispute. [reliousne.]

DE-BATEFUL, *a.* Contested; quarrelsome.

DE-BATER, *n.* One who debates.

DE-BAUCH', *s.* [Fr. *debaucher*.] Excess in eating and drinking; lewdness; intemperance.

DE-BAUCH', *v. t.* To seduce; to corrupt; to violate. [manner.]

DE-BAUCHED-LY, *ad.* In a profligate

DE-BAUCHER, *n.* A person who debauches. [rake; drunkard.]

DEB-AU-SHUR', (deb-o-shur,) *n.* A

DE-BAUCHERY, *n.* Intemperance; lewdness.

DE-BAUCHMENT, *n.* Act of corrupting or debauching; act of seducing from virtue.

DE-BENTYUR, (de-bent'yur,) *n.* A writing which is evidence of a debt; certificate of draw-back.

DE-BILE, *a.* [L. *debilis*.] Relaxed; feeble; faint. [render feeble.]

DE-BIL' TATE, *v. t.* To weaken; to

DE-BIL-TATION, *n.* A weakening; feebleness. [feebleness.]

DE-BIL'TY, *n.* Weakness of body;

DEBIT, *n.* The debtor side of account books.

DEBIT, *v. t.* To charge with debt.

DEBONAIR, *a.* Elegant; well-bred; gay.

DE-BOUSH', (de-boosh') *v. t.* To issue out of a narrow place, as troops.

+DE-BOU-SHUR', (da-bou-shur') *n.* The mouth of a river. [menta.]

+DE-BREE, (di-bree') *n.* [Fr.] Fragments, (det.) *n.* What is due from one person to another. [is due.]

DEBT-ER, *n.* One to whom a debt

DEBTLESS, *a.* Free from debt; without debt. [another.]

DEBTOR, (det'or,) *n.* One who owes

DEB-UL-LITION, *n.* A bubbling or seething over.

DE-BUR', (di-bur') *n.* [Fr.] A first appearance before the public, as a public speaker; a beginning.

+DEB-UTANT', (deb-ut-ang') *n.* A person who makes his first appearance before the public.

DEC-A-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to ten.

DEC-ADR, *n.* The sum or number of ten. [decline.]

DE-CL'DENCE, *n.* State of decay;

DEC-A-CON, *n.* A figure of ten equal sides. [pistila.]

DEC-A-ETHY, *n.* A plant having ten

DEC-A-METRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.

DEC-A-METRON, *n.* A figure having ten sides.

DE-CAL'O-GIST, *n.* One who explains the decalogue.

DEC-A-LOGUE, (dek'a-log,) *n.* The ten commandments.

DE-CAM-ER-ON, *n.* A volume consisting of ten books. [camp.]

DE-CAMP', *v. t.* To depart from a

DE-CAMPMENT, *n.* Act of decamping. [ery.]

DEC-A-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dean-

DE-CAN'DRIAN, *a.* A term applied

DE-CAN'DROUS, *a.* to plants with ten stamens. [angles.]

DE-CAN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having ten

DE-CANT', *v. t.* To pour off or out.

DE-CANT-N'TION, *n.* The act of decanting. [liquors.]

DE-CANTER, *n.* A glass vessel for

DE-CANTILLON, (kafil-lus,) *a.* Having ten leaves. [decolate.]

DE-CAP' TATE, *v. t.* To behead; to

DE-CAP-TATION, *n.* The act of beheading. [feet.]

DEC-A-POD, *n.* An animal with ten

DE-CLERON-LITION, *n.* The process of depriving a substance of carbon. [of carbon.]

DE-CLERON-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive

DE-CLESTIC, (dek'a-stik,) *n.* A poem consisting of ten lines.

DEC-A-STYLE, *n.* A portico with ten columns in front. [syllables.]

DE-CAT-LAB'IC, *a.* Having ten

DE-CLY, *n.* A falling off; a decline of fortune. [to fail; to perish.]

DE-CLY', *v. t.* To decline; to wither;

DE-CLYING, *pp.* Falling; declining; withering; *a.* subject to failure; liable to perish.

DE-CEASE', *n.* Departure from life; death. [to die.]

DE-CEASE', *v. t.* To depart from life;

DE-CEIT', (seev') *n.* Cheat; artifice; treachery.

DE-CEITFUL, *a.* Given to deception.

DE-CEITFUL-LY, *ad.* In a deceitful manner. [deceive.]

DE-CEITFULNESS, *n.* Disposition to deceive; *a.* Free from deceit.

DE-CEIV-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deceived. [mind; to delude.]

DE-CEIV-A-BLENESS, *n.* Liableness to deceive; liableness to be deceived. [mind; to delude.]

DE-CEIVE', *v. t.* To mislead the

DE-CEIVED, (de-seevd') *pp.* or *a.* Misled; imposed on. [the year.]

DE-CEIVER, *n.* One that deceives or misleads. [the year.]

DE-CEMBER, *n.* The last month of

DE-CEN-DEF'TATE, *a.* Having ten teeth.

DE-CEN'RID, *a.* Having ten divisions.

DE-CEN-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* Having ten cells. [length.]

DE-CEN'TE-DAL, *a.* Ten feet in

DE-CEN'TI-MAL, *a.* Pertaining to the decemviri.

DE-CEN'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* **DE-CEN'VIRI** or **DE-CEN'VIRI**, *n.* One of the Roman council of ten. [ten.]

DE-CEN'VIRATE, *n.* Government by

DE-CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *decentia*.] Fitness; propriety; what is becoming; modesty. [year.]

DE-CEN'NA-RY, *n.* A term of ten

DE-CEN'RIAL, *a.* Consisting of or happening every ten years.

DE-CENT, *a.* Fit; becoming; proper; modest; in popular language, moderate but competent. [modestly.]

DE-CENT-LY, *ad.* Fitly; properly;

DE-CENT-SIL'ITY, *n.* The quality or state of being liable to be deceived. [ceivd.]

DE-CENT-SILE, *a.* Liable to be de-

DE-CEPTION, *n.* Act of deceiving; state of being deceived or misled; deceit; imposition.

DE-CEPTIVE, *a.* Liable or tending

DE-CEPTOR, *n.* to deceive; deceitful; false.

DE-CEPTIVENESS, *n.* The state of deceiving or tendency to deceive.

DE-CEPTIOUS, *a.* Deceitful; false; treacherous. [off.]

DE-CEPTION, *n.* The act of reading

DE-CHAM', *v. t.* To disenchant; to remove a spell.

DE-CHRISTIAN-IZE, (krist'yan-) *v. t.* To turn from Christianity, or Christian belief. [closed.]

DE-CLD-SLE, *a.* That may be de-

DE-CLD', *v. t.* [L. *decide*.] To determine; to finish; to conclude; to fix the event of.

DE-CLD'D, *pp.* Determined; concluded; *a.* that implies decision; clear; unequivocal.

DE-CLD-LY, *ad.* With determination; absolutely; clearly; indisputably. [a cause.]

DE-CLD'ER, *n.* One who determines

DE-CL'DENCE, *n.* A falling off.

DE-CLD'OUS, *a.* Falling in autumn.

DE-CLD'OUSNESS, *n.* The quality of falling every season, or once a year, as leaves.

DEC'I-MAL, *a.* Numbered by ten; increasing or diminishing by tens; *n.* a tenth. [male.]

DEC'I-MAL-LY, *ad.* By means of deci-

DEC'I-MATE, *v. t.* To take the tenth; to take. [the tenth.]

DEC-I-MATION, *n.* The act of taking

DEC'I-MATOR, *n.* One who selects every tenth.

+DEC'IO-SANT'IO, *n.* [L.] The form of a book when it is folded into sixteen leaves.

DE-CL'PHNE, *v. t.* To explain ciphers; to unfold; to unravel what is intricate.

DE-CIPHER-ER, *n.* One who unravels or explains what is written in ciphers. [deciphered.]
DE-CIPHER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deciphered.
DE-CISION, (-sish'un), *n.* [L. *decisio*.] Determination; promptness or firmness in determining.
DE-CISE, *a.* That ends or settles a question. [positively.]
DE-CISE-LY, *ad.* Conclusively;
DE-CISION-NESS, *a.* The quality of deciding. [final.]
DE-CISE-TO, *a.* Tending to decide;
DECE, *v. t.* [D. *dekken*.] Primarily, to cover; to dress; to adorn; to set off. [of cards.]
DECK, *n.* The floor of a ship; a pile
DECK-EN, *n.* A person who adorns.
DECK-ING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment. [to harangue.]
DE-CLAM', *v. t.* To speak an oration;
DE-CLAM-ANT, *a.* One who declaims;
DE-CLAM-ER, *a.* claims; a speaker in public.
DE-CLAM-ATION, *n.* A noisy speech; harangue; discourse addressed to the passions.
DE-CLAM-A-TO-RY, *a.* Partaking of declamation; rhetorical; without solid sense or argument.
DE-CLAM-A-BLE, *a.* That may be declaimed.
DE-CLAR-ATION, *n.* Affirmation; assertion; proclamation; expression of promises, &c.
DE-CLAR-ATIVE, *a.* That declares or proclaims; making manifestation. [declaration.]
DE-CLAR-A-TO-RI-AL, *ad.* By way of
DE-CLAR-A-TO-RY, *a.* Affirmative; proclaiming. [tell, assert.]
DE-CLARE, *v. t. or i.* To affirm, say,
DE-CLAR-ED-LY, *ad.* Avowedly; explicitly.
DE-CLAR-ANT, *n.* Declaration.
DE-CLIN-ATION, *n.* Act of declining; decay; corruption of morals; variation of nouns.
DE-CLIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be declined or varied. [the earth.]
DE-CLIN-ATE, *a.* Bending toward
DE-CLIN-ATION, *n.* A bending; declension; decay. In astronomy, a distance of any celestial object from the equinoctial line north or south. [dialing.]
DE-CLIN-ATOR, *n.* An instrument in
DE-CLIN-A-TURE, *n.* A declining.
DE-CLINE, *v. t. or i.* To lean; to deviate; to fail; to decay; to shun; to refuse. [worse state.]
DE-CLINE', *n.* Decay; tendency to a
DE-CLIN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to shun; avoiding.
DE-CLIN-ING, *pp. or a.* Leaning; falling; decaying; tending to a worse state; refusing.
DE-CLIV-ITY, *n.* Inclination downward; slope.
DE-CLIV-ous, *a.* Descending
DE-CLIV-TOUS, *a.* downward; sloping; not precipitous. [digest.]
DE-COCT', *v. t.* To boil; to seethe; to

DE-COCT-I-BLE, *a.* That may be boiled.
DE-COCTION, *n.* Act of boiling; matter boiled; a preparation by boiling. [decapitate.]
DE-COCT-ITE, *v. t.* To behead; to
DE-COCT-ION, *n.* The act of beheading. [to bleach.]
DE-COCT-OR, *v. t.* To deprive of color;
DE-COCT-OR-ANT, *n.* A substance which removes color, or bleaches.
DE-COCT-OR-ATION, *n.* Absence of color. [situate parts.]
DE-COM-POSE', *v. t.* To separate con-
DE-COM-POSE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be decomposed. [second time.]
DE-COM-POS-ITE, *a.* Compounded
DE-COM-PO-SITION, (-sish'un), *n.* Resolution into constituent parts.
DE-COM-POUND', *v. t.* To compound a second time. [again.]
DE-COM-POUND, *a.* Compounded
DE-COM-POUND-A-BLE, *a.* That may be decomposed.
DE-CO-RE, *v. t.* To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.
DE-CO-RE-TED, *pp. or a.* Adorned; embellished.
DE-CO-RE-TION, *n.* Act of adorning; embellishment.
DE-CO-RE-TOR, *n.* One who adorns or embellishes. [ish.]
DE-CO-RE-TIVE, *a.* Suited to embellish;
DE-CO-ROUS, or **DE-CO-ROUS**, *a.* Decent; becoming; suitable.
DE-CO-ROUS-LY, or **DE-CO-ROUS-LY**, *ad.* Decently; with propriety.
DE-CO-RT-ITE, *v. t.* To bark; to strip of bark.
DE-CO-RT-ITION, *n.* Act of stripping off bark.
DE-CO-RUM, *n.* Decency; propriety of speech or behavior; good order.
DE-COR', *v. t.* To allure into a snare or net; to mislead.
DE-COR', *n.* A lure to catch fowls; the place for catching.
DE-COR-MAN, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.
DE-CREASE, *v. t. or i.* To make or become less.
DE-CREASE', *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; wane of the moon. [sened.]
DE-CREAS-ED, (-de-kreest), *pp.* Less
DE-CRETE, *v. t.* To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; to fix or appoint.
DE-CRET-ION, *n.* [L. *decretum*.] Judicial decision or determination; edict; order; sentence; law.
DE-CRETE-PP., *pp.* Determined; judicially resolved. [ution.]
DE-CRE-MENT, *n.* Decrease; diminution.
DE-CRE-TED, *a.* Wasted and worn by age; infirm.
DE-CRE-TITE, *v. t.* To roast in a strong heat, with crackling.
DE-CRE-TITE, *v. t.* To crackle in the fire.
DE-CRE-TITION, *n.* The separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat.

DE-CRE-IT-NESS, *a.* Broken or de-
DE-CRE-IT-UD, *a.* cayed state of the body by age. [coming less.]
DE-CRE-SCENT, *a.* Decreasing; be-
DE-CRE-TAL, *a.* Containing a decree.
DE-CRE-TAL, *n.* An authoritative order or decree; a letter of the pope; book of decrees.
DE-CRE-TIST, *n.* One who studies or who professes a knowledge of the decretals. [of a decree.]
DE-CRE-TIVE, *a.* Having the force
DE-CRE-TI-AL, *ad.* In a definite manner. [cree; final.]
DE-CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Established by de-
DE-CRE-TAL, *n.* A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.
DE-CRE-TED, (-kride), *pp.* Cried down; censured. [censures.]
DE-CRE-TA, *n.* One who decries or
DE-CRE-TITION, *n.* The removal of a crust from.
DE-CRY', *v. t.* To cry down; to censure; to clamor against. [down.]
DE-CY-ATION, *n.* The act of lying
DE-CY-ENCE, *n.* The act or
DE-CY-EN-CE, *n.* posture of lying down. [bending down.]
DE-CY-ENT, *a.* Lying down;
DE-CY-ENT-URE, *n.* A taking to the bed in sickness.
DE-CY-FLE, *a.* [L. *decipulus*.] Tenfold; repeated ten times.
DE-CY-FLE, *a.* Tenfold; *v. t.* to make tenfold. [ten men.]
DE-CY-FION, *n.* A commander of
DE-CY-FENT, *a.* Extending downward. [down.]
DE-CY-FION, *n.* Act of running
DE-CY-FIVE, *a.* Running down.
DE-CY-FY, *v. t.* To shorten by cutting off. [ening.]
DE-CY-FITION, *n.* Act of short-
DE-CY-FITE, *v. t.* To intersect at acute angles.
DE-CY-FITION, *n.* A crossing at unequal angles; a crossing in the form of an X. [inscribe.]
DE-CY-FITE, *v. t.* To consecrate; to
DE-DICATION, *n.* Consecration; address inscribed.
DE-DIC-ATOR, *n.* One who dedicates or inscribes. [dedication.]
DE-DIC-A-TO-RY, *a.* Composing a
DE-DITION, (-dish'un), *n.* Act of yielding; surrender. [inference.]
DE-DUCE', *v. t.* To draw, as an
DE-DUCE-ED, (-dūte), *pp.* Drawn; inferred.
DE-DUCE-MENT, *n.* Inference; what is collected from premises; the thing deduced. [ferred.]
DE-DUCE-ABLE, *a.* That may be in-
DE-DUCE-IVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.
DE-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *deduco*.] To subtract; to take from; to separate or remove. [inference.]
DE-DUCTION, *n.* An abatement; an
DE-DUCTIVE, *a.* That is or may be deduced.
DE-DUCTIVE-LY, *ad.* By inference.

DEED, *n.* An action or act; exploit; fact; writing to convey property; a written instrument, comprehending a contract or bargain between party and party; particularly an instrument conveying real estate. It has three essentials; *writing, sealing, and delivering.* [deed.]

DEED, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed; *less*, *a.* Not having performed exploits. [conclude.]

DEEM, *v. t.* To think; to judge; to **DEEMED**, (*deemd*), *pp.* Judged; supposed; thought.

DEEP, *a.* [**SAL deep**.] Far to the bottom; profound; secret; sagacious; intricate.

DEEP, *n.* The sea; an abyss; still part, *as*, *deep of night*.

DEEPEN, (*dēpn*), *v. t.* To make more deep. [greatly; profoundly.]

DEEPLY, *ad.* To a low degree;

DEEP-MOUTHED, (*-mouth'd*), *a.* Making a hoarse sound.

DEEP-MUSING, *a.* Lost in thought; pensive; sad. [profoundness.]

DEEPNESS, *n.* Deep state; depth;

DEEPLY-READ, (*deep'red*), *a.* Profoundly versed.

DEEP-TONE, (*-tōnd*), *a.* Making a grave sound.

DEER, *n. sing. and pl.* A quadruped of the genus *cervus*, kept or hunted for venison. [erase; to mar.]

DE-FACE, *v. t.* To disfigure; to **DE-FACED**, (*-faste*), *pp.* or *a.* Marred; disfigured.

DE-FACE-MENT, *n.* Injury to the surface; obliteration; ravage; that which mars beauty.

DE-FACER, *n.* One that disfigures.

DE-FACED-TO, [*L.*] In fact; in reality; opposed to *de jure*. [take away.]

DE-FALCATE, *v. t.* To lop off; to **DE-FALCATION**, *n.* A cutting off; diminution; deficit of funds; that which is cut off. [proach.]

DE-FAMATION, *n.* Slander; re-

DE-FAM-TO-RY, *a.* Slandorous; scandalizing.

DE-FAME, *v. t.* To slander; to injure by falsehood; to calumniate.

DE-FAMER, *n.* One that slanders.

DE-FAMING-LY, *ad.* By defamation.

DE-FAULT, *n.* Omission; defect; non-appearance of a defendant.

DE-FAULT, *v. t.* To call in court, and record for not appearing.

DE-FAULTER, *n.* One who fails to make payment, or to account for public money.

DE-FEASANCE, *n.* An annulling; a writing that defeats the condition of a bond, &c. [nullified.]

DE-FEASIBLE, *a.* That may be annulled.

DE-FEASIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

DE-FEAT, *n.* Overthrow; loss of battle; successful resistance.

DE-FEAT, *v. t.* [*Fr. defeat.*] To overcome, as an army; to rout; to overthrow; to frustrate.

DE-FEAT-URE, *n.* Change of fortune; overthrow.

DE-FILTRATE, *v. t.* To purify, as liquors, from foul matter; to refine; to clarify. [as liquors.]

DE-FILTRATION, *n.* Act of purifying.

DE-FECT, *n.* Want; fault; blemish.

DE-FECTION, *n.* A falling away; revolt. [imperfect.]

DE-FECTIVE, *a.* Faulty; deficient;

DE-FECTIVELY, *ad.* Imperfectly.

DE-FECTIVENESS, *n.* Imperfection; faultiness.

DE-FENSE. See **DEFENSE**.

DE-FEND, *v. t.* or *i.* [*L. defendo.*] To guard from injury; to protect; to maintain uninjured. [fended.]

DE-FENDABLE, *a.* That may be defended.

DE-FENDANT, *n.* One who defends.

In law, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge; a proper for defense. [vindicates.]

DE-FENDER, *n.* One who guards or protects.

DE-FENSE, *n.* Protection from injury; vindication. [This spelling is preferable to the common one *defence*, because the leading derivatives have *s* and not *c*; as, *defensive*, *defensible*, &c.]

DE-FENSATIVE, *n.* Any thing that serves as a defense; a bandage or plaster for a wound.

DE-FENSELESS, *a.* Being without defense; unarmed.

DE-FENSELESSNESS, *n.* State of being unguarded. [fended.]

DE-FENSE-LESS, *a.* That may be defended.

DE-FENSIVE, *a.* Adapted to protect; that defends; *a.* that which defends; safeguard. [manner.]

DE-FENSIVELY, *ad.* In a defensive manner.

DE-FER, *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to yield to another.

DE-FERENCE, *n.* Respect or concession to another. [or convey.]

DE-FERENCE, *n.* That which carries respect.

DE-FERENT, *a.* Bearing; conveying. [erence.]

DE-FERENTIAL, *a.* Expressing deference.

DE-FERRED, (*-ferd*), *pp.* Defered; postponed. [lenge.]

DE-FIANCE, *n.* A daring; a challenge.

DE-FIANCE-LESS, (*-fish'en-ee*), *n.* A falling short; imperfection.

DE-FICIENT, *a.* Wanting; defective; imperfect.

DE-FICIENCY, [*L.*] Want; deficiency.

DE-FIDE, (*-fide*), *pp.* Dared to fight; challenged. [to combat.]

DE-FIER, *n.* One who dares another.

DE-FILE, *n.* A narrow passage, as between hills.

DE-FILE, *v. t.* To pollute; to corrupt; to march off in a line, or file by file; to file off. [in a line.]

DE-FILED, (*-fid*), *pp.* or *a.* Polluted; corrupted.

DE-FILING, (*-fid*), *pres.* Marched off.

DE-FILEMENT, *n.* Pollution; corruption. [defiles.]

DE-FILER, *n.* One who pollutes or corrupts.

DE-FILING, *n.* That may be

limited or described; that may be fixed or ascertained.

DE-FINE, *v. t.* To limit; to explain; to mark out. [marks the limits.]

DE-FINER, *n.* He who defines or limits.

DE-FINITION, [*L. definitio.*] Having precise limits; certain; *a.* the thing defined. [limitation.]

DE-FINITELY, *ad.* With certain limits.

DE-FINITENESS, *n.* Certainty of extent or signification; determinateness. [planation in words.]

DE-FINITION, (*-niash'un*), *n.* Ex-

DE-FINITIVE, *a.* Determinate; final.

DE-FINITIVE, *n.* An adjective that defines or limits the signification of words. [finally; conclusively.]

DE-FINITIVELY, *ad.* Expressly;

DE-FINITIVENESS, *n.* Determinateness; conclusiveness; decisiveness. [ability.]

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRATION, *n.* Combustion.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRATION, *n.* A consuming by fire; a sudden and sparkling combustion.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DE-FLAGRANT, (*-flagrant*), *a.* Combustible.

DE-FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* Combustibly.

DEFT'LY, *ad.* Neatly; dextrously; skillfully.

DE-FUNCT', *a.* Deceased; *n.* a person dead. [to challenge.]

DE-FY', *v. t.* To dare; to outbrave;

DE-FYER, *n.* One who defies. *See* **DAFIER**.

DE-FURNISH, *v. t.* To deprive of

DE-FURNISH-MENT, *n.* A deprivation of furniture. [qualities.]

DE-GEN'ER-A-CT', *n.* Decline in good

DE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Having declined in natural or moral worth.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To decline in good qualities.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a degenerate manner.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* A degenerate state. [worse.]

DE-GEN'ER-I-TION, *n.* A growing

DE-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* Having fallen to a worse state; low; base; mean; unworthy. [To unglue.]

DE-GLU'TIN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *deglutino*.]

DE-GLU'TI-TION, (*deg-lu-tish'un*), *n.* The act or power of swallowing.

DE-O-A-D'I-TION, *n.* A depriving of rank, office, or honor; baseness; dishonor; debasement.

DE-O-A-DE', *v. t.* To reduce in rank, office, or honor; to lessen the value of; to debase.

DE-O-A-DE', *pp. or a.* Reduced in rank; lowered.

DE-O-A-D'I-NG, *pp.* Reducing in rank or honor; *a.* dishonoring; adapted to disgrace. [manner.]

DE-O-A-D'I-NG-LY, *ad.* In a degrading

DE-GR'AD', *n.* [Fr. *degré*.] A step; class; extent; proportion; the 360th part of a circle; an interval of sound in music; a mark of distinction conferred on students.

DE-OUS-I-TION, *n.* A tasting; the sense of tasting.

DE-MIS-CENCE, *n.* A gaping; the opening of capsules.

DE-MIS-CENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant. [out.]

+DE-MONS', (*de-honz'*), [Fr.] With-

DE-MORT', *v. t.* To dissuade or advise against. [a measure.]

DE-MORT-I-TION, *n.* Advice against

DE-MORT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Dissuading.

DE-I-CION, *n.* The act of putting to death Christ, our Savior, or one concerned in that act.

DE-I-C', *a.* Divine; partaking

DE-I-C'E-AL, *a.* of divine qualities.

DE-I-CE-I-TION, *n.* The act of enrolling among deities.

DE-I-FI-AN, (*-fide*), *pp. or a.* Ranked among deities.

DE-I-FY-ER, *n.* A person who deifies. [sic.]

DE-I-FORM, *a.* Of a godlike form.

DE-I-FY', *v. t.* To exalt to the rank of deities.

DEIGN, (*dâne*), *v. t.* To think worthy; to grant or allow.

DEIGN, *v. i.* To condescend; to vouchsafe. [*DEIGN*.]

DEIGN'ED, (*dänd*), *pret.* and *pp.* of

+DE-I-GRATIA, (*-grä'she-a*), By the grace of God. [*god*.]

DE-I-G'RA-TION, *a.* Bringing forth a

DE-ISM, *n.* A denial of revelation.

DE-IST, *n.* One who denies a revelation from God.

DE-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or

DE-IST'IC-AL, *a.* containing deism; embracing deism.

DE-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *deité*; It. *deità*.] Godhead; divinity; God; a fabulous god or goddess.

DE-JECT', *v. t.* To cast down; to dispirit; to discourage.

DE-JECT'ED-LY, *ad.* With discouragement.

DE-JECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being cast down; lowness of spirits; depression.

DE-JECTION, *n.* Depression of spirits; melancholy occasioned by grief or misfortune.

+DE-JEU-NÉ', (*da-zhu-nä'*), *n.* **+DE-JEU-NÉ'**, [Fr.] A breakfast; a lunch. [*to de facto*.]

+DE-JU'RE, [L.] Of right; opposed

DE-LA-P'ER', *v. t.* To fall or slide down. [sation.]

DE-LI-TION, *n.* Conveyance; accu-

DE-LIV', *v. t.* To put off; to defer; to detain. [tention.]

DE-LIV', *n.* Hindrance; stop; de-

DE-LIV'ER, *n.* One who hinders or detains.

DE-LIV'EMENT, *n.* Hindrance.

+DE-LI-E, *v. t.* [L. imperative mood.] Blot out; efface. [out.]

DE-LI-E-RE, *a.* That can be blotted

DE-LI-E-T-ABLE, *a.* Delightful; very pleasing. [light.]

DE-LI-E-T-ABLE-LY, *ad.* With great de-

DE-LI-E-AT, *v. t.* We now use *dele-*

DE-LI-E-ATE, *v. t.* To send away; to

DE-LI-E-ATE, *a.* Deputed to act for another. [for another.]

DE-LI-E-ATE, *n.* One deputed to act

DE-LI-E-ATION, *n.* A sending away; act of investing with authority to act for another; the person or persons deputed to act for another. [structive.]

DE-LI-E-T-IVE, *a.* Deadly; de-

DE-LI-E-TION, *n.* Act of blotting out or erasing. [out.]

DE-LI-E-TO-RY, *n.* That which blots

DE-LI-E, *n.* Earthen ware glazed; a

DE-LI-E-ATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To weigh in the mind; to consider; to pause; to hesitate; to demur.

DE-LI-E-ATE, *a.* Circumspect; slow; advised. [tiously.]

DE-LI-E-ATE-LY, *ad.* Slowly; cau-

DE-LI-E-ATE-NESS, *a.* Circumspec-

DE-LI-E-ATION, *n.* Act of weigh-

DE-LI-E-ATION, *n.* Act of weigh-

lights the senses, particularly the taste; smallness.

DE-LI-E-ATE, *a.* Nice; soft; dainty; tender; fine; feeble. [daintily.]

DE-LI-E-ATE-LY, *ad.* With nicety;

DE-LI-E-ATE-NESS, *n.* Tenderness; effeminacy.

DE-LI-E-IOUS, (*de-lish'us*), *a.* Sweet to the taste; most pleasing to the mind. [lightfully.]

DE-LI-E-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Sweetly; de-

DE-LI-E-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Great sweet-

DE-LI-E-ATION, *n.* Act of binding

DE-LI-E-AT, (*-lite*), [L. *delector*.] Great joy or pleasure; that which affords delight. [pleasure to.]

DE-LI-E-AT, *v. t.* To give great

DE-LI-E-AT, *pp. or a.* Greatly pleased. [charming.]

DE-LI-E-AT, *a.* Very pleasing;

DE-LI-E-AT, *ad.* With great pleasure; charmingly.

DE-LI-E-AT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delightful. [light.]

DE-LI-E-LESS, *a.* Affording no de-

DE-LI-E-LESS, *a.* Pleasant; very pleasing. [antly.]

DE-LI-E-LESS-LY, *ad.* Very pleas-

DE-LI-E-LESS-NESS, *n.* Pleasant-

DE-LI-E-LESS, *n.* Representation by delineation.

DE-LI-E-LESS, *v. t.* [L. *de-lineo*.] To draw the outline; to describe; to represent in picture.

DE-LI-E-LESS, *n.* The act of drawing the outline or the out-

DE-LI-E-LESS, *n.* One who delin-

DE-LI-E-LESS, (*de-link-wen-ee*), *n.* Failure or omission of duty; fault; omission. [faulty.]

DE-LI-E-LESS, *a.* Failing in duty;

DE-LI-E-LESS, *n.* One who fails to do his duty. [quent manner.]

DE-LI-E-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a delin-

DE-LI-E-LESS, *v. t.* or *i.* To melt; to dissolve.

DE-LI-E-LESS, (*del-e-kwees'*), *v. i.* To melt or become liquid in air by the absorption of water.

DE-LI-E-LESS, (*-e-kweest*), *pret.* and *pp.* of **DE-LI-E-LESS**.

DE-LI-E-LESS, *n.* A becoming soft or liquid in the air.

DE-LI-E-LESS, *a.* Becoming soft or liquid in air. [deliquesce.]

DE-LI-E-LESS, (*-lik-we-*), *v. t.* To

+DE-LI-E-LESS, [L.] A melting; a swooning. [deranged.]

DE-LI-E-LESS, *a.* Wandering in mind;

DE-LI-E-LESS, *n.* The state of being delicious.

DE-LI-E-LESS, [L. *deleto*.] A wan-

DE-LI-E-LESS, *n.* [L.] A dis-

DE-LI-E-LESS, *n.* [L.] A dis-

DE-LIV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be delivered. [release.]
 DE-LIV'ER-ANCE, *n.* Act of freeing;
 DE-LIV'ER-ER, *n.* One who delivers or rescues. [utterance.]
 DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* A giving; release;
 DELL, *n.* A pit; hollow; narrow opening.
 DEL'PHI-AN, { *a.* Pertaining to Del-
 DEL'PHIC, } phi in Greece, and the oracle.
 DEL'PHIN, *a.* Pertaining to the Dauphin of France, or certain classics.
 DEL'PHINE, *a.* Pertaining to the dolphin.
 DEL'SION' (del-si'n'yo), [It.] In music, a direction to repeat from the sign.
 DEL'TA, *n.* The Greek letter Δ; a tract of alluvial or other land in a triangular form, near the mouth of a river. [Δ.]
 DEL'TOID, *a.* Resembling the Greek Δ.
 DE-LU'S-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deceived.
 DE-LUDE', *v. t.* To deceive; to mislead by arts; to disappoint; to impose on; to cheat.
 DE-LUDER, *n.* One who deceives or misleads.
 DEL'UG-E, *n.* An overwhelming; the great flood in Noah's days.
 DEL'UG-E, *v. t.* To overflow; to drown; to overwhelm, as with an army. [a deluge.]
 DEL'UG-E, (del'lāj), *v. t.* To become
 DE-LU'SION, (de-lū'zhun), *n.* Act of deluding; deception; cheat; error from false views. [beguiling.]
 DE-LU'SIVE, *a.* Tending to deceive;
 DE-LU'SOR-Y, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.
 DELVE, *v. t.* To dig; to open the ground with a spade; *n.* a place dug; a pit-fall; a cave.
 DELVER, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.
 DE-MAGNET-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of magnetic power or influence.
 DEM-A-GOGE, *n.* A leader of the populace. [demagogues.]
 DEM-A-GOG-ISM, *n.* The practices of
 DE-MAIN', { *a.* A ma-
 DE-MESNE', (de-mēns'), } nor-
 house, and land adjacent.
 DE-MAND', *v. t.* To claim or seek to obtain by right.
 DE-MAND', *n.* A claim by right; an asking by authority; a desire to obtain or possess.
 DE-MAND-A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded. [real action.]
 DE-MANDANT, *n.* The plaintiff in a
 DE-MANDER, *n.* One who demands.
 DE-MARK-ATION, *n.* Act of marking or setting the limit; bound ascertained and fixed.
 DE-MEAN', *v. t.* To behave; to carry; to behave.
 DE-MEAN'ED, (de-meend'), *pret.* and *pp.* of DEMEAN.
 DE-MEAN'OR, *n.* Behavior; carriage; deportment.

DE-MEN'T-ATE, *v. t.* To make mad; to infuriate. [crazy.]
 DE-MENT'ED, *a.* Infuriated; mad;
 DE-MERIT-IZE, (de-mef'it-ize), *v. t.* To purify from foul, unwholesome, or phlegmatic air. [guilt.]
 DE-MERIT, *n.* Ill desert; crime;
 DE-MERIT'ED, (de-meret'), *a.* Sunk in a liquor; drowned. [liquid.]
 DE-MERSON, *n.* A plunging in a
 DE-MERSON-IZE, *v. t.* To bring out of a mesmeric condition or state.
 DE-MESNE'. See DEMAIN.
 DEM'i, a prefix, signifying *half*; used only in composition.
 DEM-I-BRIG-AD-E, *n.* A half brigade.
 DEM'i-AL'DENCE, *n.* An imperfect cadence in music. [a god.]
 DEM'i-GOD, *a.* A fabulous hero; half
 DEM'i-JOHN, (-jon), *n.* A glass vessel with a large body and a small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.
 DEM'i-QUA-VAR, *n.* A note in music, of half the length of the quaver.
 DEM'i-STR, *n.* A woman of suspicious chastity.
 DEM-I-SEM'i-QUA-VAR, *n.* Half a semiquaver.
 DEM'i-TINT, *n.* A gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. [semitone.]
 DEM'i-TONE, *n.* Half a tone or a
 DEM'i-VOLT, *n.* One of the motions of a horse. [leashed.]
 DE-MISE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be
 DE-MISE', *n.* Death; a lease; a bequeathing. [by will.]
 DE-MISE', *v. t.* To lease; to bequeath
 DE-MIS'ION, (-mish'un), *n.* Degradation.
 DEM'i-ON-E, *n.* In the mythology of Eastern philosophers, an son employed in the creation of the world.
 DEM-I-URE'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a demurge, or creative power.
 DE-MOCRA-CY, *n.* Government by the people. [democracy.]
 DEM'O-CRAT, *n.* An adherent to a
 DEM-O-CRAT'IC, *a.* Belonging to democracy. [ocratic manner.]
 DEM-O-CRAT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a dem-
 DEM-O-LISH, *v. t.* To destroy; to overthrow; to ruin. [lashed.]
 DEM-O-LISH-ER, *n.* One who demol-
 DEM-O-LITION, (dem-o-lish'un), *n.* Act of overthrowing or destroying a pile or structure; ruin.
 DEM'ON, *n.* An evil spirit or genius; a devil.
 DE-MO'NI-AC, { *a.* Pertaining to
 DE-MO'NI-AC-AL, } demons; influ-
 enced by demons. [a demon.]
 DE-MO'NI-AC, *n.* One possessed by
 DEM-O'NI-AC-AL-LY, *ad.* Like a demon. [practices.]
 DE-MO'NI-AC-ISM, *n.* Demoniacal
 DE-MO'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon.
 DEM'ON-ISM, *n.* The belief in demons, or false gods. [demons.]
 DEMON-OCRA-CY, *n.* The power of
 DEMON-OL'A-TRY, *n.* The worship of demons or evil spirits.

DEM-ON-OL'A-TY, *n.* A discourse or treatise on evil spirits.
 DEM-ON'O-MY, *n.* The dominion of demons. [demonstrated.]
 DEM-ON'STRA-BLE, *a.* That may be
 DEM-ON'STRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.
 DEM-ON'STRA-BLY, *ad.* Certainly; with full proof.
 DEM-ON'STRATE, or DEM-ON'STRATE, *v. t.* [L. *demonstra*.] To prove to a certainty; to show; to exhibit the parts when dissected.
 DEM-ON'STRATION, *n.* Proof to a certainty; evidence; exhibition. In military affairs, a movement of troops to a given point, as if to attack. [certain.]
 DEM-ON'STRA-TIVE, *a.* Conclusive;
 DEM-ON'STRA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* With full proof.
 DEM-ON'STRATOR, *n.* One who demonstrates. In anatomy, one who exhibits the parts dissected.
 DEM-ON'STRA-TOR-Y, *a.* Having a tendency to demonstrate or prove beyond a doubt. [of morals.]
 DEM-ON-AL-I-ATION, *n.* Destruction
 DEM-ON-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To corrupt or undermine the morals of.
 DEM-OS-THE'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Demosthenes, the celebrated Grecian orator. [to the people.]
 DE-MOT-IC, *a.* Popular; pertaining
 DE-MUL'CENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation on the solids, as the gums and other mucilaginous substances. [assuaging.]
 DE-MUL'CENT, *a.* Softening; easing;
 DE-MUL', *v. t.* To hesitate; to doubt; to delay. [uncertainty.]
 DE-MUL', *n.* Hesitation; doubt from
 DE-MURE', *a.* Very grave; affectedly modest.
 DE-MURE'LY, *ad.* With a grave countenance; with a fixed look; with solemn gravity. [modesty.]
 DE-MURE'NESS, *n.* Gravity; affected
 DE-MURE'NESS, *n.* Expense for delay of a ship. [a stop in pleading.]
 DE-MUR'ER, *n.* One who demurs.
 DE-M'Y, *n.* A particular kind or size of paper. [beast.]
 DEN, *n.* A cage; cavern; lodge of a
 DE-NA'R-I-US, *n.* A Roman coin of about the value of sixteen or seventeen cents.
 DEN'A-RY, *a.* Containing ten; *n.* ten.
 DEN-NATION-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To divest of national rights. See NATIONAL.
 DE-NAT'URAL-IZE, (-nat'yu-ral-ize), *v. t.* To render unnatural; to alienate from nature.
 DEN'DRIF, *n.* [Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree.] A mineral in which are the figures of a shrub.
 DEN-DRIT'IC, { *a.* Containing the
 DEN-DRIT'IC-AL, } figures of shrubs or trees. [or tree.]
 DEN'DROID, *a.* Resembling a shrub
 DEN-DROU'O-GY, *n.* Natural history of trees.

DEN-DROM'm-TAR, n. An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

DE-N'I'A-BLE, a. That may be denied.

DE-N'I'AL, n. Refusal; contradiction; a disowning; a rejection, as, a denial of God; *self-denial* is a declining of some gratification.

DE-N'I'ED, (de-nide'), pp. Contradicted; refused. [refuses.]

DE-N'I'ER, n. One who denies or

DE-N'I'ER, (de-neer'), n. A French coin, or denomination of money; the twelfth of a sol.

DEN'I-GRATE, v. t. To make black; to blacken. [making a citizen.]

DEN-I-X'ITION, n. The act of

DEN'I-ZEN, (den'e-an), n. One not a native, but made a citizen.

DE-NOM'I-NA-BLE, a. That may be denominated.

DE-NOM-IN-ATE, v. t. To name; to call; to give name to; to style; to designate.

DE-NOM-IN-ATION, n. A name; a title; a collection of individuals called by the same name, as, a *denomination* of Christians.

DE-NOM-IN-A-TIVE, a. Conferring a name.

DE-NOM-IN-A-TOR, n. One who gives a name; the lower number in vulgar fractions.

DE-NOT'A-BLE, a. That may be denoted or marked. [ing.]

DEN-O-T'ION, n. The act of mark-

DE-NOT'A-TIVE, a. Having power to denote. [to indicate.]

DE-NOT', v. t. To mark; to show;

DE-NOT'MENT, (dē-noo'māng), n. [Fr.] The unraveling or discovery of a plot in a play.

DE-NOUCE', v. t. To utter a threatening against. [of a threat.]

DE-NOUCEMENT, n. Declaration

DE-NOUCE'ER, n. One who utters a threat. [beginning.]

+DEN'DVO, [L.] Anew; from the

DENSE, a. Close; compact; thick, as a fog.

DENSENESS, } n. Compactness;

DENSE'TY, } closeness of parts;

thickness.

DENT, n. A small hollow; an indentation. [hollow.]

DENT, v. t. To make a dent or small

DENT'AL, a. Pertaining to the teeth.

DENT'ATE, } a. Like teeth; hav-

DENT'IL-TED, } ing sharp teeth,

with concave edges.

DENT'ED, a. Impressed with little hollows. [tooth.]

DENT'I-CLE, n. A point like a small

DENT-I-C'U-LATE, } a. Having

DENT-I-C'U-L-TED, } small teeth.

DENT-I-C'U-L'TION, n. A being set with teeth.

DENT'I-FORM, a. Shaped like a tooth.

DENT'I-FICE, n. Something to cleanse teeth.

DENT'IL, n. In architecture, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth.

DEN-TI-RO'STRAL, a. Having a toothed bill.

DENT'IST, n. One whose occupation is to clean and repair teeth.

DENT'IST-ART, n. The art or practice of a dentist.

DEN-T'ITION, (den-tieh'un), n. The act of breeding teeth.

DENT'ISE, v. t. or i. To renew the teeth.

DE-NUDE', } v. t. To strip; to

DE-NUD'ATE, } make naked; to

remove all covering.

DEN-U-D'ITION, n. A stripping to nakedness. [denounce.]

DE-NUN'Ciate, (-ahāte), v. t. To

DE-NUN-CI-A'TION, n. Declaration of a threat; a formal declaration accompanied with a menace.

DE-NUN-CI-A'TOR, n. One who threatens; an accuser.

DE-NUN'CIA-TO-RY, a. Characterized by denunciation.

DE-NY', v. t. To disown; to refuse; to contradict.

DE-ON'STRU-ENT, a. Removing obstructions.

DE-ON'STRU-ENT, n. Any medicine which removes obstructions; an aperient. [to God.]

DE-O-RAND, n. Something forfeited

DE-ON-TOL'O-RY, n. The science which relates to duty or moral obligation.

DE-OX'YD-ATE, } v. t. To deprive

DE-OX'Y-GEN-ATE, } of oxygen.

DE-OX-YD-ATION, n. The act or process of reducing to the state of an oxyd. [oxygen.]

DE-OX'YD-ISE, v. t. To deprive of

DE-OX'Y-T, v. t. To paint.

DE-OX'T, v. t. To go away; to forsake; to deviate.

DE-OX'TMENT, n. A separate room, place, or office; a distinct province or station.

DE-OX'TURE, n. A going away; decease. [graze.]

DE-OX'TURE, v. t. To feed; to

DE-PA'UPER-IZE, v. t. To reduce to poverty. [on.]

DE-PEND', v. t. To hang from; to rely

DE-PEND'ENCE, } n. Reliance; trust;

DE-PEND'EN-CY, } connection; a

state of hanging down from a supporter. [relying on.]

DE-PEND'ENT, a. Hanging from;

DE-PEND'ENT, n. One at the disposal of another, or sustained by him; a retainer.

DE-PEND'ING, pp. Hanging down; relying; a, undecided, as a suit at law.

DE-PHLEGMATE, (-deg'-) v. t. To deprive of superabundant water; as by evaporation.

DE-PHLEGM'ATION, n. The act of separating water from spirits and acids.

DE-PHLO-ES'TI-CATE, v. t. [de and Gr. φλογιστος, burn.] To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

DE-PIC'T', v. t. To paint; to portray; to describe. [paint.]

DE-PIC'TURE, (-pikt'yur), v. t. To

DE-PIC-URE, v. t. To strip off the hair. [ing off the hair.]

DE-PIL-L'ATION, n. The act of pulling

DE-PIL-A-TO-RY, a. Adapted to take off the hair. [bloodletting.]

DE-PL'ATION, n. Act of emptying;

DE-PL-A-TO-RY, a. Calculated to obviate fullness of habit.

DE-PL'OR-A-BLE, a. That is to be deplored; lamentable.

DE-PL'OR-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being deplored; a miserable state; wretchedness.

DE-PL'OR-A-BLY, ad. Lamentably; miserably. [ing.]

DE-PL'OR-ATION, n. Act of lament-

DE-PL'OR, v. t. [L. *deploro*.] To lament; to bewail; to be grieved at; to express grief for.

DE-PL'OR'ER, n. One who greatly laments.

DE-PL'OR', v. t. To display as a column of troops. [plumes.]

DE-PLU-M'ATION, n. The stripping off

DE-PLUM', v. t. To deprive of plumes or plumage; to pluck off feathers.

DE-PO'NANT, a. Laying down. A *deponent verb*, is a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification.

DE-PO'NANT, n. One who gives written testimony on oath; a deponent verb.

DE-PO'P-U-LIZE, v. t. To depopulate; to lay waste. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants; v. t. to become depopulated. [peopling.]

DE-PO'P-U-L'ION, n. The act of dis-

DE-PO'P-U-L-OR, n. One who kills or expels inhabitants. [away.]

DE-PO'RT, v. t. To behave; to carry

DE-PO'RT, n. Behavior; carriage; conduct. [banishment.]

DE-PO'RT-ATION, n. A carrying away;

DE-PO'RTMENT, n. Behavior; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.

DE-PO'U-S-ALS, a. That may be deprived of office. [office.]

DE-PO'U-SAL, n. Act of divesting of

DE-PO'U-S, v. t. or i. To lay down; to dethrone; to bear witness; to lay aside; to direct of office.

DE-PO'U-S'D, (de-pōzd'), pp. or a. Thrown down; degraded; testified.

DE-PO'U-SIT, v. t. To throw down; to trust with; to lay in a place for preservation.

DE-PO'U-SIT, n. That which is laid; a trust; a pledge; place of depositing; a depository.

DE-PO'U-SIT-ARY, n. One with whom something is left in trust; a trustee; a guardian. [positing goods.]

DE-PO'U-SIT-O-ARY, n. A place for de-

DE-PO'U-S'ION, (-zhā'un), n. A throwing down; act of dethroning or degrading; an affidavit.

+**DE-POS-IT-UM**, *n.* [L.] that which is deposited.
DE-POZ, (de-pōz') [F.] A place of deposit; a warehouse or magazine; a rail-road station.
DE-BA-VI-TION, *n.* Act of making worse; degeneracy.
DE-PRAVE, *v. t.* To corrupt; to violate; to make worse.
DE-PRAV-ED, *pp.* Made worse, violated; *a.* destitute of holiness, or good principles. [manner].
DE-PRAV-ED-LY, *ad.* In a corrupt manner.
DE-PRAVE-MENT, *n.* A violated state.
DE-PRAV-I-TY, *n.* Corruption of morals; a state of being violated.
DE-PRAY, *v. t.* To pray earnestly against; to regret.
DE-RE-CI-TION, *n.* Act of deprecating; a praying against. [catech].
DE-RE-CI-TOR, *n.* One who deprecates.
DE-RE-CI-TOR, *n.* That serves.
DE-RE-CI-TIVE, *n.* To deprecate; having the form of prayer.
DE-RAS-ED, *v. t.* or *t.* To lessen or decline in value; to undervalue; to underrate.
DE-RAS-I-ATION, (she-s'ashun), *n.* The act of lessening or crying down price or value; the falling of value. [der]; to spoil; to waste.
DE-RAS-ED, *v. t.* To rob; to plunder.
DE-RAS-I-TION, *n.* A robbing; a laying waste. [der]; to lay waste.
DE-RAS-I-TOR, *n.* One who plunders.
DE-RAS-ED, *v. t.* To catch; to take unawares; to detect.
DE-RAS-ED, *v. t.* That may be caught. [covery].
DE-RAS-ED, *n.* A seizing; dis-
DE-RAS-ED, *v. t.* To sink; to humble; to defect; to cast down; to make languid; to impoverish.
DE-RAS-ED, (prest), *pp.* or *a.* Lowered; cast down. [state].
DE-RAS-ING, *n.* Dejection; low
DE-RAS-ING, *pp.* or *a.* Pressing down; lowering in place; rendering languid. [down].
DE-RAS-IVE, *n.* Tending to cast down.
DE-RAS-ION, *n.* He that presses down. In anatomy, the muscle that depresses. [prived].
DE-RAS-I-ABLE, *a.* That may be de-
DE-RAS-I-ATION, *n.* Act of depriving; loss.
DE-RAS-ED, *v. t.* To take from; to bereave; to divest of orders.
DE-RAS-ED, *n.* He that deprives or bereaves. [a deep place].
DE-PTH, *n.* Deepness; profundity;
DE-PTH-LESS, *a.* Having no depth.
DE-PULSION, *n.* A driving away.
DE-PULS-ED, *a.* Driving away; removing.
DE-PUR-ED, *v. t.* To purify; to free from sculence; *a.* cleansed; not contaminated.
DE-PUR-ING, *pp.* Purifying; freeing from impurities. [sculence].
DE-SE-AL-I-ATION, *n.* Act of freeing from
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* Cleansing; purifying.

DE-SE-AL-I-ATION, *n.* Act of appointing a substitute to act for another; persons sent.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* [L. *deputat.*] To send by appointment; to empower to act. [substitute].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Appointed as a
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* To empower to act for another. [A useless word].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* [Fr. *deputé.*] One appointed to act for another.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* To pluck up by the roots. [tearing up by the roots].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, (ras), *n.* Act of
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* To put out of order; to confuse; to disorder the mind.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Out of order; delirious. [der]; delirium.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* State of disorder.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* Abandoned; *n.* thing abandoned. [ing].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* An utter forsak-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* To laugh at in scorn; to mock. [ridicules].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* One who mocks or
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *ad.* By way of de-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, (rish'un), *n.* Act of laughing at in contempt; an object of derision; scorn.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* Mocking; ridicu-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *ling*; containing de-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *ad.* With mockery or
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* State of being derisive. [rived].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* That may be de-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* A drawing or de-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* Derived; deduced.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* A word derived from another.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *ad.* By derivation.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* [L. *derivo.*] To de-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* To descend from; to turn from its natural course. [a source].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* One who draws from
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* The organized integument or skin which covers animal bodies.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* Pertaining to skin.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, (der'ni-er or der'n'yär), *a.* [Fr.] The last; the only one left.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* or *t.* [L. *derogo.*] To detract; to take from.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* A detracting; dis-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *ad.* In a detract-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* Detracting; de-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* An instrument for rais-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* A Turkish priest or monk who pretends to great austerity.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* A song; tune; air; comment.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* To sing; to dis-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* To come down; to sink; to proceed from a source; to pass from general to particular considerations.

DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* One who de-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* Falling; sinking; proceeding from an ancestor.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* Quality of being descendible. [ascend].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* That may de-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* Act of descending.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* Pertaining to descent. [descend].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* Having power to
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* A falling or coming down; declivity; invasion; a proceeding from; lineage. [scribed].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* That may be de-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* [L. *describo.*] To represent by words or figures; to draw a plan; to define.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, (de-scrib'd'), *pp.* Rep-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* One who describes.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, (de-scrib'd'), *pp.* Discov-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* One who describes.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* Act of describ-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* representation; definition; recital; delineation. [scription].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* Containing de-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* State of being descriptive.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* To discover; to see at a distance. [covering].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *pp.* Seeing first; dis-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Diverted from a sacred purpose.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* A diverting from a sacred purpose, or from a sacred character. [a deserving].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* Merit; worth; reward;
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* To forsake or abandon.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* A wilderness; an un-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* A word derived from another. [tied].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* Wild; solitary; unset-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* One who forsakes his cause or his post; particularly a soldier who quits the service without permission. [meritorious].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* High in desert;
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, (ser'shun), *n.* Act of abandoning.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *a.* Without merit or claim to favor or reward.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* To merit, as he deserves well or ill of his neighbor.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *v. t.* To merit; to be worthy of. [Merited; earned].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, (de-serv'd'), *pp.* or *a.*
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *ad.* Worthily; with merit.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* One who merits.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, (des-hil'), *n.* [Fl.] An undress; or morning dress; hence any home dress.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* A medicine or ap-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* That dries a sore.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, or **DE-SE-AL-I-ED**, *v. t.*
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* To dry up; to make dry. [drying].
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* Act or process of
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* Tending to dry.
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, *n.* *pl.* Desidera-
DE-SE-AL-I-ED, [L.] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but is desirable.

DE-SION', (-sine or -sine), *v. t.* To purpose; to plan; to project.
DE-SION', *n.* A purpose; intention; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline. [designed.]
DE-SION'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being **DE-SION'-ABLE**, *v. t.* To point out or show; to indicate by visible marks or signs; to distinguish. [out.]
DE-SION'-ATION, *n.* Act of pointing **DE-SION'-ATIVE**, { *a.* Serving or em-
DE-SION'-ATIVE, { played to de-
 signate or indicate. [purpose.]
DE-SION'-ED-UP, *ad.* With design or
DE-SION'-ER, *n.* A contriver; a drawer.
DE-SION'-ING, (-sine' or -sine'-) *pp.* Intending; planning; *a.* artful; disposed to contrive; insidious.
DE-SION'-LESS, *a.* Without design; inadvertent.
DE-SION'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Inadvertently.
DES'-ANCE, *n.* End; close; termination.
DES'-I-NENT, *a.* Ending; lowermost.
DE-SI'-I-NENT, *a.* Trifling; foolish; playful. [sired; pleasing.]
DE-SI'-A-BLE, *a.* That is to be de-
DE-SI'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being desirable.
DE-SI'-AR, *n.* A passion excited by love; a wish to obtain.
DE-SI'-AR, *v. t.* To wish for; to ask or entreat. [requested.]
DE-SI'-ED, (-sird), *pp.* or *a.* Coveted;
DE-SI'-ER, *n.* One who desires.
DE-SI'-LESS, *a.* Free from desire.
DE-SI'-LOUS, *a.* Solicitous to obtain.
DE-SIST', *v. i.* To cease; to give over; to stop from action.
DE-SIST'-ANCE, *n.* Act of desisting or ceasing. [clausion.]
DE-SI'-TION, (-siah'un), *n.* End; con-
DE-SI'-X, *n.* An inclined table; a pulpit; a table for the use of writers.
DES'-O-LUTE, *v. t.* [L. *desolatus*.] To lay waste; to ravage; to ruin.
DES'-O-LUTE, *a.* Laid waste; destitute of people. [waste.]
DES'-O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* A state of being **DES'-O-LUTE-TED**, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of inhabitants; wasted; ruined; deserted.
DES'-O-LUTION, *n.* Act of laying waste; destruction; a desolate state; sadness; gloom.
DES'-O-LUTE-TER, *n.* One who lays waste or desolate. [tution of hope.]
DE-SI'-IN', *n.* Hopelessness; desti-
DE-SI'-IN', *v. t.* To abandon hope; to be without hope; to give up hope or expectation. [of **DES'-AIR**.]
DE-SI'-IN-ED, (-spird), *pret.* and *pp.*
DE-SI'-IN-ER, *n.* One who loses all hope. [tire loss of hope.]
DE-SI'-IN-ING-TO, *ad.* With an en-
DE-SI'-ON. See **DISPATCH**.
DES'-PER-AL-DO, *n.* A desperate man; a madman. [rash; furious.]
DES'-PER-ATE, *a.* Having no hope;
DES'-PER-ATE-LY, *ad.* With desperate hope. In a popular sense, extremely; violently.

DES'-PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Blind rashness; fury.
DES'-PER-ATION, *n.* Hopelessness; despair; fury. [very mean.]
DES'-PI-CA-BLE, *a.* Contemptible;
DES'-PI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme meanness. [meanness.]
DES'-PI-CA-BLY, *ad.* With great
DE-SPI-CA-BLE, *a.* Despicable; contemptible. [scorn; to disdain.]
DE-SPI-SE, *v. t.* To contemn; to
DE-SPI-SED, (-spird), *pp.* or *a.* Con-
 temned; disdained.
DE-SPI-SED-NESS, *n.* The state of being despised. [despises.]
DE-SPI-SE-ER, *n.* One that slights or
DE-SPI-SE-ING-LY, *ad.* With contempt.
DE-SPI-TE, *n.* Extreme malice; de-
 fiance with contempt; an act of malice or contempt. [ful.]
DES'-PI-TE-FUL, *a.* Malicious; scorn-
DES'-PI-TE-FUL-LY, *ad.* Maliciously;
 scornfully. [lignity.]
DE-SPI-TE-UL-NESS, *n.* Malice; ma-
DE-SPOIL, *v. t.* [L. *despolio*.] To take from by force; to spoil; to rob; to plunder; to strip. [plunders.]
DE-SPOIL-ER, *n.* One who strips or
DE-SPOIL-ATION, *n.* The act of despoiling. [hope.]
DE-SPOND', *v. i.* To lose courage or
DE-SPOND'-EN-CE, *n.* Loss of hope or courage. [ing hope.]
DE-SPOND-ENT, *a.* Despairing; los-
DE-SPOND-ER, *n.* One destitute of hope. [hope.]
DE-SPOND-ING-LY, *ad.* With loss of
DES'-POT, *n.* [Gr. *despotas*.] A sov-
 eign invested with absolute power; hence, a tyrant.
DES'-POT-IC, *a.* Absolute in authority; tyrannical.
DES'-POT-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With unlimited power. [authority.]
DES'-POT-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Absolute
DES'-POT-ISM, *n.* Absolute power; ty-
 ranny.
DES'-PU-MATE, *v. i.* To froth or foam.
DES'-PU-MATION, *n.* A foaming; frothiness.
DES'-QUA-MATION, *n.* [L. *desquamare*.]
 A scaling or exfoliation of bone.
DES'-SERV', *n.* Service of fruits and sweetmeats.
DES'-TIN-ER, { *n.* A sort of painting
DIS-TIN-ER, { with opaque colors.
DES'-TI-NATE, *a.* Appointed; des-
 tined.
DES'-TI-NATION, *n.* Purpose; place to be reached; destiny; end or ultimate design. [to appoint.]
DES'-TINE, *v. t.* To doom; to devote;
DES'-TIN-IST, *n.* A believer in destiny.
DES'-TIN-IT, *n.* State predetermined; ultimate fate.
DES'-TIN-TION, *a.* [L. *destitutio*.] Want-
 ing; not possessing; *a.* one with-
 out friends or comfort.
DES'-TI-TUTION, *n.* Want; poverty.
DE-STROY', *v. t.* [L. *destruo*.] To kill;
 to annihilate; to demolish; to ruin; to lay waste. [stroyed.]
DE-STROY'-ABLE, *a.* That may be de-

DE-STROY-ER, *n.* One who destroys or ruins.
DE-STRUCT-IV-AL-ITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.
DE-STRUCT-IV-AL, *a.* That may be destroyed. [eternal death.]
DE-STRUCT-ION, *n.* Ruin; havoc;
DE-STRUCTIVE, *a.* That destroys; ruinous. [perniciously.]
DE-STRUCT-IV-ELY, *ad.* Ruinously;
DE-STRUCTIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality that destroys. [bid sweating.]
DES-U-DI-ON, *n.* Profuse and mor-
DES-U-TUDE, (des'-we-tude), *n.* [L. *desuetudo*.] Discontinuance of a custom; disuse. [sulphur.]
DE-SUL-FUR-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive of
DE-SUL-FUR-AT-ED, *a.* Loose; unconnect-
 ed. [manner.]
DES-UL-TO-RI-AL, *ad.* In a desultory
DES-UL-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Unconnected-
 ness. [off a party.]
DE-TACH', *v. t.* To separate; to send
DE-TACH-ED, (-tacht), *pp.* Separated;
 sent away. [from the army or fleet.]
DE-TACH-MENT, *n.* A party sent off
DE-TAIL, *n.* A minute narration; a selecting. [ticulars; to select.]
DE-TAIL, *v. t.* To narrate in par-
DE-TAIL-ER, *n.* One who details.
DE-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *detinere*.] To de-
 lay; to withhold; to keep in cus-
 tody; to hinder; to retard.
DE-TAIN-ER, *n.* One that detains.
DE-TAIN-MENT, *n.* The act of detain-
 ing; detention.
DE-TECT', *v. t.* [L. *detego, detectus*.]
 To discover; to bring to light.
 Literally, to uncover. This word
 is especially applied to the dis-
 covery of crimes. [lays open.]
DE-TECT-ER, *n.* One who detects or
DE-TECT-ION, *n.* Discovery; act of
 laying open.
DE-TENT', *n.* A stop in a clock.
DE-TENTION, *n.* The act of detain-
 ing; restraint.
DE-TER', *v. t.* To discourage and stop
 by fear; to prevent by prohibition
 or danger. [clean; to wipe off.]
DE-TER-SE, *v. t.* To cleanse;
DE-TER-SE-NT, *n.* A medicine that
 cleanses; *a.* cleansing; cleaning.
DE-TER-SE-NT-AL, *v. i.* or *a.* To make
 or become worse. [worse.]
DE-TER-SE-NT-ATION, *n.* A becoming
DE-TER-SE-NT-AT-ED, *a.* Worn state or
 quality.
DE-TER-MENT, *n.* That which deter-
DE-TER-MIN-ABLE, *a.* That may be
 determined. [nite; settled.]
DE-TER-MIN-ATE, *a.* Limited; defi-
DE-TER-MIN-ATE-LY, *ad.* Decisively;
 resolutely; with fixed resolve.
DE-TER-MIN-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state
 of being determinate, certain, or
 precise. [resolution.]
DE-TER-MIN-ATION, *n.* Decision;
DE-TER-MIN-ATION, *n.* One that de-
 termines.
DE-TER-MINE, *v. t.* [L. *determino*.]
 To decide; to resolve; to settle.
v. i. to come to an end.

DE-TERM-IN-ER, *n.* One who decides or determines.
 DE-TER-MIN-TION, *n.* Removing from out the earth by uncovering the thing buried. [*ing.*]
 DE-TER-MIN, *n.* The act of cleansing.
 DE-TER-MINE, *a.* Cleansing; cleaning.
 DE-TEST', *v. t.* [*L. detestor.*] To hate extremely; to abhor; to loathe; to abominate.
 DE-TEST-A-BLE, *a.* Very hateful; abominable. [*hatefulness.*]
 DE-TEST-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme detestation. [*hatefulness.*]
 DE-TEST-A-BLY, *ad.* Hatefully; abominably. [*hatefulness.*]
 DET-EST-I-TION, *n.* Hatred; abhorrence.
 DET-EST-ER, *n.* One who abhors or abominates. [*ty*]; to depose.
 DE-THRON', *v. t.* To divest of royal throne.
 DE-THRON-EMENT, *n.* Act of dethroning. [*throne.*]
 DE-THRON-ER, *n.* One who dethrones.
 DET-I-N-ER, *n.* A writ for goods detained.
 DET-O-N-ATE, *v. t.* To cause to explode; to burn with report; *v. i.* to explode.
 DET-O-N-ATION, *n.* Explosion, as of combustibles.
 DET-O-MI-N-ATION, *n.* Act of exploding. [*explode.*]
 DET-O-MISE, *v. t.* or *i.* To cause to destroy. *v. t.* To wrest from the original or plain meaning; to twist; to wrest; to pervert.
 DE-TORTION, *n.* A wresting; a turning aside. [*turning.*]
 DE-TOUR', (*de-toor'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A detraction. [*Fr.*]
 DE-TRACT', *v. t.* or *i.* [*L. detrachere.*] Literally, to draw from; hence, to lessen; to defame. [*tion.*]
 DE-TRACT-IVE, *n.* Slander; defamation.
 DE-TRACT-IV-ES, *a.* Tending to lessen reputation. [*or slanders.*]
 DE-TRACT-OR, *n.* One who detracts.
 DE-TRACT-O-RY, *a.* Defamatory; slanderous. [*detracts.*]
 DE-TRACT-RESS, *n.* A female that detracts.
 DET-RI-MENT, *n.* Loss; damage; injury. [*injurious.*]
 DET-RI-MENT-AL, *a.* Causing loss.
 DET-RI-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to detritus.
 DE-TRI-TION, *n.* [*L. deter.*] A wearing off.
 DE-TRI-TUS, *n.* In *geology*, a mass of substance worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions. [*down.*]
 DE-TROUS', *v. t.* To thrust or force.
 DE-TROUS-URE, *v. t.* To shorten by lopping off. [*off.*]
 DE-TROUS-URE, *n.* Act of cutting.
 DE-TROUS-ION, *n.* Act of thrusting down. [*dica.*]
 DEUCE, (*dūse*), *n.* Two in cards or dice. (*dūse*), *n.* An evil spirit; a demon.
 DEU-TER-O-A-MIST, *n.* One who marries a second time. [*riage.*]
 DEU-TER-O-A-MY, *n.* A second marriage.
 DEU-TER-O-A-MY, *n.* The second law, or second giving of the law of Moses.

DEU-TER-O-A-MY, *n.* A sympathetic affection of one part of the body with another part.
 DEU-TER-O-S-COPY, *n.* [*Gr.*] The meaning beyond the literal sense; the second intention.
 DEU-TER-YD, *n.* A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base. [*vapor into water.*]
 DE-VAR-OR-I-TION, *n.* Change of direction. *v. t.* To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate. [*ravage.*]
 DEV-AR-I-TION, *n.* A laying waste; *v. t.* To unfold; to lay open to view.
 DEV-EL-OP-MENT, *n.* An unfolding; disclosure; the unraveling of a plot. [*from. See DIVER.*]
 DEV-EST', *v. t.* or *i.* To strip; to take.
 DEV-EST-URE, *n.* A bending down.
 DE-VI-ATE, *v. i.* To wander; to depart from rule.
 DE-VI-ATION, *n.* A departure from rule; an error; a wandering from the path of duty. [*emblem.*]
 DE-VICE', *n.* Contrivance; scheme; *v. t.* To contrive.
 DE-VIC-IOUS, *a.* Full of devices; inventive.
 DEV-IL, (*dev'il*), *n.* [*Sax. diabol*; *G. teufel.*] The armoric is *diabol*; *W. diabol*, which Owen supposes to be compounded of *di*, a negative, and *abol*, light. An evil spirit; the chief of the fallen angels.
 DEV-IL-ISH, *a.* Like the devil; very wicked. [*manner.*]
 DEV-IL-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a diabolical manner.
 DEV-IL-ISH-NESS, *n.* Qualities of the devil.
 DEV-IL-TRY, *n.* Diabolical conduct.
 DEV-IL-IOUS, *a.* Going astray; erring from the path; out of the common way or track; roving.
 DE-VIS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be contrived, or that may be given by will. [*will itself.*]
 DE-VISE', *n.* A gift by will, or the devise. *v. t.* To contrive; to plan; to bequeath; *v. t.* to consider; to contrive. [*is given by will.*]
 DEV-I-SEE', *n.* One to whom a thing is devised.
 DE-VIS-ER, *n.* One who contrives.
 DE-VIS-OR, *n.* One who bequeaths or wills. [*tute*]; free from.
 DE-VOID', *a.* Void; empty; destitute.
 DE-VOIR, (*dev-wor*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Primarily, service or duty; hence, an act of civility or respect.
 DEV-O-LUTION, *n.* An act of devolving; removal from one person to another. [*to fall by succession.*]
 DE-VOLVE', *v. t.* or *i.* To roll down; *v. t.* To roll down.
 DE-VOLVE-MENT, *n.* The act of devolving.
 DE-VOTE', *v. t.* To dedicate; to vow; to addit; to curse; to give up to evil; to doom.
 DE-VOTE', *a.* Devoted; *a.* a devotee.
 DE-VOT-ED, *pp.* Dedicated; appropriated; *a.* ardent; zealous; strongly attached. [*devotion.*]
 DE-VOT-ED-NESS, *n.* Addictedness; devotion.
 DEV-O-TED', *n.* One devoted; a bigot.

DE-VOTE-MENT, *n.* Devotedness; dedication.
 DE-VOTION, *n.* Solemn worship; prayer to the Supreme Being; ardent love; earnestness. [*votion.*]
 DE-VOTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.
 DE-VOTION-AL-IST, *n.* A person given to superstitious devotion. [*manner.*]
 DE-VOTION-AL-LY, *ad.* In a devout manner.
 DE-VOUT', *v. t.* [*L. devere.*] To consume; to eat ravenously.
 DE-VOUT-ER, *n.* One who devours or destroys.
 DE-VOUT-ING-LY, *ad.* In a devouring manner. [*to prayer.*]
 DE-VOUT', *a.* Pious; religious; given to devotion.
 DE-VOUT-LESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion. [*votion.*]
 DE-VOUT-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without devotion.
 DE-VOUT-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of devotion. [*emph devotion.*]
 DE-VOUT-LY, *ad.* Piously; with solemnity.
 DE-VOUT-NESS, *n.* Devotion; seriousness. [*posited at night.*]
 DEW, *n.* [*Sax. deosa.*] Moisture.
 DEW, *v. t.* To moisten with dew.
 DEW-DROP, *n.* A drop or spangle of dew.
 DEW-I-NESS, *n.* State of being dewy.
 DEW-LAP, *n.* The flesh under an ox's throat. [*dewlap.*]
 DEW-LAPP, *a.* Furnished with a dewlap.
 DEW-LESS, *a.* Having no dew.
 DEW-Y, *a.* Wet or moist with dew; like dew. [*left.*]
 DEXTER, *a.* [*L.*] Right as opposed to left.
 DEX-TER-ITY, *n.* Expertness; skill; activity. [*to left.*]
 DEXTRAL, *a.* The right, as opposed to left.
 DEX-TRON-AL, *a.* Rising from right to left.
 DEX-TRous, *a.* Ready and expert.
 DEX-TER-ous, *a.* In body or mind; adroit; skillful; clever.
 DEX-TRous-LY, *ad.* With expertness or activity.
 DEX-TRous-NESS, *n.* Readiness of limbs; adroitness. [*error of Algiers.*]
 DEY, (*dē*), *n.* The title of the governor, a prefix, contracted from *dis*, denotes, from, separation, negation, or two.
 DIA, [*Gr.*] A prefix, denotes through.
 DI-A-BET-ES, *n.* A morbid discharge of urine. [*tea.*]
 DI-A-BET-IC, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.
 DI-A-BOL-IC, *a.* Devilish; outrageously wicked.
 DI-A-BOL-IC-AL, *a.* In a very wicked manner. [*devil.*]
 DI-A-BOL-ISM, *n.* The actions of the devil.
 DI-A-BOL-ICAL, *a.* [*L. diabolus.*] Pertaining to a demon.
 DI-A-COUSTICS, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds.
 DI-A-CRIT-LUM, (*di-ak'te*), *n.* In medicine, a molifying plaster. [*criminate.*]
 DI-A-CRIT-IC-AL, *a.* Serving to discriminate.
 DI-A-DEN, *n.* A crown; a mark of royalty.

DI'A-DROM, *n.* A course; a vibration.
DI-EN'E-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **DI-EN'ESES**. } A
DI-EN'E-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **DI-EN'ESES**. } mark
 to indicate that a diphthong is dis-
 solved, and its letters are to be
 pronounced separately.

DI-AG-NÓ-SIS, *n.* The distinctive
 knowledge of a thing, but especial-
 ly of a disease. [characteristic.]

DI-AG-NÓ-SIS, *n.* Distinguishing;
DI-AG-NÓ-SIS, *n.* A distinguishing
 symptom. [angle.]

DI-AG-O-NAL, *n.* A line from angle to
 angle. [scheme; a plan.]
DI-AG-O-NAL, *n.* Extending from one
 angle to another of a quadrilateral
 figure; being in an angular direc-
 tion.

DI-AG-O-NAL-LY, *ad.* In a diagonal
 direction. [scheme; a plan.]

DI'A-GRAM, *n.* A mathematical
DI'A-GRAPH, (*di'a-graf*), *n.* A newly
 invented instrument, used in per-
 spective. [by the sun.]

DI'AL, *n.* A plate to show the hour
DI'A-LECT, *n.* Speech; particular
 form of speech. [dialect; logical.]

DI-A-LECT'I-C-AL, *a.* Pertaining to
DI-A-LECT'I-C-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner
 of dialect. [logician.]

DI-A-LECT'I-C-I-AN, (*-tiab'an*), *n.* A
DI-A-LECTICS, *n.* That branch of
 logic which treats of the rules of
 reasoning. [dials.]

DI'ALING, *n.* The science of making
DI'AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in making
 dials. [writer of a dialogue.]

DI-A-LÓ-IST, *n.* The speaker or
DI-A-LÓ-IST-I-C, *a.* Having the form
 of a dialogue. [dialogue.]

DI-A-LÓ-IST, *n.* *v. i.* To discourse in
DI-A-LOGUE, *n.* A discourse between
 two or more; a written composi-
 tion in which two or more persons
 are represented as conversing.

DI-A-LÓ-SIS, *n.* The mark consisting
 of two points placed over a diph-
 thong, showing that the vowels
 are to be separated in the pronun-
 ciation, as, *set*.

DI-AM'E-TER, *n.* A right line in pas-
 sing through the center of a circle
 and dividing the figures symmet-
 rically into two equal parts. [eter.]

DI-AM'E-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to diam-
DI-A-MET'R-I-C-AL, *a.* Describing a
 diameter; direct; in the direc-
 tion of the diameter.

DI-A-MET'R-I-C-AL-LY, *ad.* Directly.
DI-A-MOND, (*di'a-mond* or *di-*
mond), *n.* A mineral or precious
 stone of the most valuable kind; a
 very small printing type; a figure
 otherwise called a rhombus; *a.*
 like a diamond.

DI-A-MÓ-N, *n.* In music, an octave
 or interval which includes all the
 tones.

DI-A-PEN'TE, *n.* A fifth in music.
DI'A-PEN, *n.* Figured linen; cloth
 for towels, &c. [figured works.]

DI'A-PEN, *v. i.* To variegate with
DI-A-PHA-NÉ-I-TY, *n.* The power of
 transmitting light; transparency.

DI-A-PHAN'E, *a.* Having power to
 transmit light. [parent; clear.]
DI-APH'N-OU, *a.* Pellucid; trans-
DI-A-PHON'IC, *n.* The doctrine of
 refracted sound.

DI-A-PHÓ-RÉ-SIS, *n.* Augmented per-
 spiration or sweat. [spiration.]

DI-A-PHÓ-RÉ-TIC, *a.* Increasing per-
DI-A-PHAGM, (*di'a-fram*), *n.* The
 midriff; a partition or dividing
 substance.

DI-A-PHRA-G-MAT'IC, (*-frag-mat'ik*),
a. Pertaining to the diaphragm.

DI'A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps a
 diary. [evacuation by stool.]

DI-AR-RHÉ'A, (*-ré'a*), *n.* Unusual
DI-AR-RHÉ-TIC, *a.* Promoting evacu-
 ations. [diary.]

DI-I'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a
DI-IR-THÓ-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The mova-
 ble connection of bones.

DI'A-RY, *n.* An account of daily
 events or transactions. [bold.]

DI-AS-TAL'TIC, *a.* Dilated; noble;
DI'AS-TEM, *n.* In music, a simple in-
 terval.

DI-AS-TÓ-LE, *n.* The dilatation of
 the heart; a figure by which a
 syllable naturally short is made
 long. [of the body, good or bad.]

DI-ATH'E-SIS, *n.* A particular state
DI-A-TÓ-NIC, *a.* Ascending or de-
 scending, as in sound.

DI'A-TÓ-NE, *a.* A continued discourse
 or disputation. [seeds.]

DI'ABLE, *n.* A tool for planting
DI'ABLE, *v. t.* To plant with a dib-
 ble. [dice.]

DICE, *n.*; *pl.* of **DIE**; a game with
DICE-BOX, *n.* A box to throw dice
 from. [heads on one body.]

DI-CEN'H-LOVE, *a.* Having two
DI-CENRO-ISM, *n.* The property of a
 body appearing under two dis-
 tinct colors, according to the di-
 rection in which light is trans-
 mitted through it. [colors.]

DI-CENRO-MAT'IC, *a.* Having two
DICE'S, *n.* The number of ten
 hides or skins.

DI-COC'EUS, *a.* Two-grained.

DI-CÓ-TRE, *v. t.* To tell with au-
 thority; to order; to suggest.

DI-CÓ-TRE, *n.* Suggestion; hint;
 maxim. [dictating.]

DI-CÓ-TION, *n.* An order; act of
DI-CÓ-TOR, *n.* One invested with
 unlimited power.

DI-C-TA-TÓ-NI-AL, *a.* Unlimited in
 power; dogmatical. [dictator.]

DI-CÓ-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a
DI-CÓ-TA-TÓ-NY, *a.* Overbearing; dog-
 matical. [tates.]

DI-CÓ-TRIX, *n.* A female who dic-
DI-CÓ-TOR, *n.* Office of dictator.

DI-CÓ-TION, *n.* Style; manner of ex-
 pression.

DI-CÓ-TION-NY, *n.* A book in which
 words are alphabetically arranged
 and explained.

DI-CÓ-TUM, *n.*; *pl.* **DI-CÓ-TA**. An authori-
 tative word, saying, or assertion.

DID, *pret.* of **DO**.

DI-DAC'TIC, *a.* Giving instruc-
DI-DAC'TIC-AL, *a.* tion; preceptive.
DI-DAC'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner
 to teach.

DI-DAC'TYL-OU, *a.* Having two toes.
DIE, *v. i.* To lose life; to expire;
 to cease; to vanish.

DIE, *n.*; *pl.* **DICE**. A small cube
 marked on its faces with one to
 six, used in gaming. In archi-
 tecture, the cubical part of the
 pedestal between the base and
 the cornice. [coining money.]

DIE, *n.*; *pl.* **DIE**. A stamp used in
DIE'S, *n.* In music, the division
 of a tone, less than a semitone.

+DIE'S MON, [*L.*] A day on which
 courts are not held, as the sab-
 bath.

DIE'T, *n.* [*L. dicta*.] Manner of liv-
 ing; food; board; a convention of
 friends, &c.

DIE'T, *v. i.* or *t.* To supply with
 food; to eat by rule.

DIE'T-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to diet, or
 to the rules of diet; *n.* rule of
 diet.

DI-E-TET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diet.
DI-E-TET'IC, *n.* That part of medi-
 cine that relates to food.

+DIET ET MON DROIT, (*de-a'-mon*
drwa'), [*Fr.*] God and my right

DIE'ER, *v. i.* To be unlike; to dis-
 agree; to quarrel; *v. t.* to cause
 to be different. [agreement.]

DIE'ER-ENCE, *n.* Unlikeness; dis-
DIE'ER-ENT, *a.* Unlike; distinct;
 separate. [ment.]

DIE'ER-ENT-LY, *ad.* With disagree-
DIE'ER-ENT-IAL, *a.* A term applied
 to an infinitely small quantity.

DIE'FI-CULT, *a.* Hard to be done;
 hard to be pleased.

DIE'FI-CULT-LY, *ad.* With difficulty.
DIE'FI-CUL-TY, *n.* Hardness to be
 done; embarrassment; objection;
 perplexity. [confidence.]

DIE'FI-DENCE, *n.* Distrust; want of
DIE'FI-DENT, *a.* Distrustful; bash-
 ful. [modestly.]

DIE'FI-DENT-LY, *ad.* With distrust;

DIE'FLU-ENCE, *n.* A flowing or
DIE'FLU-ENT, *a.* falling away on
 all sides. [not fixed.]

DIE'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing every way;

DIE'FORM, *a.* Not uniform; unlike.

DIE'FORM-IT-Y, *n.* Unlikeness; dis-
 similitude. [freedom of a city.]

DIE'FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To deprive of
DIE'FRAN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* Depriva-
 tion of freedom.

DIE'FUSE, *v. t.* To pour out; to
 spread; to disperse; to extend in
 all directions. [widely spread.]

DIE'FUSE, *a.* Copious; ample;

DIE'FUSE-LY, *ad.* Widely; copiously;
 fully.

DIE'FUS-IB-I-LY, *n.* Quality of
 being diffusible, or capable of
 being spread. [fused.]

DIE'FUS-I-BLE, *a.* That may be dif-
DIE'FUSION, *n.* A spreading; dis-
 persion; extension.

DIL-FU-SIVN, *a.* That spreads widely.
DIL-FU-SIVN-LY, *ad.* Widely; extensively. [*diffusive.*]
DIL-FU-SIVN-NESS, *n.* State of being *Dio*, *v. t.* and *pp.* digged and dug. To work with a spade; to excavate; to pierce. [*letter f.*]
DIL-GAM-MA, *n.* A name given to the *Dil-gest*, *n.* A collection or body of Roman laws digested or arranged under proper titles, by order of the Emperor Justinian; any collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws.
DIL-GEST, *v. t.* To dissolve in the stomach; to arrange.
DIL-GEST-ER, *n.* A vessel to confine elastic vapors. [*being digested.*]
DIL-GEST-IBIL-ITY, *n.* Capacity of *Dil-gest-ib*, *a.* Capable of being digested.
DIL-GESTION, (*de-jest-yun*), *n.* The process of dissolving food in the stomach. In *chemistry*, the operation of exposing bodies to a great heat. [*dissolving.*]
DIL-GESTIVE, *a.* Causing digestion;
DIL-GORD, (*digd*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Dio*. [*ground.*]
DIL-GORE, *n.* One that digs the *Dignt*, (*dite*), *v. t.* To array; to adorn.
DIL-IT, *n.* Three-fourths of an inch; the 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a figure.
DIL-IT-AL, *a.* Relating to a digit or figure. [*lita.*]
DIL-IT-RATE, *a.* Branching into leaf-
DIL-IT-ITATION, *n.* A finger-like division.
DIL-IT-TI-GRADU, *n.* [*L. digitus* and *gradior*.] An animal that walks on his toes, as the lion.
DIL-NI-FI-CTION, *n.* Exaltation; promotion.
DIL-NI-FI-ED, (*-fide*), *pp.* Exalted; invested with dignity; honored; *a.* marked with dignity; noble.
DIL-NI-FY, *v. t.* To exalt; to advance to honors. [*man.*]
DIL-NI-TA-RY, *n.* A dignified clergy-
DIL-NI-TV, *n.* [*L. dignitas*.] Nobleness or elevation of mind; high rank; elevation of aspect or deportment.
DIL-GRAPH, *n.* A combination of two vowels, with the sound of one only. [*main subject.*]
DIL-GRESS, *v. t.* To turn from the
DIL-GRESSION, *n.* A deviation from the subject. [*digression.*]
DIL-GRESSION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to *Dil-gress-ive*, *a.* Departing from the main subject.
DILE, *n.* A ditch; a mound of earth; a vein of basalt or other rock. [*rend.*]
DIL-LAC-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To tear;
DIL-LAC-ER-ATION, *n.* Act of rending asunder. [*lacerate.*]
DIL-LI-NI-ATE, *v. t.* To tear;
DIL-LI-NI-ATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To pull down; to go to ruin.

DIL-LAP-I-DI-TION, *n.* A destroying; decay; ecclesiastical waste.
DIL-LAP-I-DI-TOR, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.
DIL-LI-TA-BIL-ITY, *n.* The quality of admitting expansion. [*lated.*]
DIL-LI-TA-SLE, *a.* That may be dilated.
DIL-LA-TION, *n.* Act of dilating; expansion.
DIL-LATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To expand; to extend; to swell; to speak largely and copiously.
DIL-LI-TOR, *n.* That which expands or enlarges. [*with delay.*]
DIL-LA-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* Slowly; tardily;
DIL-LA-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Slowness; tardiness. [*delaying.*]
DIL-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Slow; late; tardy;
DIL-LUM-MA, *n.* A perplexing state or alternative; a difficult or doubtful choice. In *logic*, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.
DIL-ET-TANT, *n.*; *pl.* **DIL-ET-TANTI**. An admirer of the fine arts.
DIL-ET-TANT-ISM, *n.* The pursuits and feelings of a dilettante.
DIL-I-GENCE, (*dil'e-zhunce*), *n.* [*Fr.*] The name of a kind of stage-coach used in France.
DIL-I-GENCE, *n.* Steady application to business; assiduity.
DIL-I-GENT, *a.* Steady in application to business; assiduous.
DIL-I-GENT-LY, *ad.* With steady application.
DILL, *n.* An aromatic plant.
DIL-U-ENT, *a.* Making thin or weak, as a liquor.
DIL-U-ENT, *n.* That which reduces strength, as of liquors; that which thins or attenuates.
DIL-U-CID, *a.* Clear; not obscure.
DIL-U-CID-ATE, *v. t.* To clear; to illustrate. [*to weaken.*]
DIL-U-RE, *v. t.* To make more thin;
DIL-U-RE, *a.* Weakened with water; rendered thin. [*weakened.*]
DIL-U-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made thin;
DIL-U-TION, *n.* Act of diluting or weakening.
DIL-U-VI-AL, } *a.* Relating to a flood,
DIL-U-VI-AN, } especially to the deluge in Noah's days.
DIL-U-VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the deluge.
DIL-U-VI-UM, *n.* In *geology*, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by the deluge, or ancient currents of water.
DIM, *a.* Not clear; obscure; imperfect in vision. [*obscure.*]
DIM, *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to
DIME, *n.* A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents; the tenth of a dollar. [*tent; capacity.*]
DIMENSION, *n.* Bulk; size; ex-
DIMENSION-LESS, *a.* Without dimensions. [*measures.*]
DIM'S-TER, *a.* Having two poetical
DIM'S-TER, *n.* A verse having two measures.

DI-MID-I-TE, *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.
DI-MIN-ISH, *v. t.* or *i.* To lessen; to decrease. [*lessened.*]
DI-MIN-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be
DI-MIN-U-EN-DO, *in music*, directs to a decreasing volume of sound.
DI-MIN-U-ENT, *a.* Lessening; diminishing. [*smaller; a lessening.*]
DI-MINUTION, *n.* Act of making
DI-MINUTIVE, *a.* Small; little; contemptible.
DI-MINUTIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative, to express a little thing of the kind.
DI-MINUTIVE-LY, *ad.* With diminution. [*littleness.*]
DI-MINUTIVE-NESS, *n.* Smallness;
DIMIS-SO-RY, *a.* Dismissing from ecclesiastical jurisdiction; granting leave to depart. [*cloth ribbed.*]
DIM-I-TE, *n.* A kind of white cotton
DIM-LY, *ad.* Obscurely; with imperfect sight.
DIM-NES, *n.* Defect of sight; defect of apprehension; faintness; imperfection.
DI-MORPH-OUS, *a.* Having the property of crystallizing in two distinct forms. [*cheek or chin.*]
DIM-PLN, *n.* A little hollow in the
DIM-PLN, *v. t.* or *i.* To form dimples or hollows.
DIM-PLY, *ad.* Full of dimples.
DIN, *n.* [*Sax. dyn.*] Noise; clatter; continued sounds.
DIN, *v. t.* To stun with noise.
DINAR-ENT, *n.* Government by two persons. [*dinner.*]
DINE, *v. t.* or *i.* To eat or give a
DINO-DONO, *n.* Words used to express the sound of bells.
DIN-O-NES, *n.* A dark, dusky hue.
DIN-OLE, (*ding'gl.*) *n.* A hollow between hills. [*sullied.*]
DIN-OR, *a.* Dark; dusky; soiled;
DIN-NER, *n.* [*Fr. dîner.*] The chief meal in the day. [*force.*]
DINT, *n.* A blow; mark of a blow;
DINT, *v. t.* To make a hollow; to indent.
DI-O-C-E-SAN, [*The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly equal.*] *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.
DI-O-C-E-SAN, *n.* A bishop; one who holds a diocese, with its ecclesiastical jurisdiction. [*bishop.*]
DI-O-C-ESN, *n.* The jurisdiction of a
DI-O-P-TRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to di-
DI-O-P-TRIC-AL, } optics; assisting the sight.
DI-O-P-TRICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media.
DI-O-RI-MA, *n.* An exhibition of paintings by means of movable blinds. [*diorama.*]
DI-O-RAM-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a
DI-O-RIS-IC, *a.* Distinguishing; defining.

DI-OR-THO'SIS, *n.* In *surgery*, the art of straightening crooked limbs.
DIP, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* dipped, or dipt. To plunge or immerse; *v. i.* to sink; to incline downward; to enter.

DIP, *n.* Inclination downward.
DI-PET-A-LI-TOUS, *a.* Having two petals.
DIPH'THONG, (*diff'thong*), *n.* A coalition of two vowels in one syllable.
DIPH'THONG'GAL, *a.* Consisting of a diphthong. [*two leaves.*]

DIPH'YL-LOUS, (*diff-yl*), *a.* Having two leaves.
DI-PLO'MA, *n.* A deed of privilege.
DI-PLO'MA-CY, *n.* Customs and rules of ambassadors and other public ministers; a diplomatic body; the agency or management of ministers at a foreign court.

DI-PLO-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diplomas or public ministers.

DI-PLO-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings; literary and public documents.

DI-PLO-MATIST, *n.* A person skilled in diplomacy. [*for dipping.*]

DIPPER, *n.* One that dips; a vessel.

DIP'PING, *ppr.* Plunging; *n.* an immersion.

DIP'PING-NER'DLE, *n.* A magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth.

DIP'TOTE, *n.* In *grammar*, a noun which has only two cases.

DI-RAD-I-ATION, *n.* Rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body. [*ble.*]

DIZAS, *a.* Dreadful; dismal; horrible.

DI-ZET', *a.* Straight; right; express. [*late*; to aim; to address.]

DI-ZET', *v. t.* To order; to regulate.

DI-ZET'TION, *n.* Order; aim; the direction in which a body moves; superscription of a letter.

DI-ZET'TIVE, *a.* Giving direction; adapted to direct.

DI-ZET'T'LY, *ad.* Immediately; soon; in a straight line.

DI-ZET'T'NESS, *n.* Straightness; shortness of way.

DI-ZET'T'OR, *n.* One who orders; a superintendent; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company, a director of a bank.

DI-ZET-T'DI-AL, *a.* Serving for direction. [*rector.*]

DI-ZET'T'OR-SHIP, *n.* Office of director.

DI-ZET'T'OR-RY, *n.* A rule; a book of directions; *a.* tending to direct; enjoining. [*rects.*]

DI-ZET'T'RESS, *a.* A female who directs.

DI-ZET'T'FUL, *a.* Dreadful; dismal; horrible. [*ribly.*]

DIZAS'FUL-LY, *ad.* Dreadfully; horribly.

DIZAS'NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; dismalness.

DIZAS, (*durj*), *n.* A funeral song.

DIZAS, (*durk*), *n.* A kind of dagger or poniard.

DIZAT, *n.* Earth; filth; any foul substance; *v. t.* to make dirty or foul.

DIZAT'-LY, *ad.* Filthily; foully.
DIZAT'-NESS, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
DIZAT'Y, *a.* Foul with dirt or filth; base; *v. t.* to make foul or filthy; to soil.

DIS, a prefix or inseparable preposition, denoting separation; it has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disagree*.

DIS-A-MIL'-ITY, *n.* Want of power or right.

DIS-I-SLE, *v. t.* To deprive of strength or competent power; to deprive of adequate means.

DIS-I-SLE-MENT, *n.* Weakness; disability. [*take*; to undecieve.]

DIS-A-SUSE, *v. t.* To free from misapprehension.

DIS-A-CON'MO-DATE, *v. t.* To put to inconvenience.

DIS-A-CON'MO-DATION, *n.* A state of being unprepared.

DIS-A-CUS-TOM, *v. t.* To disuse by neglect of custom.

DIS-A-KNOW/ED, (*-ak-nol/lej*), *v. t.* To deny; to disavow.

DIS-AD-VAN'TAGE, *n.* Unfavorable state; injury; that which prevents success or renders it difficult. [*ble to success.*]

DIS-AD-VAN-TI'GROUS, *a.* Unfavorable.

DIS-AD-VAN-TI'GROUS-LY, *ad.* With disadvantage. [*inconvenience.*]

DIS-AD-VAN-TI'GROUS-NESS, *n.* Inconvenience.

DIS-AP-PET', *v. t.* To make less friendly; to alienate affection.

DIS-AP-PET'TED, *pp. or a.* Having the affections alienated.

DIS-AP-PET'TED-LY, *ad.* With disaffection.

DIS-AP-PET'TION, *n.* Alienation of affection; want of affection; dislike. [*deny*; to contradict.]

DIS-AP-PYRM', (*dis-af-ferm'*), *v. t.* To deny; to contradict.

DIS-AP-PYRM'ANCE, *n.* Denial; annulment.

DIS-AP-POR-TET, *v. t.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

DIS-A-GRE-GATE, *v. t.* To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

DIS-A-GRE-GATION, *n.* Act of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

DIS-A-GRE-E, *v. t.* To differ in opinion; to quarrel; to be unsuitable; to vary; to dissent. [*agree.*]

DIS-A-GRE-E'D, *pret.* and *pp.* of *disagree*.

DIS-A-GRE-E-SLE, *a.* Unpleasant; offensive. [*pleasantness.*]

DIS-A-GRE-E-SLE-NESS, *n.* Unpleasantness.

DIS-A-GRE-E-SLE-LY, *ad.* Unpleasantly.

DIS-A-GRE-E-MENT, *n.* A difference; diversity.

DIS-AL-Low, *v. t.* To disapprove; to reject; not to permit.

DIS-AL-Low-SLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be permitted.

DIS-AL-Low'ANCE, *n.* Refusal to permit; disapprobation; rejection.

DIS-ANCHOR, *v. t.* To force from anchorage. [*spirit.*]

DIS-AN'-MATE, *v. t.* To deprive of

DIS-AN-NUL', *v. t.* To disannul; to separate. [*annul.*]

DIS-AN-NUL', [*a useless word.*] See *disannul*.

DIS-A-NOINT', *v. t.* To render anointing invalid. [*undress.*]

DIS-A-PAN'EL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip.

DIS-A-PAN'EL, *v. i.* To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view. [*ing from sight.*]

DIS-A-PAN'ANCE, *n.* A withdrawal.

DIS-A-POINT', *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or desire; to frustrate; to balk. [*hope.*]

DIS-A-POINT'MENT, *n.* A defeat of expectation.

DIS-A-PRO-BATION, *n.* A disapproving; dislike; expression of censure. [*approved.*]

DIS-A-PRO-BA-TO-RY, *a.* That disapproves.

DIS-A-PRO-PRI-ATE, *v. t.* To divert from appropriation; *a.* not appropriated. [*dislike.*]

DIS-A-PRO'VAL, *n.* Disapprobation.

DIS-A-PROVE', *v. t.* To blame; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to manifest dislike.

DIS-ARM', (*dis-arm'*) *v. t.* To deprive of arms; to deprive of the means of attack or defense; to deprive of force; to strip; followed by *of*. [*ing.*]

DIS-ARM'MENT, *n.* Act of disarming.

DIS-AR-RANGE', *v. t.* To put out of order.

DIS-AR-RANGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder. [*put out of order.*]

DIS-AR-RAY', *v. t.* To undress; to strip.

DIS-AR-RAY', *n.* Want of order; confusion. [*late event.*]

DIS-AS-TER, *n.* Calamity; unfortunate.

DIS-AS'TROUS, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous. [*with loss.*]

DIS-AS'TROUS-LY, *ad.* With calamity.

DIS-A-YOW', *v. t.* To deny; to disown. [*nial.*]

DIS-A-YOW'AL, *a.* A disowning; denying.

DIS-A-YOW'ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning. [*owning.*]

DIS-A-YOW'MENT, *n.* Denial; a disowning.

DIS-BAND', *v. t.* or *i.* To dismiss, or retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

DIS-BEL-IEF', *n.* Refusal of belief.

DIS-BEL-IEVE', *v. t.* Not to believe; to discredit; to deny.

DIS-BEL-IEV'ER, *n.* One who does not believe, or who denies to be true or real; an infidel.

DIS-BOW'AL, *v. t.* To take out the intestines. [*load*; to discharge.]

DIS-BURDEN, (*-bur'dn*), *v. t.* To unload.

DIS-BURSE, *v. t.* To expend or lay out. [*expended.*]

DIS-BURSED, (*-burst*), *pp.* Laid out; expended.

DIS-BURSE'MENT, *n.* Laying out; expenditure. [*or expends.*]

DIS-BURSE', *n.* One who lays out.

DIS-CAL-CE-ATE, *v. t.* To strip off shoes. [*shoes.*]

DIS-CAL-CE-ATION, *n.* A pulling off.

DIS-CARD', *v. t.* To cast off; to dismiss; to reject.

DIS-CIN'NATE, *a.* Stripped of flesh.

DIS-CERN', (*dis-zern'*) *v. t.* To see; to perceive; to distinguish; to discover; to penetrate.

DIS-CERN'ED, (*-zern'd*) *pp.* Seen; perceived.

DIS-CERN'ER, *n.* One who discerns.

DIS-CERN'ER-ABLE, *a.* That may be seen. [*parently.*]

DIS-CERN'ER-IBLY, *ad.* Visibly; apparently.

DIS-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Seeing; distinguishing; *a.* able to see or distinguish; knowing.

DIS-CERN'MENT, *n.* Act of seeing; faculty of discerning. [*pieces.*]

DIS-CERN'TION, *n.* Act of pulling to

DIS-CHARGE, *v. t.* To dismiss; to unload; to acquit; to fire, as arms; to pay; to dismiss.

DIS-CHARGE, *n.* An unloading; dismissal; acquittance; vent; omission; exemption. [*charges.*]

DIS-CHARGE'ABLE, *a.* One that discharges.

DIS-CHARGE'ER, *n.* A learner; a scholar, or follower; *v. t.* to convert; to proselyte. [*cipla.*]

DIS-CIPLINABLE, *a.* State of a discipline.

DIS-CIPLIN-ABLE, *a.* Liable to discipline; capable of instruction.

DIS-CIPLIN-ABLE-AN, *n.* One who keeps good discipline.

DIS-CIPLIN-ABLE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

DIS-CIPLIN-ABLE-AN, *a.* Intended for discipline.

DIS-CIPLIN-ER, *n.* Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement; comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals, and manners; instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; rule of government; infliction of punishment.

DIS-CIPLINE, *v. t.* To instruct and govern; to educate; to correct; to chasten; to punish. [*nounce.*]

DIS-CLAIM, *v. t.* To disown; to re-

DIS-CLAIM'ER, *n.* One who disclaims. In *law*, a plea containing an express denial, or a renouncing of any thing. [*claiming.*]

DIS-CLAIM'ITION, *n.* Act of dis-

DIS-CLOSE, *v. t.* To discover; to tell; to reveal.

DIS-CLOSE'URE, (*-klô'zshur*) *n.* A revealing; discovering. [*discus.*]

DIS-COID, *n.* Something in form of a disc.

DIS-COID, *a.* Having the form discoidal, [*a.* of a discus or disk.]

DIS-COLOR, (*-kul'lor*) *v. t.* To alter the color or appearance; to change the complexion. [*color; stain.*]

DIS-COLOR'ATION, *n.* Change of color.

DIS-COMFORT, (*-kum'fôrt*) *v. t.* To rout; to defeat; to overthrow; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

DIS-COMFORT'ED, *n.* Defeat; overthrow. [*quiet.*]

DIS-COMFORT'ED, *n.* Uneasiness; disturbance.

DIS-COMFORT'ED, *v. t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve.

DIS-COM-MEND, *v. t.* To dispraise; to blame.

DIS-COM-MEND'ABLE, *a.* Blamable.

DIS-COM-MEND'ATION, *n.* Blame; censure. [*to molest.*]

DIS-COM-MODE, *v. t.* To incommode; to disturb.

DIS-COM-MOD'IOUS, *a.* Inconvenient.

DIS-COM-MOD'ITY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble.

DIS-COM-PASS, *v. t.* To ruffle; to disturb; to disorder; to throw into confusion; to derange.

DIS-COM-PASS'ED, (*-pôzd*) *pp. or a.* Disturbed; disordered.

DIS-COM-PASS'ER, *n.* Disorder; disturbance. [*order or design.*]

DIS-COM-PEL, *v. t.* To interrupt.

DIS-COM-PEL'ITY, *n.* Want of conformity.

DIS-COM-PEL'ITY, *n.* Incongruity.

DIS-COM-PEL'ITY, *v. t.* To separate; to disunite. [*from union.*]

DIS-COM-PER'ED, *pp. or a.* Freed from separation.

DIS-COM-PER'ED, *a.* A state of separation. [*fortless.*]

DIS-COM-POSE, *a.* Dejected; comfortless.

DIS-COM-POSE'ED, *ad.* With discomfort.

DIS-COM-POSE'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of comfort.

DIS-COM-POSE'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of consolation. [*of consolation.*]

DIS-COM-TENT, *n.* Want of contentment; uneasiness; *v. t.* to make uneasy. [*satisfied.*]

DIS-COM-TENT'ED, *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.

DIS-COM-TENT'ED-LY, *ad.* With uneasiness.

DIS-COM-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction. [*tion.*]

DIS-COM-TENT'MENT, *n.* Dissatisfaction.

DIS-COM-TIN'UANCE, *n.* Cessation; intercession; want of continued connection or cohesion of parts.

DIS-COM-TIN'UANCE, *v. t. or i.* To drop; to leave off; to cease.

DIS-COM-TIN'UANCE, *n.* A separation of parts. [*broken off.*]

DIS-COM-TIN'UANCE, *a.* Separate.

DIS-CORD, *n.* Disagreement among persons or things; want of order or harmony. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; dissonance.

DIS-CORD'ANCE, *n.* Want of harmony.

DIS-CORD'ANCE, *n.* Want of harmony; disagreement.

DIS-CORD'ANT, *a.* Disagreeing; unharmonious.

DIS-CORD'ANT-LY, *ad.* Inconsistently; dissonantly; in a manner to jar or clash.

DIS-COUNT, *n.* [*Fr. deconto.*] A sum deducted for advanced or prompt payment; the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending; the sum deducted or refunded.

DIS-COUNT, *v. t.* To draw or pay back; to deduct; to lend and deduct the interest at the time.

DIS-COUNT'ABLE, *a.* That may be deducted.

DIS-COUNT-DAY, *n.* The day of the

week on which a bank discounts notes and bills. [*courage.*]

DIS-COUNT'ER, *n.* One who discounts.

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, *v. t.* To discount.

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, *n.* Disfavor; disapprobation.

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, (*-kur'aj*) *v. t.* To distinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to dissuade.

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, (*-kur'ajd*) *pp. or a.* Disheartened.

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, *n.* That which destroys or abates courage.

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, *ppr.* Disheartening; *a.* tending to depress courage. [*mon; treatise.*]

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, *n.* Conversation; serious.

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, *v. t.* To talk; to speak; to converse; *v. t.* to utter or give forth; to treat of. [*locutory.*]

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, *a.* Reasoning; inter-

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, (*-kur'v'us*) *a.* Uncivil; rude. [*civility.*]

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, *ad.* With incivility.

DIS-COUNT'ER-ANCE, *n.* Incivility; rudeness.

DIS-COUR, *a.* Broad; flat; wide.

DIS-COUR'AGE, (*-kuv'er*) *v. t.* Literally, to uncover; to lay open to view; to reveal; to expose; to find out; to detect; to bring out; to exhibit. [*discovered.*]

DIS-COUR'AGE, *a.* That may be uncovered. [*coverture.*]

DIS-COUR'AGE, *n.* One who uncovers.

DIS-COUR'AGE, *n.* Release from light; disclosure. [*grace.*]

DIS-COUR'AGE, *n.* Want of credit; disbelief; to disbelieve; to disprove. [*reputation.*]

DIS-COUR'AGE, *n.* A prudent; cautious; judicious. [*by.*]

DIS-COUR'AGE, *ad.* Prudently; wisely.

DIS-COUR'AGE, *n.* Discretion; prudence.

DIS-CRAPH, *n.* Difference; disagreement; contrariety. [*agreeing; contrary.*]

DIS-CRAPH'ANT, *a.* Different; distinct; separate. [*discreta.*]

DIS-CRAPH'ANT, *a.* [L. *discreta.*] Distinct; separate.

DIS-CRAPH'ATION, (*-kresh'an*) *n.* Prudence; judiciousness.

DIS-CRAPH'ATION, *a.* Left to discretion.

DIS-CRAPH'ATION, *a.* Left to discretion; to be governed by discretion or judgment only. [*tinguish.*]

DIS-CRAPH'ATIVE, *a.* Serving to distinguish; *v. t.* To distinguish; to separate; to mark with notes of difference.

DIS-CRAPH'ATIVE, *v. t.* To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish, as in judging of evidence; to observe a difference.

DIS-CRAPH'ATIVE, *ad.* Distinctly.

DIS-CRAPH'ATIVE, *ppr.* Distinguishing; *a.* that discriminates; peculiar. [*tinguishing.*]

DIS-CRAPH'ATIVE, *n.* Act of distinguishing.

DIS-CRAPH'ATIVE, *a.* Serving to distinguish.

DIS-CRIM'iN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who discriminates.
DIS-CUM'PĀTE, *v. t.* To free from blame. [at meat]
DIS-CUM'BER-CT, *n.* Act of leaning
DIS-CUM'BER, *v. t.* To unburden; to disengage. [and fro.]
DIS-CUR'sION, *n.* Act of running to
DIS-CUR'sIVE, *a.* Roving; irregular; argumentative; desultory; reasoning. [manner.]
DIS-CUR'sIVE-LY, *ad.* In a roving
DIS-CUS, *n.* A quoit; a round iron for play.
DIS-CUSS, *v. t.* [*L. discutio, discussum.*] Literally, to shake asunder; hence, to separate into parts; to disperse; to debate; to break in pieces. [debate.]
DIS-CUS'sION, *n.* A dispersion; a
DIS-CUSS'IVE, *a.* Serving for discussion. [persing.]
DIS-CUT'IENT, *a.* Discussing; **DIS-DĀIN'**, *n.* Scorn; haughty contempt.
DIS-DĀIN', *v. t.* [*Fr. desdaigner.*] To think unworthy or worthless; to scorn; to despise; to slight.
DIS-DĀIN'FUL, *a.* Scornful; haughty; contemptuous. [or scorn.]
DIS-DĀIN'FUL-LY, *ad.* With contempt
DIS-DĀIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Haughty scorn.
DIS-EASE, *n.* Distemper; malady; sickness; any deviation from health of body; a disordered state of the mind. In *society*, a corrupt state of morals; vices are *moral diseases*.
DIS-EASE, *v. t.* To affect with sickness; to disorder; to derange.
DIS-EASE'D, (*dis-eas'd*), *pp. or a.* Affected with disease. [on shore.]
DIS-EM-BARK, *v. t. or i.* To put or go
DIS-EM-BARK'ITION, } *n.* A landing
DIS-EM-BARK'MENT, } or going ashore. [embarrassment.]
DIS-EM-BARRASS, *v. t.* To free from
DIS-EM-BARRASS-MENT, *n.* The act of extricating from perplexity. [bay.]
DIS-EM-BAY, *v. t.* To clear from
DIS-EM-BELLISH, *v. t.* To free from embellishment. [bitterness.]
DIS-EM-BITTER, *v. t.* To free from
DIS-EM-BOD'ED, (*bod'id*), *pp. or a.* Divested of body.
DIS-EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* To divest of a material body.
DIS-EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To pour out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge into the ocean or lake; *v. i.* to flow out at the mouth, as a river; to pass out of a gulf or bay.
DIS-EM-BOW'EMENT, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or lake, as a river. [bowels.]
DIS-EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the
DIS-EM-BROW, *v. t.* To free from perplexity. [ability.]
DIS-EM-BALE, *v. t.* To deprive of
DIS-EM-CHĀNT', *v. t.* To free from enchantment. [disenchanted.]
DIS-EM-CHĀNT'MENT, *n.* The act of

DIS-EM-CUM'BER, *v. t.* To free from encumbrance.
DIS-EM-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* Deliverance from a load or any thing burdensome or troublesome.
DIS-EM-OLĀN', *v. t.* To free from a tie; to extricate; to detach; to free from any thing that commands the mind or employs the attention. [engagement.]
DIS-EM-OLĀN'MENT, *n.* Release from
DIS-EM-OLĀN', *v. t.* To deprive of title. [roll or list.]
DIS-EM-ROLL', *v. t.* To erase from a
DIS-EM-TAN'GLE, *v. t.* To loose; to free from perplexity.
DIS-EM-TAN'GLE-MENT, *n.* Act of disentangling. [to depose.]
DIS-EM-THRONE', *v. t.* To dethrone;
DIS-EM-TRANCE', *v. t.* To awaken from a trance; to arouse from a reverie. [separate.]
DIS-EM-POUSE', *v. t.* To divorce; to
DIS-EM-TEEM', *n.* Want of esteem; dislike. [dislike.]
DIS-EM-TI-MĀTION, *n.* Bad repute;
DIS-EM-VOR, *n.* Dislike; disesteem; unfavorable regard.
DIS-EM-VOR, *v. t.* To discountenance; to withhold support from.
DIS-FIG-UR-ĀTION, *n.* Act of disfiguring. [maim; to mar.]
DIS-FIG'URE, *v. t.* To deform; to
DIS-FIG'UR-ED, (*fig'yurd*), *pp. or a.* Deformed; deformed; impaired in form or appearance. [deformity.]
DIS-FIG'URE-MENT, *n.* Defacement;
DIS-FRAN-CHISE, (*-franchiz*), *v. t.* To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities. [tion of privileges.]
DIS-FRAN-CHISE-MENT, *n.* Deprivation.
DIS-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* To deprive of furniture.
DIS-GLĀN'ISH, *v. t.* To strip of furniture or ornaments; to deprive of a garrison. [forth.]
DIS-GORĒN', *v. t.* To vomit; to pour
DIS-GORĒN'MENT, *n.* Act of disgorging. [shame.]
DIS-GRĀCE, *n.* Disfavor; dishonor;
DIS-GRĀCE, *v. t.* To dishonor; to put out of favor; to bring to shame; to sink in estimation.
DIS-GRĀCE'ED, (*-grāste*), *pp. or a.* Dishonored; degraded.
DIS-GRĀCE'FUL, *a.* Shameful; dishonorable; base; procuring shame; sinking reputation.
DIS-GRĀCE'FUL-LY, *ad.* Shamefully; basely. [baseness.]
DIS-GRĀCE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Dishonor;
DIS-GRĀCE'OUS, *a.* Unpleasant; uncivil.
DIS-GUISE, *n.* A dream to conceal; false appearance; change of manner by drink.
DIS-GUISE, *v. t.* To conceal by an unusual habit or mask; to hide a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate.

DIS-GUISE'ED-LY, *ad.* So as to be concealed. [ance.]
DIS-GUISE'MENT, *n.* False appearance.
DIS-GUISE'S, *n.* One who disguises.
DIS-GUST, *n.* Disrelish; aversion to the taste of food or drink; dislike; an unpleasant sensation in the mind, excited by something offensive in the manner or conduct of others. [to offend.]
DIS-GUST, *v. t.* To give a dislike;
DIS-GUST'FUL, *a.* Offensive; distasteful; odious.
DIS-GUST'ING, *ppr.* Offending the taste; *a.* exciting dislike; odious; hateful. [to give distaste.]
DIS-GUST'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner
DISH, *n.* [*Sax. disc.*] A vessel to serve meat in; meat or provisions served in a dish. [table.]
DISH, *v. t.* To put in dishes for the
DISH'ED, (*disht*), *pp.* Put in a dish.
DISH-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth for wash-
DISH-CLOUT, } ing and wiping dishes.
DIS-HABILL', (*dis-a-bil'*), *n.* [*Fr. deshabille.*] An undress; a loose, negligent dress for the morning. See **DESHABILLE**, the correct orthography.
DIS-HEART'EN, (*-dis-härt'n*), *v. t.* To discourage; to defeat.
DIS-HEART'EN-ING, (*-härt'ning*), *ppr.* Depressing the spirits; *a.* adapted or tending to discourage. [ing.]
DIS-HERIT'ION, *n.* Act of disinheriting.
DIS-HURV', *v. t.* To spread the hair loosely. [concave; hollow.]
DISH'ING, *ppr.* Putting in dishes; *a.*
DIS-HON'EST, (*-on'est*), *a.* Void of honesty or probity; knavish; fraudulent; disgraced; disgraceful. [with fraud.]
DIS-HON'EST-LY, *ad.* Knavishly;
DIS-HON'EST-Y, *n.* Want of probity or integrity in principle; faithlessness; fraud; violation of trust; unchastity; deceit; knavery.
DIS-HON'OR, (*dis-on'or*), *n.* Reproach; disgrace.
DIS-HON'OR, *v. t.* To disgrace; to stain character; to lessen reputation; to debauch. [disgraceful.]
DIS-HON'OR-ABLE, *a.* Reproachful;
DIS-HON'OR-ABLE-LY, *ad.* Shamefully; basely; meanly. [grace.]
DIS-HON'OR-ARY, *a.* Tending to dishonour; *n.* Ill humor; peevishness.
DIS-IN-CLĪN'ATION, *n.* Want of inclination; unwillingness; dislike; aversion.
DIS-IN-CLĪNE, *v. t.* To excite dislike or slight aversion; to alienate from.
DIS-IN-CLĪN', *v. t.* To open what has been inclosed.
DIS-IN-FECT, *v. t.* To cleanse from infection.
DIS-IN-FECT'ANT, *n.* An agent for removing the causes of infection, as chlorine. [from infection.]
DIS-IN-FECT'ION, *n.* A cleansing

DIS

DIS-IN-GEN'U-ous, *a.* Illiberal; unfair. [unfairly.]
DIS-IN-GEN'U-ous-ly, *ad.* Unfairly.
DIS-IN-GEN'U-ous-ness, *n.* Want of fairness. [of disinheritance.]
DIS-IN-HER'IT-son, (-her'e-son,) *n.* Act of disinheritance.
DIS-IN-HER'IT, *v. t.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance. [integral parts.]
DIS-IN-TE-gra'te, *v. t.* To separate separating integrant parts of a substance. [grave.]
DIS-IN-TER', *v. t.* To take out of a Dis-IN-TER-EST-ed, *a.* Having no interest; impartial; uninterested; indifferent. [tially.]
DIS-IN-TER-EST-ed-ly, *ad.* Impartially.
DIS-IN-TER-EST-ed-NESS, *n.* Freedom from separate personal interest or bias; indifference.
DIS-IN-TER'ment, *n.* A taking out of a grave.
DIS-IN-TER'ned, (-in-ter'd,) *pp.* Taken out of the grave.
DIS-IN-THRA'll', *v. t.* To liberate from bondage.
DIS-IN-THRA'll'ment, *n.* Emancipation from bondage.
DIS-JOIN', *v. t.* To separate a joint; to put out of joint; to separate at junctures. [not consistent.]
DIS-JOINT'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Separated.
DIS-JOINT'ly, *ad.* In a divided state.
DIS-JUNE't', *a.* Separate; distinct.
DIS-JUNE'tion, *n.* A parting; a disjoining.
DIS-JUNE'tive, *a.* Separating; disjoining. In *grammar*, a disjunctive conjunction is a word which unites sentences or parts of a discourse in construction, but *disjoins* the sense. [joins, as *or*, *nor*.]
DIS-JUNE'tive, *n.* A word that disjoins; separately. [moon, &c.]
DIS-JUNE'tive-ly, *ad.* By separation; separately.
DIS-K', *n.* A quill; face of the sun.
DIS-KIND'ness, *n.* Unkindness.
DIS-LIKE', *n.* Aversion; disapprobation. [prove.]
DIS-LIKE', *v. t.* To hate; to disapprove.
DIS-LIKE'ness, *n.* Unlikeness; difference.
DIS-LO-ca'te, *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint; to remove a bone out of its socket.
DIS-LO-ca'te, *a.* Out of joint.
DIS-LO-ca'ted, *pp.* or *a.* Removed from its proper place. [of a joint.]
DIS-LO-ca'tion, *n.* A displacing, as DIS-LOD'ge, *v. t.* To drive from a station.
DIS-LO'al, *a.* Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; want of fidelity in love. [ner.]
DIS-LO'al-ly, *ad.* In a disloyal manner.
DIS-LO'al-ty, *n.* Want of fidelity to a sovereign; want of fidelity in love. [tous.]
DIS'MAL, *a.* Dark; gloomy calamity.
DIS'MAL-ly, *ad.* Gloomily; darkly.
DIS'MAL-ness, *n.* Gloominess; darkness.

DIS

DIS-MAN'TLE, *v. t.* To strip of dress or furniture; to deprive of military furniture, as, to *disman'tle* a fortress; to deprive of outward works, as, to *disman'tle* a town; to break down.
DIS-MASK', *v. t.* To strip off a mask.
DIS-MAST', *v. t.* To deprive of a mast or masts.
DIS-MEM'BERMENT, *n.* The act of dismembering or state of being dismembered. [*ber* from *DIS-MEM'BER*, *v. t.* To cut off a member.
DIS-MEM'BERMENT, *n.* The separation of a limb; a partition; division; mutilation. [*discharge*.
DIS-MISS, *v. t.* To send away; to discharge.
DIS-MISS'AL, *n.* A dismissal; discharge.
DIS-MIS'SION, (*-mish'un*), *n.* A sending away; removal; discharge; an act requiring departure.
DIS-MOUNT', *v. t.* To alight from a horse, &c. [*carriage*.
DIS-MOUNT', *v. t.* To throw from a **DIS-MOUNT'ED**, (*nāt'yurd*), *a.* Wanting natural affection.
DIS-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of prohibition. [*command*.
DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* Neglecting.
DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a disobedient manner.
DIS-O-BEY', (*-o-bē'*) *v.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded.
DIS-O-BEY'ED, (*-bāde'*) *pp.* Not obeyed; transgressed.
DIS-O-BLIG'ATION, *n.* Act of disobliging; offense; cause of disgust.
DIS-O-BLIGE', *v. t.* To offend by unkindness; to do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to injure in a slight degree.
DIS-O-BLIG'ING, *ppr.* Offending; not gratifying; *a.* not disposed to gratify or please.
DIS-O-BLIG'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to displeased.
DIS-O-BLIG'ING-NESS, *n.* Reluctance to gratify. [*of its orbit*.
DIS-OR'D, (*-orbd.*) *a.* Thrown out
DIS-OR'DER, *n.* Want of order, or regular disposition; irregularity; tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; neglect of rule; breach of laws; disease; discomposure of the mind; confusion.
DIS-OR'DER, *v. t.* To derange; to disturb; to make sick; to discourage; to confuse; to discompose.
DIS-OR'DER-ED, (*-or'derd.*) *a.* Disorderly; irregular; loose; *pp.* put out of order; made sick.
DIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Confused; irregular; not restrained; lawless; *ad.* confusedly; irregularly.
DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* Act of disorganizing. [*organized body*.
DIS-OR-GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To derange an
DIS-OR-GAN-IZ-ED, (*-or'gan-izd.*) *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to disorder

DIS

DIS-OR-GAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who disorganizes. [noun.]
DIS-OWN', *v. t.* To deny; to renege. [verb.]
DIS-OWN'ED, (diz-ōnd'), *pp.* or *a.* Denied; disallowed.
DIS-PAN-AGE, *v. t.* To match unequally; to degrade; to treat with contempt; to undervalue.
DIS-PAN-AGE-MENT, *n.* Disgrace; reproach; injury by comparison with something else. [noun.]
DIS-PAR-I-TEY, *n.* Equality; difference.
DIS-PART', *v. t.* or *i.* To part; to divide; to separate. [from passion.]
DIS-PAS-SION, (passh'un), *n.* Freedom.
DIS-PAS-SION-ATE, *a.* Cool; calm; composed.
DIS-PAS-SION-ATE-LY, *ad.* With coolness of temper; without passion; calmly; coolly.
DIS-PATCH', *v. t.* To send away, particularly applied to sending messengers, agents and letters; to send out of the world; to execute rapidly; *v. i.* to conclude an affair with another.
DIS-PATCH', *n.* Speed; haste; speedy performance; due intelligence; management.
DIS-PATCH'FUL, *a.* Indicating haste.
DIS-PAT-HY, *n.* Want of passion.
DIS-PAU-PER, *v. t.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support. [disperse.]
DIS-PER', *v. t.* To drive away; to
DIS-PEND', *v. t.* To lay out; to expend. [pensed.]
DIS-PENS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be dispensed with.
DIS-PENS-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with.
DIS-PENS-A-TION, *n.* [*L. dispensatio.*] Distribution; the dealing of God with his creatures; the granting of a license; that which is dispensed.
DIS-PENS-A-RY, *n.* A place for dispensing medicines and giving medical advice gratis.
DIS-PENS-A-TIVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.
DIS-PENS-A-TOR-Y, *a.* Having power to grant dispensation.
DIS-PENS-A-TOR-Y, *n.* A book directing for compounding medicines.
DIS-PENSE', *v. t.* To divide out in portions; to administer; to excuse from; to permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient.
DIS-PENSE', *n.* One who dispenses.
DIS-PEO-PLE, (-pē'pl.) *v. t.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.
DIS-PEO-PLE, *n.* One who depopulates. [seeds only.]
DI-SPER-SION, *a.* Containing two
DI-SPERSE', *v. t.* To scatter; to spread about. [manner.]
DI-SPERSE-LY, *ad.* In a scattered
DIS-PERSE', *n.* One who disperses.
DIS-PER-SION, *n.* Act of scattering, or state of being scattered or separated into remote parts; by way of eminence, the scattering or sepa-

ration of the human family at the building of Babel.

DIS-PERSE/VE, *v. t.* Tending to disperse or dissipate.

DIS-TIN/IT, *v. t.* To discourage; to deject; to damp; to exhaust the spirits; to dishearten.

DIS-PLÁCE, *v. t.* To put out of place; to remove. [placing.]

DIS-PLÁCE/MENT, *n.* The act of displacing.

DIS-PLÁCE/MENT, *n.* That which displeases. [fixed place.]

DIS-PLANT, *v. t.* To remove from a plant; the removal of inhabitants or resident people.

DIS-PLÁY, *v. t.* [*Fr. deployer.*] Literally, to unfold; to spread before the view; to dissect and open; to set to view ostentatiously.

DIS-PLÁY, *n.* A setting to view; exhibition. [to disgust.]

DIS-PLÉASE, *v. t.* To give offense to; **DIS-PLÉAS/ING**, *ppr.* Giving offense; *a.* offensive; disagreeable.

DIS-PLÉAS/URE, (*dis-plezh/ur*), *n.* Slight anger. [violence.]

DIS-PLÓBE, *v. t.* or *i.* To burst with **DIS-PLÓB/ION**, *n.* A bursting with noise.

DIS-PLÓB/IVE, *a.* Noting disposition.

DIS-PLÓMB, *v. t.* To strip of plumes.

DIS-PLÓY, *n.* Play; sport; pastime.

DIS-PLÓY, *v. t.* or *i.* To sport; to play; to wanton. [play.]

DIS-PLÓY/MENT, *n.* Act of sporting; **DIS-PLÓY-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be disposed of.

DIS-PLÓY/AL, *n.* Management; regulation; power of ordering; power or right of bestowing.

DIS-PLÓSE, *v. t.* To place; to prepare; to incline; to sell; to regulate; to form for any purpose.

DIS-PLÓSE, *n.* One who arranges, or disposes.

DIS-PO-SÍ/TION, (*-siah/un*), *n.* Act of disposing; order; arrangement; method; state of mind.

DIS-POS-SESS, *v. t.* To deprive of possession. [seizing.]

DIS-POS-SESS/ION, *n.* Act of disposing.

DIS-PRÁISE, (*-práize*), *n.* Censure; blame; reproach; dishonor.

DIS-PRÁISE, *v. t.* To blame; to censure; to condemn.

DIS-PROF/IT, *n.* Loss; detriment; damage. [ing to be false.]

DIS-PROOF, *n.* Refutation; a proof.

DIS-PRO-POR-TION, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; inequality.

DIS-PRO-POR-TION, *v. t.* To make unsuitable.

DIS-PRO-POR-TION-AL, *a.* Unsuitable; wanting symmetry.

DIS-PRO-POR-TION-ATE-LY, *ad.* Inadequately. [adequacy.]

DIS-PRO-POR-TION-ATE-NESS, *a.* In-dis-pro-por-tion, *v. t.* To withdraw from an appropriate use. *See* DISAPPROPRIATE. [refuted.]

DIS-PROV/A-BLE, *a.* That may be

DIS-PROV/E, *v. t.* To confute; to prove to be false.

DIS-PUN/ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Free from penal restraint. [puted.]

DIS-PUN-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be dis-pun-tant, *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist; *a.* engaged in controversy.

DIS-PUN-TÍ/TION, *n.* Act of disputing; debate. [pute.]

DIS-PUN-TÍ/TIOUS, *a.* Given to disputing.

DIS-PÚTE, *v. t.* [*L. disputa.*] To attempt to disprove by argument or statements; to strive or contend for; to call in question; to strive to maintain.

DIS-PÚTE, *n.* Contest in words; controversy. [or debates.]

DIS-PÚTE/R, *n.* One who controverts.

DIS-QUAL-I-FY-Í/TION, *n.* The act of disqualifying; the want of qualification. [to disable.]

DIS-QUAL-I-FY, *v. t.* To make unfit.

DIS-QUÍ/T, *v. t.* To disturb; to make uneasy. [leanness.]

DIS-QUÍ/T, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness.

DIS-QUÍ/T-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; making uneasy; *a.* tending to disturb the mind.

DIS-QUÍ/T-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness. [inquietude.]

DIS-QUÍ/T-TUDE, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness.

DIS-QUI-SÍ/TION, (*dis-kwe-siah/un*), *n.* A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject by arguments, or discussion of the facts or circumstances that may elucidate the truth. [omission of notice.]

DIS-RE-GÁRD, *n.* Slight; neglect; to despise; to slight as unworthy of notice. [heedless.]

DIS-RE-GÁRD/FUL, *a.* Negligent.

DIS-RE/USE, *n.* Distaste; dislike.

DIS-RE/USE, *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; to dislike.

DIS-RE-PÁIR, *n.* A state of not being in good repair.

DIS-RE-S-TA-BLE, *a.* Disgraceful; unbecoming.

DIS-RE-U-TÍ/TION, *n.* Want of reputation; disrepute; dishonor; disgrace; discredit. [credit.]

DIS-RE-PÚTE, *n.* Disesteem; dishonor.

DIS-RE-SPECT, *n.* Want of respect or reverence; *as an act*, incivility.

DIS-RE-SPECT/FUL, *a.* Uncivil; rude; irreverent. [civility.]

DIS-RE-SPECT/FUL-LY, *ad.* With indignity.

DIS-RE-STRÁ, *v. t.* To undress; to uncover; to strip. [root up.]

DIS-ROOT, *v. t.* To extirpate; to pull up.

DIS-RUP/T, *a.* Rent asunder; **DIS-RUP/TED**, *a.* severed by breaking.

DIS-RUP-TION, *n.* A breaking asunder; a breach; a rent; act of bursting and separating.

DIS-RUP-TURE, (*-rup/tur*), *v. t.* To rend; to tear asunder.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC/TION, *n.* Discontent; dislike. [content.]

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RY, *a.* Not giving

DIS-SAT-IS-FY, *v. t.* To displease; to make uneasy.

DIS-SECT, *v. t.* [*L. dissecare.*] To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body; to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of discovering the structure and use of the several parts.

DIS-SECT/A-BLE, *a.* That may be dissected. [ing a body.]

DIS-SECT/ION, *n.* The act of dissecting.

DIS-SECT/OR, *n.* One who dissects.

DIS-SEIZE, *v. t.* To dispossess wrongfully.

DIS-SEIZ-ER, *n.* One wrongfully dispossessed.

DIS-SEIZ/IN, *n.* An unlawful dispossessing.

DIS-SEIZ/ON, *n.* One who effects from possession. [blance.]

DIS-SIM-BLANCE, *n.* Want of resemblance.

DIS-SIM-BLE, *v. t.* To conceal real views; to hide under a false appearance; to be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance.

DIS-SIM-BLER, *n.* A hypocrite; an impostor.

DIS-SIM-BLING, *ppr.* Disguising under false appearance; *a.* acting the hypocrite. [ulation.]

DIS-SIM-BLING-LY, *ad.* With dissimulation.

DIS-SIM-IN-ITE, *v. t.* To spread; to sow; to scatter for growth and propagation. [ing.]

DIS-SIM-IN-Í/TION, *n.* Act of spreading.

DIS-SIM-IN-Í-TOR, *n.* One who propagates. [greement.]

DIS-SIM/ION, *n.* Contentious; quarrelsome. [in opinion.]

DIS-SISE, *v. t.* To disagree; to differ.

DIS-SISE, *n.* Disagreement from an opinion or measure; separation from a church.

DIS-SISE/NT, *n.* One who dissents; one who separates from the service of any established church, especially the Church of England.

DIS-SISE/NT, *a.* Dissenting; not agreeing; *a.* one declaring his dissent. [an essay.]

DIS-SISE/NT-Í/TION, *n.* A discourse.

DIS-SISE/NT-Í-TOR, *n.* One who debates.

DIS-SISE/NT, *v. t.* To injure; to do harm to. [mischievous.]

DIS-SISE/NT, *n.* Injury done; harm; **DIS-SISE/NT-A-BLE**, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

DIS-SISE/NT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious; injury; harm; mischief.

DIS-SISE/NT, *v. t.* To part in two; to divide. [religion.]

DIS-SISE/NT, *n.* A dissenter from a religion.

DIS-SISE/NT, *a.* Not agreeing; varying.

DIS-SISE/NT-NESS, *n.* [*L. dissileo.*] The act of leaving or starting asunder.

DIS-SISE/NT, *a.* Bursting with elasticity, as pods.

DIS-SISE/NT, (*-lah/un*), *n.* A bursting open.

DIS-SISE-LAR, *a.* Unlike; different.

Dis-sim-i-lae'ty, } *n.* Unlikeness;
Dis-sim-i-lu'e-tude, } want of re-
semblance.

Dis-sim-u-l'a'tion, *n.* The act of
dissembling; a hiding under false
appearances; hypocrisy.

Dis-si-pa-ble, *a.* That may be dis-
sipated.

Dis-si-pa'te, *v. t.* [*L. dissipare.*] To
scatter; to disperse; to expend;
to squander.

Dis-si-pa'ted, *pp.* Scattered; dis-
persed; *a.* loose in manners; de-
voted to pleasure.

Dis-si-pa'tion, *n.* Waste of property
or substance; loose or licentious
course of life.

Dis-so-ci-a-ble, *a.* Not well asso-
ciated or assorted.

Dis-so-cial, *a.* Contracted; selfish.

Dis-so-ci-ate, *v. t.* To separate; to
disunite. [*ing.*] disjunction.

Dis-so-ci-a'tion, *n.* Act of disunite.
Dis-so-lu-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of
being dissolved. [*solved.*]

Dis-so-lu-ble, *a.* That may be dis-
solved. Dis-so-lute, *a.* Loose in morals;
debauched; vicious; low; de-
voted to pleasure.

Dis-so-lute-ly, *ad.* In a loose; im-
moral manner. [*behavior.*]

Dis-so-lu-tion, *n.* Looseness of
Dis-so-lu'tion, *n.* [*L. dissolutio.*]

The act of liquefying; the reduc-
tion of a body to its smallest parts;
the separation of the parts of a
body by putrefaction; the break-
ing up of an assembly; separation
of the soul and body; death; de-
struction. [*dissolved.*]

Dis-solv'a-ble, *a.* That may be
dissolved. Dis-solve, *v. t.* To melt; to sepa-
rate; to break up; to loose the
ties of any thing; to disunite.

Dis-solv-ent, *a.* That has the qual-
ity of dissolving; *a.* that which
dissolves. [*dissolves.*]

Dis-solv-er, *n.* He or that which
dissolves. Dis-sol-vance, *n.* Discord; disa-
greement. [*jarring.*]

Dis-sol-vant, *a.* Discordant; harsh;
Dis-sol-ve, (*dis-swäde'*) *v. t.* To
advise against a measure.

Dis-sol-ve'r, *n.* One that dissuades.

Dis-su-a-sion, (*-äwä'zhun.*) *n.* Act
of dissuading; advice in opposi-
tion to something.

Dis-su-a'sive, *a.* Tending to dis-
suade; *a.* reason employed to
deter. [*dissuade.*]

Dis-su-a'sive-ly, *ad.* In a way to
dis-su-a'sive, *a.* Consisting of two
syllables. [*syllables.*]

Dis-syl-la-ble, *n.* A word of two
syllables.

Dis-taff, *n.* A staff used in spin-
ning on wheels.

Dis-tain', *v. t.* To stain; to blot;
to tarnish; to tinge with a dif-
ferent color from the proper one.

Dis-tance, *n.* [*Fr. distance.*] Space
between bodies; space of time;
reserve; coldness. In music, the
interval between two notes.

Dis-tance, *v. t.* To leave behind in
a race.

Dis-tant, *a.* Remote in time or
place; remote in nature or con-
nection; reserved; cold; faint.

Dis-tant-ly, *ad.* At a distance;
remotely. [*disgust.*]

Dis-taste', *n.* Dislike; aversion;
Dis-taste', *v. t.* To dislike; to
loathe; to disgust. [*give.*]

Dis-taste'ful, *a.* Nauseous; offen-
sive.

Dis-taste'ful-ness, *n.* Disagreea-
bleness to the taste; dislike;
disrelish.

Dis-tem'per, *n.* Disease; disorder;
sickness. In painting, the mixing
of colors with some thing besides
oil or water; *v. t.* to disorder; to
affect with disease.

Dis-tem'per-a-ture, *n.* Bad tem-
perature; a morbid state; confu-
sion. [*to expand.*]

Dis-tem'per-ly, *v. t.* To extend; to swell;
Dis-tem'per-ly-ty, *n.* Capacity of
distention. [*distended.*]

Dis-ten'sion, *a.* That may be dis-
tended.

Dis-ten'sion, *n.* A stretching; ex-
tension. [*veroes.*]

Dis-tien, (*dis'tik.*) *n.* A couplet of
Dis-tien-ous, } *a.* Having two rows
Dis-tien, } or disposed in two
rows.

Dis-till', *v. t.* or *i.* To drop gently;
to extract spirit from; to extract
the pure part of a fluid. [*tilld.*]

Dis-till'a-ble, *a.* That may be dis-
tilled.

Dis-till'a'tion, *n.* Act of distilling,
or falling in drops; the vaporiza-
tion and subsequent condensation
of a liquid by means of an alembic
or still. [*tilling.*]

Dis-till'a-to-ry, *a.* Used for dis-
tilling.

Dis-till'er, *n.* One who distills.

Dis-till'er-y, *n.* A building for dis-
tilling; the art or act of distill-
ing.

Dis-tinct', *a.* Literally, having the
difference marked; different; not
the same in number or kind; sepa-
rate; clear.

Dis-tinc'tion, *n.* Difference; emi-
nence of character. [*tion.*]

Dis-tinc'tive, *a.* Marking distinc-
tion.

Dis-tinc'tive-ly, *ad.* With distinc-
tion; clearly. [*ly.*]

Dis-tinct'ly, *ad.* Separately; clear-
ly.

Dis-tinct'ness, *n.* Clearness; plain-
ness.

Dis-tin'guish, (*dis-ting'gwish.*) *v. t.*
To note difference; to separate;
to discern critically; to separate
from others by some mark of honor.

Dis-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of
being distinguished; worthy of
special regard.

Dis-tin'guish-ed, (*-ting'gwishd.*)
pp. Separated; seen separately;
a. eminent; noted for distinction.

Dis-tin'guish-ing-ly, *ad.* With
distinction. [*to pervert.*]

Dis-tort', *v. t.* To twist; to writhe;
Dis-tor-tion, *n.* The act of wrest-
ing; perversion.

Dis-tract', *v. t.* To draw different
ways; to derange; to destroy the
reason; *a.* mad.

Dis-tract'ed, *pp.* Drawn apart;
diverted; *a.* disordered in intel-
lect; deranged; mad. [*fusedly.*]

Dis-tract-ed-ly, *ad.* Wildly; con-
fusedly.

Dis-trac'tion, *n.* Confusion; mad-
ness; a state of disordered reason;
violent insanity. [*fuse.*]

Dis-trac'tive, *a.* Tending to con-
fuse.

Dis-train', *v. t.* To seize goods for
debt. [*distraind.*]

Dis-train'a-ble, *a.* That may be
distrainted.

Dis-traint', *n.* A seizure for debt.

Dis-train', *v. t.* To stream or flow
over.

Dis-train', *n.* [*Fr. detresse.*] The
act of distressing; things taken
by distressing; extreme anguish;
affliction; a state of danger.

Dis-train', *v. t.* To pain; to afflict;
to perplex. [*anguish.*]

Dis-train'ful, *a.* Giving pain or
Dis-train'ing, *pp.* Giving severe
pain; *a.* very painful or afflictive.

Dis-train'ing-ly, *ad.* That may be
distributed. [*a number.*]

Dis-train'ing, *v. t.* To divide among
Dis-train'ing, *n.* One who dis-
tributes.

Dis-train'ing, *n.* [*L. distributio.*]

The act of dividing among a num-
ber; act of giving charity; dis-
pensation; act of separating into
distinct classes. [*distribute.*]

Dis-train'ing-ly, *ad.* That serves to
divide.

Dis-train'ing-ly, *n.* A word that
divides. [*tribution.*]

Dis-train'ing-ly, *ad.* With dis-
tribution.

Dis-train'ing, *n.* A circuit; region;
division. [*circuit.*]

Dis-train'ing, *v. t.* To divide into cir-
cuits.

Dis-train'ing, *v. t.* To suspect; not to
confide in. [*confidence.*]

Dis-train'ing, *a.* Suspicion; want of
confidence.

Dis-train'ing-ly, *a.* Suspicious; doubt-
ing. [*want of confidence.*]

Dis-train'ing-ly, *n.* Suspicion;
Dis-train'ing-ly, *a.* Free from sus-
picion. [*found;*] to agitate.

Dis-train'ing, *v. t.* To disquiet; to con-
fuse.

Dis-train'ing, *n.* Tumult; agita-
tion; confusion; excitement of
passion; perturbation.

Dis-train'ing, *n.* One who disturbs
or disquiets. [*union;*] separation.

Dis-train'ing, (*-yün'yün.*) *n.* Want of
disunion.

Dis-train'ing, *v. t.* To separate;
to part. [*divide.*]

Dis-train'ing, *v. t.* To fall asunder;
to part.

Dis-train'ing, *n.* State of separation.

Dis-train'ing, *n.* Cessation of use;
neglect of practice, exercise or
use; disuse. [*practice.*]

Dis-train'ing, *v. t.* To cease to use or
Dis-train'ing, *n.* Neglect of use or
practice. [*disuse.*]

Dis-train'ing, *v. t.* To undervalue; to
disvalue.

Dis-train'ing, *n.* A trench in the earth; a
moat.

DITCH, *v. t. or i.* To make a ditch in; to trench.
DITCHER, *n.* One who digs trenches.
DITHYRAMISM, *n.* The doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods. [theism].
DITHYRAMIC, *a.* Pertaining to dithyramb.
DITHYRAMBIC, *n.* A song in honor of Bacchus; *a.* wild; enthusiastic.
DITTON, (*dish'un*), *n.* Rule; government; control. [two tones].
DITONE, *n.* In music, an interval of dit.
DITTA, *n.* A plant of different species. [to music].
DITTED, (*ditt'id*), *a.* Sung; fitted.
DITTO, contracted into *do*, in books of accounts, is the Italian *detto*, from the Latin *dictus*, said. It denotes *asid*, *aforsaid*.
DITTY, *n.* A sonnet; a short musical poem; *v. i.* to sing; to warble a little tune.
DIURETIC, *n.* Excretion of urine.
DIURETIC, *a.* Provoking discharge of urine. [day].
DIURNAL, *a.* Daily; performed in a day.
DIURNALLY, *ad.* Daily; every day.
DIURNAL, *a.* Being of long continuance.
DIURNITY, *n.* Length of time.
DIVAN, *n.* In Turkey, a hall, court, or council of state. In the *United States*, a kind of sofa.
DIVANETTE, *v. i.* To open; to fork; to branch; *v. t.* to divide into two branches. [separation].
DIVERSION, *n.* A parting;
DIVE, *v. i.* To plunge under water; to go deep. [pieces].
DIVELL, *v. t.* To pull in.
DIVER, *n.* One who dives; a waterfowl. [part from a point].
DIVERGE, (*de-verj'*), *v. i.* To depart from a point. [asunder].
DIVERGENT, *a.* Going further.
DIVERSE, *a.* Several; sundry; many.
DIVERSE, *a.* Different; unlike; multiform.
DIVERGENT, *n.* The act of making various; variety of forms; alteration. [forms].
DIVERGENT, *a.* Of different.
DIVERGENT, *v. t.* To make various or different; to give diversity to; to variegate.
DIVERSION, *n.* A turning aside; sport; the act of turning aside from any course; that which diverts. [likeness].
DIVERGENT, *n.* Difference; un-
DIVERGENT, *ad.* Differently; variously. [amuse].
DIVERT, *v. t.* To turn aside; to divert.
DIVERTER, *n.* He or that which diverts.
DIVERTING, *ppr.* Turning aside; *a.* serving to amuse; pleasing.
DIVERSION, *n.* Diversion; recreation.
DIVERTIVE, *a.* Tending to divert.
DIVEST, *v. t.* To strip; to un-
 to dispo-

DIVESTURE, *n.* The act of stripping.
DIVIDED, *a.* That can be divided. [to distribute].
DIVIDE, *v. t.* To part; to separate;
DIVIDEND, *n.* Number to be divided; a share. [vides].
DIVIDER, *n.* He or that which divides.
DIVIDUAL, *n.* Mathematical compasses. [telling].
DIVINATION, *n.* Prediction; a fore-
DIVINATOR, *n.* Professing divination.
DIVINE, *a.* Pertaining to God; godlike; heavenly; extraordinary; superhuman. [pel].
DIVINE, *n.* A minister of the gos-
DIVINE, *v. t. or i.* To foretell; to foreknow. [aer].
DIVINELY, *ad.* In a godlike man-
DIVINER, *n.* One who predicts; a soothsayer.
DIVING-BELL, *n.* An apparatus in which to descend into the water.
DIVINITY, *n.* Divine nature; Deity; theology. [ing divisible].
DIVISIBILITY, *n.* Quality of be-
DIVISIBLE, *a.* That may be divided. [viding]; a part.
DIVISION, (*-vizh'un*), *n.* Act of di-
DIVISIONAL, *a.* Dividing; separ-
 rating. [discord].
DIVISION, *a.* Creating division or
DIVISION, *n.* The number that di-
 vides.
DIVORCE, } *n.* [Fr. *divorce*;
DIVORCEMENT, } *L. divorcium.*
 Dissolution of the marriage con-
 tract; separation; disunion.
DIVORCE, *v. t.* To separate married
 persons. [divorced].
DIVORCABLE, *a.* That can be
DIVORCED, *n.* One who divorces.
DIVORCE, *a.* Having power to
 divorce. [ing].
DIVULGATION, *n.* Act of publish-
DIVULGE, *v. t.* [L. *divulgo*]. To
 publish; to disclose; to reveal;
 to communicate; to impart.
DIVULGER, *n.* He that reveals.
DIVULSION, *n.* The act of plucking
 off.
DIZZYNESS, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.
DIZZY, *a.* [Sax. *dysig*]. Giddy; af-
 fected with vertigo.
D5, In *modera solfeggio*, the name
 of the first of the musical syllables.
D5, *v. i.* To act or behave in any
 manner.
D5, *v. t.* *præ*, did, *pp.* done, (*dun*). To
 act; to perform; to execute; to
 deal with; to succeed; to answer
 the purpose; to accomplish; to
 achieve.
D5AT, See **D5OTE**.
D5CIBILITY, *n.* Teachable-
D5CIBLNESS, *n.* ness; docility;
 readiness to learn.
D5CIBLE, (*d5s'ib*), or *doc'ib*, *a.*
 Teachable; easily taught.
D5CILE, (*d5s'il*), or *doc'il*, *a.* Teach-
 able; ready to learn.
D5CILITY, *n.* Teachableness; apt-
 ness to learn.

D5CIMA, *n.* Art of assaying
 metals. [ing by assays].
D5CIMATE, *a.* Assaying; prov-
D5C, *n.* A place for ships; a plant.
 A dry dock has flood gates to ad-
 mit the tide or exclude it, as oc-
 casion may require. *Wet docks*
 have no flood gates, but ships
 may be repaired in them during
 the recess of the tide.
D5C, *v. t.* To cut short; to place
 in a dock.
D5CAGE, *n.* Pay for using a dock.
D5CART, *n.* A direction tied to
 goods; an alphabetical list of
 cases in court. [list].
D5CART, *v. t.* To mark; to set in a
D5CART, *n.* A yard for naval
 stores.
D5CATOR, *n.* A title in divinity, law,
 &c.; a teacher; a physician.
D5CATORAL, *a.* Pertaining to a doc-
 tor's degree. [doctor].
D5CATORATE, *n.* The degree of a
D5CATORATE, *v. t.* To create a doc-
 tor.
D5CATOR'S COMMONS, *n.* The col-
 lege of civilians residing in Lon-
 don.
D5CATORSHIP, *n.* The degree or
 rank of doctor; the highest ac-
 cademical degree.
D5CRESS, *n.* A female physician.
D5CTRINAL, *a.* Consisting in doc-
 trine. [ciple].
D5CTRINAL, *n.* A doctrine or prin-
D5CTRINAL, *ad.* By way of doc-
 trine. [precept].
D5CTRINE, *n.* That which is taught;
D5CTRINE, *n.* Written instruc-
 tion; evidence; proof; *v. t.* to
 furnish with written proof or in-
 structions.
D5CTRINALLY, } *a.* Pertaining to
D5CTRINALLY, } documents;
 consisting in written instructions.
D5D, *n.* A creeping, parasitical
 plant. [twelve equal sides].
D5DAGON, *n.* A figure having
D5DAGONAL, *a.* Consisting of
 twelve equal sides.
D5D, *v. t. or i.* To start aside; to
 evade by a sudden start; to escape
 by starting aside. [deer].
D5D, *n.* The female of the fallow
D5D, (*doe'er*), *n.* One who per-
 forms.
D5D, (*duz*), The third person of
 the verb *do*, indicative mood,
 present tense. [strip].
D5D, *v. t.* To put off, as dress; to
D5D, [Fr. *dogue*]. An animal well
 known; a lump of iron; a term
 of reproach. [hunt].
D5D, *v. t.* To follow continually; to
D5D, *a.* Relating to the Doge of
 Venice.
D5D, *n.* The office of Doge.
D5D, *a.* Cheap as dog's
 meat, or offal; very cheap.
D5D, *n.* One of the days when
 the dog-star rises and sets with
 the sun.

Dōm, *n.* The chief magistrate of Venice.
Dog'ōm, (*dogd*), *pp.* Pursued closely; urged. [morose; surly;
Dog'ōm, (*dogged*), *a.* Sullen; sour;
Dog'ōm-ly, *ad.* Peevishly; sullenly; sourly. [tenness.
Dog'ōm-ness, *n.* Moroseness; sullenness.
Dog'ōm-el, *n.* A kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry.
Dog'ish, *a.* Like a dog; snappish.
Dog'-ken-nel, *n.* A kennel for dogs.
Dog'ma, *n.* An established opinion or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy, as the *dogmas* of the church, the *dogmas* of state.
Dog-mat'ic, { *a.* Pertaining to a
Dog-mat'ic-al, { dogma, positive;
magisterial; arrogant.
Dog-mat'ic-al-ly, *ad.* Positively; arrogantly.
Dog-mat'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness in opinion.
Dog-mat'ics, *n.* Doctrinal theology.
Dog-ma-tism, *n.* Magisterial assertion.
Dog'ma-tist, { *n.* A positive
Dog'ma-tiz'er, { teacher; one
who is a confident assertor.
Dog'ma-tize, *v. t.* To assert magisterially. [first magnitude.
Dog'-tān, *n.* Sirius, a star of the Dog-trot, *a.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.
Dog'-watch, (*-watch*), *n.* Among seamen, a watch of two hours, between 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M.
Dol'ly, *a.* A small napkin used after dinner. [forming.
Dō'ing, (*doō'ing*), *pp.* Acting; performing; behavior. [trifle.
Dolt, *n.* A small piece of money; a *Dol-lar'-piece*, *a.* Having the form of an ax.
+Dol'ce, (*dol'cha*), {
+Dol'ce-men'te, (*-cha-men'tā*), {
[It.] In music, a direction to sing or play with soft sounds.
Dōle, *n.* A share; part; gift; a mourning. [niously.
Dōle, *v. t.* To deal out parsimoniously.
Dōle'ful, *a.* Sorrowful; piteous; melancholy; gloomy; impressing or producing sorrow. [manner.
Dōle'ful-ly, *ad.* In a sorrowful
Dōle'ful-ness, *n.* Dismal quality or state. [gloomy.
Dōle'sōm, *a.* Sorrowful; dismal;
Doll, *n.* [*W. dala*.] A puppet or image for a girl.
Doll'ar, *n.* [*G. thaler*.] A silver coin of the United States, value 100 cents; a coin in Europe of different values. [tion, pain.
Dō'lor, *n.* Grief, sorrow, lamentation.
Dol-or-i'f'er-ous, *a.* Producing pain. [pain.
Dol-or-i'f'ic, *a.* Causing sorrow or

+Dol-o-rō'so, [It.] In music, pathetic.
Dol'or-ous, *a.* Sorrowful; painful.
Dol'or-ous-ly, *ad.* With pain; mournfully. [ish.
Dol'phin, *n.* A genus of cetaceous
Dōlt, *n.* A stupid fellow; a block-head. [dull.
Dōlt'ish, *a.* Stupid; blockish;
Dōlt'ish-ness, *n.* Dullness of intellect.
Dom'a-ble, *a.* That may be tamed.
Dom'-ain, *n.* Possession; estate; dominion.
Dōme, *n.* [*Fr. dome*; *L. domus*.] A building; a cathedral; a spherical or arched roof; a cupola.
Dom-es'tic, *a.* Belonging to a mansion or home; remaining much at home; living near the habitations of man; made in one's own house or country. [in the house.
Dom-es'tic, *n.* A servant employed
Dom-es'tic-ity, *v. t.* To make tame.
Dom-es'tic-ity, *n.* Act of taming. [of being domestic.
Dom-es'tic-ity, (*-tis'e-ty*), *n.* State
Dom'i-cile, *n.* A mansion; a permanent dwelling.
Dom'i-cile, { *v. t.* To establish
Dom-i-cil'i-ate, { a fixed residence.
Dom-i-cil'i-ary, *a.* Pertaining to an abode, or to the private residence of a family.
Dom'in-ant, *n.* In music, the fifth from the tonic.
Dom'in-ant, *a.* [*L. domino*, to rule.] Ruling; prevailing.
Dom'in-ate, *v. t.* or *i.* To rule over; to prevail.
Dom'in-ation, *n.* Rule; tyranny.
Dom'in-a-tive, *a.* Governing; imperious.
Dom'in-er, *n.* A schoolmaster.
Dom-in'er, *v. t.* To rule with insolence. [Lord's day.
Dom'in'e-al, *a.* Denoting the
Dom'in-i-cide, *n.* One who kills his master. [monks.
Dom'in-i-cans, *n. pl.* An order of
Dom'in-ion, *n.* Supreme authority; territory governed; right of governing; control.
Dom'i-no, *n.* A kind of hood; dress.
Don, *n.* Spanish title of a gentleman.
Don, *v. t.* To invest with; to put on.
Dō'n-a-ble, *a.* That may be given.
Don-ation, *n.* A gift; present; grant.
Don'a-tive, *n.* A gift; a largess.
Don'a-tive, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation. [finished.
Dōna, (*dun*), *pp.* of *Do*. Performed;
Don-ee, *n.* One to whom land is given. [the saddle.
Don'key, *n.* An ass or mule for
Dō'nos, *n.* One who gives or bestows. [to condemn.
Doom, *v. t.* [*Sax. dom*.] To sentence;
Doom, *n.* Sentence given; judgment; fate.
Doom's-day, *n.* The day of judgment.

Doom's-day, (*-day*), *n.* A book containing the names of the
Dōm's-day, (*-day*), *n.* A book containing the names of the
Dōm, *n.* [*Sax. dom*.] An opening for passage into or out of a house or other building, or the frame that closes it; avenue; access.
Dōm'-ker, *n.* One who attends at the door. [chafer.
Don, *n.* The black-beetle or hedgehog.
Don'e, *a.* Noting an order of architecture. [Doric dialect.
Don't-ism, *n.* A phrase in the
Don't-man-ey, *n.* Quiescence; sleep.
Don't-mant, *a.* Sleeping; private; neglected. *Dormant partner* in a commercial house, is one who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership.
Don't-mer, { *n.* A window
Don't-mer-win'dōw, { in the roof of a house. [in.
Don't-mi-to-ry, *n.* A place to sleep
Don't-mi-tive, *n.* A soporific medicine.
Don't-mouse, *n.*; *pl.* **Don't-mice**. An animal allied to the weasel, which sleeps most of the winter.
Don't-al, *a.* Pertaining to the back.
Dōse, *n.* As much medicine as is taken at once.
Dōse, *v. t.* To form into doses; to give in doses.
Dō'ser, *n.* A pannier or basket borne on the back. [in surgery.
Don't-ly, *n.* A pledget of lint used
Dōst, (*dust*), The second person of *Do*. [printing.
Dot, *n.* A point used in writing and
Dot, *v. t.* To mark with dots.
Dō'tā-ble, *a.* Feebleness of mind in old age.
Dō'tal, *a.* Pertaining to dower or marriage portion; constituting or comprised in dower.
Dō'tard, *n.* One whose mind is impaired by age. [endowing.
Dō't-ation, *n.* Endowment; act of
Dō'te, *v. t.* To be or become silly; to love greatly. [fond.
Dō'ter, *n.* One who is foolishly
Dō'th, (*duth*), The third person irregular of *do*, used in the solemn style. [neat.
Dō'ting-ly, *ad.* With silly fondness.
Dō't-ard, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting.
Doub'le, (*dubl*), *a.* [*Fr. double*.] Two-fold; twice as much; having one added to another.
Doub'le, (*dubl*), *v. t.* To make two-fold; to pass round; to increase by adding an equal sum or value; to contain twice the sum or quantity; to add one to another; *v. t.* to increase to twice the sum; to turn back or wind in running, as a hare.
Doub'le, (*dubl*), *n.* Twice the quantity or number.
Doub'le-axe, *n.* The lowest toned instrument of music.

DOUB'LE-DEAL-ER, *n.* A deceitful, trickish person. [duplicity.]
DOUB'LE-DEAL-ING, *n.* Dealing with + **DOUB'LE-EN-TEN'DER**, (doo'b'l-en-tan'dr), [Fr.] Double meaning of expression. [book-keeping.]
DOUB'LE-EN'TRY, *n.* A mode of **DOUB'LE-TÖNGU-ED**, (dub'bl-tungd), *a.* Speaking differently at different times; deceitful.
DOUB'LE-NESS, *n.* State of being doubled; duplicity. [doubles.]
DOUB'LES, *n.* He or that which **DOUB'LET**, *n.* A pair; vest; waistcoat. [game on dice.]
DOUB'LETS, (dub'blets), *n. pl.* A **DOUB'LING**, *ppr.* Folding; making twice as much; *n.* a fold; plait; artifice. [two pistols.]
DOUB-LOON', *n.* A Spanish coin of **DOUB'LY**, *ad.* With twice the quantity; twice.
DOUBT, (dout), *v. i.* [Fr. *douter*; *L. dubito*.] To hesitate; to suspect; to fear; *v. t.* to question; to distrust. [distrust.]
DOUBT, *n.* Hesitation; suspense;
DOUBT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be doubted.
DOUBTER, *n.* One who doubts.
DOUBTFUL, *a.* Uncertain; not determined; not confident.
DOUBTFUL-LY, *ad.* With doubt; ambiguously.
DOUBTFUL-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; dubiousness; uncertainty of event or issue. [unquestionably.]
DOUBTLESS, *ad.* Without doubt;
DÖU-CEÜR', (doo-sür'), [Fr.] A present; gift; bribe.
DÖUCHÉ, (dooch), *n.* A jet or current of water thrown on to some diseased part of the body, to strengthen it. [of bread.]
DÖUGH, (dö), *n.* Unbaked paste, as **DÖUGH-NUT**, *n.* A small, roundish cake, made of flour, sweetened and boiled in lard. [trious.]
DÖUGH'TY, (dout'y), *a.* Brave; illusive.
DÖUGHY, (dö'e), *a.* Like dough or paste; pale.
DOUSE, *v. t.* or *i.* To plunge into water; to lower.
DÖVE, (duv), *n.* [Sax. *dawa*.] A domestic pigeon.
DÖVE-COT, } *n.* A house or shel-
DÖVE-HOUSE, } ter for domestic pigeons. [innocent.]
DÖVE-LIKE, *a.* Gentle; harmless;
DÖVE'S-POW-DER, *n.* A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash; an excellent sedative and sudorific.
DÖVE-TAIL, *n.* A joint in form of a dove's tail spread; *v. t.* to unite with a dovetail joint. (dowed.)
DOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be en-
DOW'A-DER, *n.* A widow with a jointure; a title given especially to the widows of persons of rank.
DOW'EL, *v. t.* To fasten two boards together by pins inserted into the edges.

DOW'DY, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman.
DOW'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dowdy.
DOW'ER, *n.* [W. *dawd*, a gift.] The portion of a married woman, or a widow. [a dowry.]
DOW'ER-ESS, *n.* A woman who has **DOW'ER-LESS**, *a.* Being without a dowry. [cloth.]
DOW'LAS, *n.* A coarse, strong linen
DOWN, *ppr.* Along a descent; *ad.* on the ground; below the horizon.
DOWN, *a.* Downcast; dejected.
DOWN, *n.* An open plain; bank of sand; soft plumage of fowls, particularly of the duck. dejected.
DOWN'CAST, *a.* Bent or cast down;
DOWN'FALL, *n.* A fall; ruin; overthrow.
DOWN'HILL, *n.* Declivity; slope of a hill; *a.* descending; sloping.
DOWN'LOOK-ING, *a.* Downcast; dejected; sullen; gloomy.
DOWN'RIGHT, *a.* Open; undisguised; plain; *ad.* plainly; frankly.
DOWN'SIT-TING, *n.* A sitting down; repose.
DOWN'TROD, }
DOWN'TROD-DEN, (-trod'dn), } *a.*
 Trampled upon; trodden down.
DOWNWARD, *a.* Descending; tend-
 ing to a lower place; *ad.* from a higher to a lower place.
DOWNY, *a.* Covered with or like down; soft. [proper word.]
DOW'Y, *n.* See **DOWEN**, the more
DOX-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology.
DOX-O-LO-GY, *n.* In *Christian worship*, a hymn or form of giving praise to God. [psalm.]
DOX'Y, *n.* A low woman; com-
DÖZM, *v. i.* To slumber; to drowse; to be stupid.
DÖZE, *n.* Imperfect sleep; slumber.
DÖZEN, (duz'n), *n.* Twelve things of the same kind.
DÖZ'Y-NESS, *n.* Drowsiness; disposition to sleep. [dull.]
DÖZ'Y, *a.* Drowsy; sleepy; heavy;
DRAW, *n.* A low, sluttish woman; a harlot.
DRAW, *a.* Being of a dun color.
DRAW'BLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To draggle; to draw in mud and water; to fish for barbs.
DRACHM, (drām), *n.* See **DRACHMA**.
DRACHMA, (drak'ma), *n.* A Grecian silver coin; a Grecian weight of about 7 grains troy.
DRA'CO, *n.* [L.] The dragon; a constellation.
DRAFFT, *n.* Dregs; lees; refuse; wash for swine. [leas.]
DRAFFT, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worth-
DRAFT, *n.* A bill drawn for money; a drink; a sketch; a detaching of soldiers from an army.
DRAFT, *v. t.* To draw; to select; to detach.
DRAFT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for drawing.
DRAFTS, *n. pl.* A game played on

DRA, *v. t.* [Sax. *dragan*.] To pull; to break land; to draw along slowly; to pull or haul roughly.
DRA, *n.* A hook; a net; a harrow; a hand-cart. [ground.]
DRA'GLE, *v. t.* To draw on the
DRA'NET, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom. [uses a drag net.]
DRA'G-MAN, *n.* A fisherman that
DRA'G-O-MAN, } *n.*; *pl.* DRAGMANS.
DROO'-O-MAN, } An interpreter. [An Oriental term.] [stellation.]
DRA'G-ON, *n.* A serpent; devil; con-
DRA'G-ON-ISH, *a.* Furious; fiery.
DRA'G-ON-LIKE, *a.* Like a dragon; furious.
DRA'G-ON'S-BLOOD, (drag'onz-blud),
n. A resinous substance, of a red color. [musketeer.]
DRA-GOON', *n.* A horse soldier or
DRA-GOON', *v. t.* To persecute or enslave by soldiers; to harass; to compel to submit; to force.
DRA-GOON-AGE, *n.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers.
DRAIN, *n.* A channel for carrying off water. [haust.]
DRAIN, *v. t.* or *i.* To empty; to ex-
DRAIN'-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drained. [ing off.]
DRAIN'AGE, *n.* A drawing or flow-
DRAKE, *n.* The male of the duck kind; a cannon.
DRAM, *n.* A glass of spirit. In *medicine*, the eighth of an ounce; in *avoirdupois weight*, the sixteenth of an ounce; a small quantity; distilled liquors.
DRAM, *v. i.* To drink drams of liquor.
DRA'MA, or **DRA'MA**, *n.* The action of a play; a play. [tion.]
DRA-MAT'IC, *a.* Represented by ac-
DRA-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By representation.
+DRAM'-TIS FER-SÜ'NE, [L.] Ac-
 tors representing the characters in a play. [dramatic piece.]
DRAM'-TIST, *n.* An author of a
DRAM'-TIZE, *v. t.* To compose in, or give to a composition, the form of a play. [poetry.]
DRAM'-TUR-GY, *n.* Art of dramatic
DRAKE, *pret.* and *pp.* of **DRAIN**.
DRA'PER, *n.* One who deals in cloths.
DRA'PER-Y, *n.* Cloth work; the dress of a picture or statue; hangings; curtains; tapestry.
DRA'P'IC, *a.* Powerful; efficacious.
DRAUGHT, (drafft), *n.* Act of drawing; that which is drank at once; delineation. [for drawing.]
DRAUGHT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used
DRAUGHTS, (drafts), *n. pl.* A game resembling chess.
DRAUGHTSMAN, *n.* One who draws writings.
DRAW, *v. t.* or *i.* *pret.* drew; *pp.* drawn. To pull; to take out; to unsheathe; to allure; to attract; to sketch; to receive or gain by drawing.
DRAW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn.

labor in mean offices; to toil; to labor with toil and fatigue.
DRUDÔE, *n.* A slave to work; a laborious servant.
DRUDÔE-Ŕ, *n.* Hard labor; toil.
DRUG, *n.* [Fr. *drugue*.] A general name of substances used in medicine; a thing sold of sale; a deadly drug is poison.
DRUG, *v. t.* To administer drugs; to season with drugs.
DRUGGET, *n.* A slight woolen cloth.
DRUGGIST, *n.* One who deals in drugs.
DRUID, *n.* A priest or minister of religion among the ancient Celtic nations.
DRUID-ESS, *n.* A female druid.
DRUID-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the druids.
DRUID-ISM, *n.* The religion and philosophy of the druids, or their rites and ceremonies.
DRUM, *n.* A military instrument; part of the ear; in *machinery*, a short cylinder revolving on an axis; a quantity packed in the form of a drum, as a drum of figs; sheet iron in the form of a drum to receive heat from a stove pipe.
DRUM, *v. i. or t.* To beat a drum; to beat.
DRUM-MAJOR, *n.* The chief drum.
DRUMMER, *n.* One who is skilled in drumming.
DRUM-STICK, *n.* A stick for beating drums.
DRUNK, *a.* Intoxicated with liquor.
DRUNKARD, *n.* One given to excessive drinking.
DRUNKEN, (*drunk'n*) *a.* Intoxicated; addicted to drunkenness; proceeding from intoxication; drunken.
DRUNKEN-NESS, *n.* Intoxication.
DRUC-ŔCROUS, *a.* Producing drupes.
DRUCE, *n.* In *botany*, a pulpy pericarp, containing a nut and a stone, with a kernel, as in the plum.
DRY, *a.* Having no moisture; thirsty; *v. t.* [Sax. *drygan*.] To free from moisture by any means, as by draining, wiping or evaporation; *v. i.* to grow dry; to lose moisture; to evaporate.
DRYAD, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the woods.
DRYER, *n.* That which absorbs moisture; that which dries.
DRYLY, *ad.* Coldly; severely; sarcastically.
DRYNESS, *n.* Want of moisture;
DRY-NURSE, *n.* A nurse who does not suckle.
DRY-RUB, *v. t.* To rub and cleanse.
DRY-SHOD, *a.* Having the feet dry.
DRYAD, *n.* Union of two.
DU'AL, *a.* Expressing the number 2.
DU'AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of two gods, a good and an evil one.
DU'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of dualism.
DU'AL-ISTIC, *a.* Consisting of two.

DU-AL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being two.
DU'AR-CHY, *n.* Government by two.
DUB, *v. t.* To confer a title; *n.* a blow.
DUBI-OUS, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain.
DUBI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Doubtfully; with uncertainty.
DUBI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Doubtfulness;
DU-BI-TATION, *n.* The act of doubting; doubt.
DUBI-TATIVE, *a.* Tending to doubt.
DUCAL, *a.* Pertaining to a duke.
DUC'AT, *n.* A foreign coin, of various values.
DUC-A-TOON', *n.* A silver coin.
DUCHESS, *n.* The wife of a duke; a female who has the sovereignty of a duchy.
DUCHY, *n.* The territory of a duke.
DUCK, *n.* A water fowl; a species of canvas.
DUCK, *v. i.* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; *v. t.* to plunge the head under water.
DUCK'ED, (*dukt*) *pret.* and *pp.* Plunged; dipped.
DUCK'ER, *n.* A plunger; a diver.
DUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A stool for ducking scolds.
DUCK-LEG-GED, (-legd.) *a.* Having short, thick legs.
DUCK'LINO, *n.* A young duck.
DUCET, *n.* A tube; canal; passage.
DUCETILE, *a.* Easily led or drawn; pliable.
DUCETILE-NESS, *n.* The quality of
DUC-TIL-I-TY, *n.* being easily drawn or extended; pliability; ready compliance; obsequiousness. [dagger; ill will; offense.
DUD'DON, (*dud'jun*) *n.* A small
DUDS, *n. pl.* [Scot. *dud*, a rag.] Old clothes.
DUE, *ad.* Directly; exactly, as a due east course; *a.* owed; owing; proper; fit; seasonable.
DUE, *n.* A debt; right; claim.
DUE'L, *n.* [*L. duellum*; Fr. *duel*.] A fight between two persons.
DUE'L, *v. t. or i.* To fight a single combat.
DUE'L-IST, or **DUE'L-ER**, *n.* One who fights a duel; a combatant in single fight.
DUE-LIO, *n.* [*It.*] A duel; a rule of
DUE-N'NA, *n.* An old woman or governess.
DUE-T', *n.* A song in two parts.
DUE-T'IO, *n.* whether vocal or instrumental.
DUE-FEL, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth.
DUG, *n.* The pap of a beast; the nipple.
DUG, *pret.* and *pp.* of **DIG**.
DUG, *n.* [Fr. *duc*; Sp. *duque*.] In Great Britain, one of the highest order of nobility; in some countries on the continent, a sovereign prince; a chief.
DUX'DOM, *n.* The estate of a duke.
DUX'ET, *a.* Sweet; harmonious; rich.

DUL-CI-FI-CA-TION, *n.* Act of sweetening.
DUL-CI-FY, *v. t.* To sweeten; to free from acids. [ment of music.
DUL-CI-MEN, *n.* An ancient instrument.
DUL-CI-TUDE, *n.* Sweetness of sound; sweetness.
DUL-CE-ATE, *v. t.* To sweeten; to
DUL-CE-ATION, *n.* Act of sweetening.
DUL-IA, *n.* An inferior kind of word.
DULL, *a.* [W. *dol*; Sax. *dall*.] Stupid; slow; blunt; gloomy; not pleasing.
DULL, *v. t.* To blunt; to make stupid.
DULL-HEAD, *n.* A dolt; a block-head.
DULLARD, *n.* A dolt; a stupid
DULLNESS, *n.* Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; drowsiness; heaviness; sluggishness; bluntness; want of brightness or vividness.
DUL-LO, *ad.* Fitly; properly; justly.
DUL-LO-RA-CY, *n.* Predominance of slaves.
DUM, (*dum*) *a.* Unable to utter
DUM-BELLS, (*dum'beiz*) *n. pl.* Weights swung in the hands for exercise.
DUM-BLY, (*dum'ly*) *ad.* Without
DUM-BNESS, *n.* Inability to speak; muteness.
DUM'BOUS, *a.* Abounding with
DUM'DOE, *n.* bushes and briars.
DUMP, *v. t.* To throw or pitch down.
DUM'ISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; moping.
DUM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dullness; a state of moping.
DUM'LINO, *n.* A paste covering an
DUMPS, *n. pl.* A dull moping state; melancholy; heaviness of heart; depression; gloom.
DUM'RY, *a.* Short and thick.
DUN, *a.* Of a dark color; gloomy.
DUN, *n.* A dark color between brown and black; an unfortunate creditor; an urgent demand for payment; a mound.
DUN, *v. t.* To urge for a debt; to
DUNCE, (*duns*) *n.* A dolt; block-head; stupid fellow.
DUN'FISH, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.
DUNO, *n.* Animal matter ejected; *v. t.* to manure with dung; to cast dung.
DUN'DON, (*dun'jun*) *n.* [Fr. *don-geon*.] A deep, dark place; close prison.
DUNO-FORK, *n.* A fork used to
DUNO-HILL, *n.* A heap of dung; a mean abode; *a.* mean; low; vile.
DUNO'R, *a.* Full of dung; dirty;
DUN'ERS, *n. pl.* The name of a Christian sect. They practice abstinence and mortification.
DUNNAGE, *n.* Faggots or loose articles of any kind laid in ships to support goods.
DU'O, [*L.*] In music, a tune in two

DU-O-DRECI-MALS, *n.* A multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves.

DU-O-DRECI-MO, *n.* A book having 12 leaves to a sheet; *a.* having 12 leaves to a sheet. [twelves.]

DU-O-DRECI-FLE, *a.* Consisting of 12 leaves to a sheet.

DU-O-DRECI-NUM, *n.* The first of the small intestines. [two letters.]

DU-O-LIT-ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of 12 letters.

DUPE, *n.* One easily deceived and imposed on. [to impose on.]

DUPE, *v. t.* To deceive; to mislead;

DUPLI-CATE, *v. t.* To fold; to double.

DUPLI-CATE, *a.* Double; containing squares; *n.* an exact copy.

DUPLI-CATION, *n.* Act of doubling; a fold. [thing doubled.]

DUPLI-CATURE, *n.* A fold; any

DUPLI-CITY, (-plis'-e-ty), *n.* Double dealing; deceit.

DU-RA-BIL-ITY, *n.* Capacity of lasting without perishing. [long.]

DU-RA-BLE, *a.* Lasting; continuing

DU-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Durability; power of lasting, or continuing in a given state. [ance.]

DU-RA-BLY, *ad.* With long continu-

DU-RAL-MEMBRANE, *n.* [L.] The outer membrane of the brain.

DURANCE, *n.* Imprisonment; custody. [of time.]

DURATION, *n.* Continuance; length

DURESS, *n.* Constraint by confinement; unlawful imprisonment or restraint.

DURESS, *ad.* Not lasting; fading.

DURING, *ppr.* Continuing; lasting.

DURST, *pres.* of **DARE**.

DUSK, *n.* An evil spirit. *See* **DAUSE**.

DUSK, *a.* Tending to darkness; obscure. [slightly dark.]

DUSK, *n.* Tendency to darkness;

DUSK-I-LY, } *ad.* With partial dark-

DUSK-I-SH-LY, } *ness*; darkly; cloudily.

DUSK-I-NESS, *n.* Slight darkness.

DUSK-I-SH, *a.* Somewhat dusk or dark.

DUSK-Y, *a.* Partially dark; slightly obscure.

DUST, *n.* [Sax. and Scot. *dust*.] Fine particles of dry earth; the grave; a low condition.

DUST, *v. t.* To throw dust upon; to brush dust from. [ing furniture.]

DUST-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for brushing dust.

DUST-ER, *n.* A utensil to clear away dust.

DUST-I-NESS, *n.* A dusty state.

DUST-MAN, *n.* One who carries away dust. [dust.]

DUST-Y, *a.* Clouded or covered with

DUTY-OUS, *a.* Fulfilling duty; obedient. [duty.]

DUTY-OUS-NESS, *n.* Obedience to

DUTY-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to duties or imports.

DUTY-FUL, *a.* Obedient to parents and superiors.

DUTY-FUL-LY, *ad.* With performance of duty. [mission.]

DUTY-FUL-NESS, *n.* Obedience; sub-

DUTY, *n.* That which is due; or that which a person is bound by any natural, moral, or legal obligation to do, or pay, or to perform; obedience; act of reverence or respect: the business of a soldier; the business of war; tax or customs.

DU-UM-VIR, *n.* One of two officers in ancient Rome.

DU-UM-VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dumvirate. [two men.]

DU-UM-VI-RATE, *n.* Government by

DWARF, *n.* A person or plant below the ordinary size; *a.* very small; dwarfish; low. [to size.]

DWARF, *v. t.* To hinder from growing

DWARFISH, *a.* Below the usual size; small. [stature.]

DWARFISH-NESS, *n.* Smallness of

DWELL, *v. i. pres.* dwelled, dwelt; *pp.* dwelled, dwelt. To live; to abide; to inhabit; to reside; to stay; to continue in fixed attention. [inhabitant.]

DWELL-ER, *n.* One who dwells; an

DWELL-ING, *a.* A mansion; habitation; abode. [house.]

DWELL-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A mansion

DWINDLE, *v. i. or t.* To diminish; to become less; to fall away; to degenerate; to bring low.

DYE, *v. t.* To color; to stain; to give a new and permanent color. It is applied particularly to cloth, or to the materials of which cloth is made. [color.]

DYE, *n.* Coloring liquor; tinge;

DYED, (dide), *pp.* Colored; stained.

DYER, *n.* One whose trade is to color.

DYING, *ppr.* Coloring; staining, *n.* the practice or art of coloring.

DYING, *ppr.* Expiring; perishing; *a.* given or manifested by death, or near the time of death; last, as dying love, dying words; supporting a dying person, as a dying bed.

DY-NAM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. [a dynameter.]

DY-NAM'E-TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to

DY-NAM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to

DY-NAM'IC-AL, } strength, or to dynamica.

DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* That branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of the force of moving bodies.

DYNASTY, *n.* A race of kings of the same family; government; sovereignty. [mon.]

DYS-CRA-SY, *n.* Ill state of the hu-

DYS-ENTER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery. [ceased bowels.]

DYS-ENTER-Y, *n.* A flux from dis-

DYS-P'E-SY, } *n.* Bad digestion; in

DYS-P'E-SIA, } digestion or difficulty of digestion.

DYS-P'E-TIC, *a.* Afflicted with indigestion, or pertaining to it.

DYS-THE'TIC, *a.* Relating to a morbid state of the blood-vessels.

DYS-NO'E-A, *n.* A difficulty of breathing. [ing urine.]

DYS-SAY, *n.* Difficulty of discharg-

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet. Its long and natural sound, as in *here*, *me*, coincides with the sound of the Italian and French *i*. It has a short sound, as in *met*, and the sound of *a* open or long, as in *prey*. As a final letter it is generally quiescent; but seems to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, as in *name*.

EACH, (ech), *a.* Every; denoting every one separately.

EAGLE, (e'ger), *a.* Ardently; desirous; ardent; vehement.

EAGLE-LY, *ad.* With ardor; zealously; earnestly.

EAGLE-NESS, *n.* Earnestness; ardent zeal.

EAGLE, (e'gl), *n.* A rapacious bird of the genus *falco*; a gold coin of the value of 10 dollars.

EAGLE-EYED, (e'gl-ide), *a.* Quick-sighted; of acute sight; of acute intellectual vision.

EAGLESS, *n.* A female or hen eagle.

EAGLET, *n.* A young or diminutive eagle.

EAR, *n.* [Sax. *ear*, *eara*.] The sense of hearing; a favorable hearing; attention; heed; any thing resembling an ear; a spike of corn.

EAR, (er), *v. i.* To shoot into ears, [to plow, obs.] [ears, as corn.]

EAR'D, (eerd), *pp.* or *a.* Having

EAR-MARK, (er'mark), *n.* A mark on the ear. [for the ear.]

EAR-RING, *n.* A pendant; a jewel

EAR-SHOT, *n.* Reach of the ear;

distance at which words may be heard. [secreted in the ear.]
EAS'-WAX, *n.* A thick, viscous matter
EAS'-WIG, *n.* An insect; a centiped.
EAS'-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who is personally witness. [nobility.]
EASL, (*ori*), *n.* A British title of
EASL'DOM, *n.* The seignory of an earl. [clined to listen.]
EAS'LESS, *a.* Having no ears; disin-
EAS'LI-NESS, *n.* A state of advance in time.
EASL-MAN'SHAL, *n.* An officer in Great Britain who has the superintendence of military affairs.
EAS'LY, (*erly*), *a.* Prior in time; first; being in good season; *ad.* soon; in good time.
EARN, (*ern*), *v. t.* To merit by services; to gain by labor, or performance; to acquire; to obtain.
EARN'EST, (*ern'est*), *a.* Eager; diligent; serious; ardent in the pursuit of an object.
EARN'EST, *n.* Money advanced; a pledge; seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to a mere appearance. [ardently.]
EARN'EST-LY, *ad.* Eagerly; warmly;
EARN'EST-NESS, *n.* Eagerness; zeal.
EARN'INGS, *n. pl.* The rewards of services.
EARTH, (*orth*), *n.* [Sax. *eorð*, *grth*.] Mold or fine particles of the globe; the globe; land; country. In chemistry, certain metallic oxyds.
EARTH, v. t. To cover with mold; to hide in the earth; to cause to hide. [of a plow.]
EARTH'-BOARD, *n.* The mold board
EARTH'-BORN, *a.* Born of the earth.
EARTH'EN, (*orth'n*), *a.* Made of earth or clay. [based.]
EARTH'-FED, *a.* Low; abject; de-
EARTH'LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being earthly. [earth; carnal.]
EARTH'LY, *a.* Pertaining to the
EARTH'QUAKE, *n.* A shaking of the earth.
EARTH'-WORM, *n.* The dew worm; a worm that lives under ground; a mean wretch. [like earth.]
EARTH'Y, *a.* Consisting of earth;
EASE, (*ez*), *n.* Freedom from pain; rest; freedom from difficulty or great labor; freedom from stiffness; freedom from constraint or formality.
EASE, v. t. To relieve from pain; to free from anxiety or care; to assuage; to alleviate. [canvas.]
EASEL, *n.* A painter's frame for
EASEFUL, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest.
EASELESS, *a.* Wanting ease or quiet.
EASEMENT, *n.* Ease; relief; refreshment. [without trouble.]
EAS'LY, *ad.* With ease; gently;
EAS'Y-NESS, *n.* Ease; quiet; rest; facility. [the sun rises.]
EAST, (*set*), *n.* The quarter where
EAST, a. [Sax. *east*.] Toward the point where the sun rises.

EAS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *easter*.] The feast of Christ's resurrection. [east.]
EAS'TER-LY, *a.* Pertaining to the
EAS'TERN, *a.* Being in the east or from the east.
EAS'TWARD, *ad.* Toward the east.
EAS'Y, *a.* Free from pain; quiet; not difficult.
EAT, (*et*), *v. t. pres. ate, pp. eat, eaten.* [Sax. *etan, eatan, ytan, and etan.*] To take food; to devour; to corrode; to consume; to feast. [eaten; esculent.]
EAT'-BLE, *a.* That is fit to be
EAT'-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten. [voured; corroded.]
EAT'EN, (*et'n*), *pp.* Swallowed; de-
EAT'ER, *n.* One that eats; a corrosive.
EAT'ING, *ppr.* Chewing and swallowing; corroding; *n.* the act of chewing and swallowing.
EAVES, (*eevz*), *n. pl.* The edges of a roof. [the eaves.]
EAVES'-DROP, *v. i.* To listen under
EAVES'-DROP-FER, *n.* A listener under a window. [der a window.]
EAVES'-DROP-FING, *n.* Listening un-
ESS, *v. i.* [Sax. *ebba*.] To flow back; to decline; to decay.
EBB, *n.* A flowing back; recess of the tide; decline.
EBB'ING, *ppr.* Retiring, as the tide; declining; *n.* the recess or reflux of the tide.
EBB'-TIDE, *n.* The reflux of a tide.
EB'ON, *a.* Made of or like ebony.
EB'ON-IZE, *v. t.* To make black or tawny. [heavy, durable wood.]
EB'ON-Y, *n.* A species of hard
EBB'Y-TY, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.
EBB'Y-LADE, *n.* [Fr.] A check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.
EBULLIENT, (*bul'yent*), *a.* Boiling; boiling over. [bubbling.]
EBULLITION, *n.* Act of boiling; a
EBURN'NEAN, *a.* Made of or relating to ivory.
+EE'CE HŌ'MO, [L.] Behold the man. [sign.]
+EE'CE SI'NUM, [L.] Behold the
EE-CENTRIC, *a.* Deviating from
EE-CENTRIC-AL, *a.* the center; irregular. [from the center.]
EE-CEN-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* Deviation
EE-CL'E-SI-ARCH, *n.* A ruler of the church.
EE-CL'E-SI-AS'TES, *n.* A canonical book of the Old Testament.
EE-CL'E-SI-AS'TIC, *a.* Pertain-
EE-CL'E-SI-AS'TIC-AL, *a.* ing to the church.
EE-CL'E-SI-AS'TIC, *n.* A person in orders; a minister of the gospel.
EE-CL'E-SI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertain-
EE-CL'E-SI-O-LOG-IAT, *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.
EE-CL'E-SI-O-LOG'Y, *n.* The science of church building and decoration.

+EEN'e-LON, (*esh'e-lon*), [Fr.] The position or movements of an army, in form like the steps of stairs.
EEN'I-WATE, *a.* Set with bristles; like a hedgehog. [hedge-hog.]
EEN'I-NUS, (*ek'i-nus*), *n.* [L.] A
EEN'O, (*ek'o*), *n.* A sound reflected or reverberated.
EEN'O, *v. i. or t.* To give back sound; to reverberate.
EEN'O-ED, (*ek'ed*), *pp.* Reflected; returned as sound.
EEN'O-LESS, *a.* Destitute of an echo.
E-ENOM'e-TER, *n.* A scale in music to measure the duration of sounds.
E-ENOM'e-TRY, *n.* The act of measuring the duration of sound.
E-ELLIN'CI-SE, *v. t.* To clear up or explain.
+E-ELIN'CI-SE-MENT, (*ek-klär'sis-mäng*), *n.* [Fr.] A full explanation. [noun; applause.]
+E-ELI'T', (*-kh*), *n.* Splendor; re-
E-ELI'T'IC, *a.* Selecting; choosing.
E-ELI'T'IC-ISM, *n.* The practice of selecting from different systems; doctrine of the eclectics.
E-ELI'PSE, *n.* The obscuration of a luminary.
E-ELI'PSE, *v. t.* To hide a luminous body in whole or in part; to darken; to obscure.
E-ELI'PSED, (*-klipst*), *pp.* Obscured; darkened.
E-ELI'PTIC, *n.* A great circle; the apparent path of the sun; *a.* described by the ecliptic.
EE'LOOVE, *n.* A pastoral poem.
EE-CO-NOM'IC-AL, *a.* Saving; frugal in expenses. [with saving.]
EE-CO-NOM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Frugally;
EE-CO-NOM'IC, *n.* Science of household affairs. [penses.]
EE-SON'O-MIST, *n.* One frugal in ex-
EE-SON'O-MIZE, *v. t. ori.* To use with prudence or frugality; to be frugal in expenditures.
EE-SON'O-MY, *n.* [L. *oconomia*, law, rule.] Primarily, the management and government of a family; frugal and judicious use of money.
EE'PHA-SIS, *n.* An explicit declaration. [clamatation.]
EE-RHO-NE'SIS, *n.* A passionate ex-
EE'STA-SIED, (*ek'sta-sid*), *a.* Enraptured; transported.
EE'STA-SY, *n.* Rapture; transport.
EE-STAT-IC, *a.* Transporting; very delightful. [sal.]
EE-Y-MEN'IC-AL, *a.* General; univ-
E-E'X-CIOUS, *a.* Given to eating; greedy; voracious.
E-DAC'I-TY, (*-das'e-ty*), *n.* Voracity; ravenousness; greediness.
ED'DA, *n.* A book containing a system of Runic or Scandinavian mythology. [fence.]
ED'DER, *n.* Wood to bind stakes in a
ED'DY, *n.* A current of water running back; a whirlpool; a circular motion of water.
ED'DY, *v. t.* To move circuitously, as in an eddy.

E-DEM'A-TOUS, } a. Swelling with a
E-DEM'A-TÖEN, } serious humor.
E'DEN, n. The country and garden
 in which Adam and Eve were
 placed by God himself.
E-DEN'TITE, } a. Destitute, or de-
E-DEN'TI-TÄN, } prived of teeth.
EDÖK, (ej,) n. [Sax. *egg*; Dan. *eg*;
 Fr. *äg*.] Sharp side of an in-
 strument; brink; keenness.
EDÖK, v. & To sharpen; to pro-
 voke; to move sideways; to bor-
 der; to furnish with an edge.
EDÖ'ED, (ejd,) pp. Sharpened; bor-
 dered; a. sharp. [a border.
EDÖ'ING, n. A kind of narrow lace;
EDÖ'LESS, a. Void of edge; blunt.
EDÖR'-TOOL, n. A cutting in-
 strument. [edge.
EDÖR'WISE, ad. In direction of the
ED'i-SLE, a. Eatable; esculent; fit
 to be eaten.
E'DICT, n. [L. *edictum*.] An or-
 dinance or decree; royal order;
 that which is uttered or proclai-
 med by authority as a rule of ac-
 tion. [in faith.
ED-i-VI-CL'ION, n. A building up
ED'i-VI-CL-to-ry, a. Tending to
 edify.
ED'i-FICE, n. A building; a large
 structure; a house. The word is
 not applied to mean buildings, but
 to temples, churches, and elegant
 mansions. [instructed.
ED'i-FI-ED, (-fide,) pp. Built up;
ED'i-FI-ER, n. One who edifies or
 instructs. [struct.
ED'i-FY, v. & To build up; or in-
ED'i-FY-ING, ppr. Instructing; a.
 adapted to instruct.
E'DILE, n. A Roman magistrate; a
 surveyor.
E'DILE-SHIP, n. The office of an
 edile. [tend publication.
ED'IT, v. & To publish; to superin-
ED-i'TION, (-dish'un,) n. The pub-
 lication of a book; republication;
 also one whole impression of a
 book.
ED'i-TOR, n. One who publishes or
 prepares a book or a newspaper
 for publication. [editor.
ED-i-TÖR-I-AL, a. Pertaining to an
ED'i-TÖR-SHIP, n. The business of
 an editor.
ED'u-CLÄN, v. & To bring up and
 instruct in discipline; to enlight-
 en the understanding.
ED'u-CLÄTED, pp. or a. Brought up;
 instructed.
ED-u-CL'ION, n. The instruction
 of children. It comprehends all
 that series of instruction and dis-
 cipline which is intended to cor-
 rect the temper and form the
 manners and habits of youth.
ED-u-CL'ION-AL, a. Pertaining to
 education. [cate.
ED'u-CLÄTOR, n. A person who edu-
E-DUCE', v. & To draw out; to ex-
 tract. [drawing out.
E-DUC'ION, n. Act or process of

E-DUC'ION, n. That which brings
 out. [sweeten.
E-DUL-co-ÄNTE, v. & To purify and
E-DUL-co-ÄN'TION, n. The act of
 sweetening.
EEL, n. A genus of soft-finned fish.
EEL-POT, n. A kind of basket for
 catching eels.
E'EN, ad. Contracted from even.
EF'i-A-SLE, a. That may be uttered.
EF-FLÄ', v. & To deface; to blot
 out; to destroy. [facing; erasure.
EF-FLÄC'MENT, n. The act of ef-
EF-FLÄCT, n. That which is done or
 produced; issue; general intent;
 consequence intended.
EF-FLÄCT', v. & To bring to pass; to
 cause; to perform; to accom-
 plish; to complete. [fected.
EF-FLÄCT-I-SLE, a. That may be ef-
EF-FLÄCT'ION, n. Creation or produc-
 tion.
EF-FLÄCTIVE, a. Able to produce;
 able for service; operative; ef-
 ficient; n. a soldier fit for ser-
 vice. [powerfully.
EF-FLÄCTIVE-LY, ad. With effect;
EF-FLÄCTIVE-NESS, n. An effective
 quality. [powerless.
EF-FLÄCTLESS, a. Having no effect;
EF-FLÄCTOR, n. One who effects or
 performs.
EF-FLÄCT'S, n. pl. Goods; movables.
EF-FLÄCT'U-AL, (-fekt'yü-al,) a.
 That produces the effect; effica-
 cious. [efficaciously.
EF-FLÄCT'U-AL-LY, ad. With effect;
EF-FLÄCT'U-AL-NESS, n. The quality
 of being effectual.
EF-FLÄCT-ÄNTE, v. & To bring to
 pass; to achieve.
EF-FEM'i-NÄ-CY, n. Excessive soft-
 ness; weakness; indulgence in
 unmanly pleasures. [der; weak.
EF-FEM'i-NÄTE, a. Womanish; ten-
EF-FEM'i-NÄTE, v. & To make
 womanish.
EF-FEM'i-NÄTE-LY, ad. In an effem-
 inate manner; weakly; softly;
 by means of a woman. [softness.
EF-FEM'i-NÄTE-NESS, n. Unmanlike
EF-FEN'DI, n. In Turkish, a master.
EF-FER-VESE', (-fer-ves'), v. i. To
 boil gently and throw out an elas-
 tic gas or fluid.
EF-FER-VESENCE, (-fer-ves'-
 sence,) n. Natural ebullition or
 gentle boiling. [for bubbling.
EF-FER-VESEN'T, a. Gently boiling
EF-FER-VESEN'CI-SLE, a. Capable of
 effervescence. [of producing.
EF-FET', a. Barren; not capable
EF-FI-CL'IOUS, a. Producing the
 effect. [sired effect.
EF-FI-CL'IOUS-LY, ad. With the de-
EF-FI-CL'IOUS-NESS, n. The quality
 of being efficacious.
EF-FI-CLÄ-CY, n. Power to produce
 effects; strength.
EF-FI'CIENCE, (-fsh'fens,) }
EF-FI'CIEN-CY, (-fsh'en-se,) } n.
 Power or act of producing effects;
 effectual agency.

EF-FI'CIENT, a. That produces the
 effect.
EF-FI'CIENT-LY, ad. With effect.
EF-FI-ÖR, n. An image of a person;
 a portrait or figure in sculpture or
 painting. On *coin*, the print or
 impression representing the head
 of the prince who struck the coin.
To burn or hang in effigy, is to
 burn or hang an image or picture
 of the person intended to be exe-
 cuted.
EF-FLO-RESC', (-fsho-res') v. & To
 form a mealy powder on the sur-
 face; to shoot out minute spic-
 ular crystals.
EF-FLO-RESCENCE, n. Time of
 flowering; formation of crystals
 on the surface; redness of skin.
EF-FLO-RESEN'T, a. Shooting into
 white threads on the surface.
EF-FLU-ENCE, n. A flowing out;
 that which issues. [suing out.
EF-FLU-ENT, a. Flowing from; is-
EF-FLÜ-VI-UM, n.; pl. *EFFLUVIA*.
 An emanation; exhalations from
 diseased bodies. [sion.
EF-FLUX, n. A flowing out; efflu-
EF-FLUX'ION, n. A flowing out;
 effluvia. [endeavor.
EF-FÖRT, n. Exertion of strength;
EF-FÖRT-LESS, a. Without making
 effort. [of digging out.
EF-FÖS'ION, (-fosh'un,) n. The act
EF-FÖNT'ÄRY, (-frunt') n. Exces-
 sive assurance; impudence.
EF-FUL'DENCE, n. A flood of light;
 splendor. [flood of light.
EF-FULD'ENT, a. Shining with a
EF-FÜS', (-fshüz'), v. & To pour
 out; to spill; to shed.
EF-FÜS', a. Dissipated; profuse.
EF-FÜS'ION, (-fsh'zhun,) n. A pour-
 ing out; that which is poured
 out. [ing.
EF-FÜS'IVE, a. Pouring out; spread-
EFF, n. A newt; a small lizard, or
 salamander.
E-ÖS'TION, (-esh'chun,) n. The
 act of voiding digested matter at
 the natural vent.
EÖG, n. [Sax. *eg*; Dan. *eg*.] The
 body which contains the embryo
 of a bird or other animal.
EÖ'LAN-TINE, (-tline or -tin,) n. A
 species of rose; the sweet-brier.
E'ÖO-ISM, n. A passionate love of
 self; great selfishness; skepti-
 cism; doubt.
E'ÖO-IST, n. A name given to cer-
 tain followers of Descartes, who
 held the opinion that they were
 uncertain of every thing except
 their own existence, and the
 operations of their own minds.
E'ÖO-RISM, n. The practice of too
 frequently using the word I;
 hence, self commendation.
E'ÖO-RIST, n. One who speaks much
 of himself.
E-ÖO-RIST'IC, } a. Addicted to
E-ÖO-RIST'IC-ÄL, } egotism; self-
 important; concealed.

E-go-rize, *v. t.* To talk of one's self.

E-gre'gious, *a.* [*L. egregius.*] Remarkable; great; enormous; [*chiefly in a bad sense.*]

E-gre'gious-ly, *ad.* Greatly; enormously.

E-gress, *n.* The act of going out; power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

E-gress'ion, (*-gress'un*), *n.* The act of going out.

E-gre't, *n.* The lesser white heron; the hairy crown of seeds.

E-grette, *n.* A tuft of feathers, &c., an ornament of ribbons.

E-gyp'tian, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt; *a.* a native of Egypt; also a gipsy.

EH, (*ä*), *ex.* Denoting surprise.

Ei'der, (*i'der*), *n.* A species of duck.

Eigh, (*ä*), *ex.* Expressive of pleasant, (*äte*), *a.* [*Sax. aitta*; *G. acht*.] Expressing the number of twice four. [*ten united.*]

Eight'een, (*äteen*), *a.* Eight and

Eight'eenth, (*äteen*), *a.* The next after the seventeenth.

Eight'fold, (*äte'fold*), *a.* Taken eight times. [*ber eight.*]

Eighty, (*äth*), *a.* Noting the number

Eighty-L, (*äthly*), *ad.* In the eighth place.

Eight'score, (*äit'*), *n.* or *a.* Twenty taken eight times; 160.

Eight'eth, (*äti'eth*), *a.* Noting the number eighty.

Eighty, (*äty*), *a.* Eight times ten united; fourscore.

Ei'ther, (*ä'ther* or *i'ther*), *conj.* as, either he will go or stay.

Ei'ther, (*ä'ther* or *i'ther*), *a.* or *pron.* One or another of any number; one of two; each.

E-jac'u-late, *v. t.* To throw out; to dart; to utter.

E-jac'u-lä'tion, *n.* A sudden throw; a short prayer.

E-jac'u-lä'ty, *a.* Sudden; uttered in short sentences.

E-ject, *v. t.* To cast out; to turn out, or dismiss; to dispossess of land or estate; to evacuate.

E-jection, *n.* A casting out; expulsion. [*possession.*]

E-ject'ment, *n.* A writ to gain **E-ject'or**, *n.* One who dispossesses another of his land.

E-lä'tion, *n.* Outcry; a walling; lamentation. [*to prolong.*]

Eke, *v. t.* To increase; to lengthen; **Eke**, *ad.* Also; besides; moreover.

Ek'ed, (*ekt*), *pp.* Increased in length; lengthened. [*labor.*]

E-lä'o-lä'te, *v. t.* To produce with **E-lä'o-lä'te**, *a.* Furnished with exactness. [*and care.*]

E-lä'o-lä'te-ly, *ad.* With labor

E-lä'o-lä'te-ness, *n.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor. [*by labor.*]

E-lä'o-lä'tion, *n.* Improvement

E-lä'o-lä'tor, *n.* One who elaborates. [*oils and fats.*]

E-lä'in, *n.* The liquid principle of **E-lä'i-dä'tion**, *n.* A clearing away of stones.

E-lä'p, *v. t.* To pass away; to run out; to slip or glide away, as time. [*of ELAPSE.*]

E-lä'p'ed, (*-läp'et*), *pret.* and *pp.* **E-lä'p-lä'te**, (*-läk'we-äte*), *v. t.* To disentangle.

E-lä'tic, *a.* Springing back; **E-lä'tic-al**, *a.* recovering its former state.

E-lä'tic-i'ty, (*-tis'e-tä*), *n.* The property by which bodies recover a former state after being bent, or compressed. [*haughty.*]

E-lä'te, *a.* Flushed with success; **E-lä'te**, *v. t.* To puff up; to make proud. [*gance; pride.*]

E-lä'tion, *n.* Haughtiness; arro- **E-lä'tor**, *n.* He or that which elates. [*corner.*]

El'bow, *n.* The bend of the arm; a **El'bow**, *v. t.* or *i.* To push with the elbow. [*arms.*]

El'bow-chä'ir, *n.* A chair with **El'bow-room**, *n.* Room to move the elbows. [*lets.*]

El'd, *n.* Old age; old people. [*Obso.*]

El'd'ez, *n.* A tree of several species. **El'd'ez**, *a.* Having lived longer; having more years; the comparative degree of *old*, now written *old*.

El'd'ez, *n.* One who is older than another. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office. In the Presbyterial churches, *elders* are officers, who with the pastors and deacons, compose the consistories and sessions. [*vanced in years.*]

El'd'ez-ly, *a.* Somewhat old; ad- **El'd'ez**, *a.* [*Sax. eldest*, superlative of *old*.] Oldest; most advanced in years. [*elders.*]

El'd'ez-shir, *n.* Seniority; order of **El-do-lä'do**, *n.* [*Sp.*] A fabulous region in the interior of South America, supposed to be immensely rich in gold, gems, &c.

El-e-cä'm-pä'nä', *n.* A plant; a sweetmeat.

E-lec't, *v. t.* To choose, or select. **E-lec't**, *a.* Chosen; selected; *n.* one set apart. [*choice.*]

E-lec't'ed, *pp.* Chosen; taken by **E-lec't-i-cism**, *n.* The system of selecting doctrines and opinions from other systems.

E-lec'tion, *n.* The act of choosing; the act of choosing a person to fill an office; power of choosing; the public choice of officers; the day on which the public choice of officers is made; choice; preference. In *theology*, divine choice.

E-lec'tion-zen, *v. t.* To make interest for office for one's self or another.

E-lec'tion-zen'ing, *pp.* Making efforts to gain an office by election; *n.* use of efforts to gain an office. [*selecting.*]

E-lec'tive, *a.* Depending on choice, **E-lec'tive-ly**, *ad.* By choice or preference.

E-lec'tor, *n.* One who elects or has the right of electing, or the right of voting for an officer.

E-lec'tor-al, *a.* Belonging to an elector.

E-lec'tor-ate, *n.* The dignity or the territory of an elector in Germany.

E-lec'tric, *n.* A substance that exhibits electricity by friction; a non-conductor.

E-lec'tric, *a.* Pertaining to **E-lec'tric-al**, *a.* electricity, or capable of exhibiting it.

E-lec'tric'ian, (*-trish'un*), *n.* One versed in the science of electricity.

E-lec'tric-i'ty, *n.* The operation of a very subtle fluid; or a power which causes attraction and repulsion between bodies or particles of matter.

E-lec'tri-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of receiving electricity.

E-lec'tri-fi-ed, (*-fide*), *pp.* Charged with electricity.

E-lec'tri-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To charge with electricity, or to cause it to pass through. [*trizing.*]

E-lec'tri-fä'tion, *n.* Act of elec- **E-lec'tä'ize**, *v. t.* To electrify.

E-lec'tro-chem'i's-try, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

E-lec'tro-m'e'ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity.

E-lec'troph'o-rus, *n.* An instrument for exciting electricity in small quantities.

E-lec'tro-mag-net'ic-te'l'e-graph, *n.* An instrument which, by means of a wire conducting the electric fluid, conveys intelligence to any given distance with the speed of lightning.

E-lec'trum, *n.* [*L. amber.*] A gold ore, or native alloy.

E-lec'tu-ä-ry, *n.* A medicine composed of powders, conserves, &c.

E-lec-mos't-nä-ry, *a.* Given in charity; pertaining to charity.

E-lec-mos't-nä-ry, *n.* One living on charity.

El'e-gä'nc, *n.* Fine polish in manners; beauty of diction; symmetry.

El'e-gä'nt, *a.* Polished; polite; refined; symmetrical; beautiful.

El'e-gä'nt-ly, *ad.* With elegance or beauty.

El'e-gi-äc, or **El'e-gi'täc**, *a.* Belonging to elegy; plaintive; used in elegies. [*elegy.*]

El'e-gi'täc-al, *a.* Belonging to an **El'e-gist**, *n.* A writer of elegies.

another thing in its predominant qualities.

EM-BLEM-AT-ic, } *a.* Consisting
EM-BLEM-AT-ic-AL, } in an em-
blem; representing by a figure.

EM-BLEM-AT-ic-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of emblems. [blems.]

EM-BLEM-AT-IST, *a.* A writer of em-
blems.

EM-BLEM-IZE, *v. t.* To represent by emblems.

EM-BLOOM', *v. t.* To cover or enrich with bloom. [vested with a body.]

EM-BOD-I-ED, (-bod'id,) *pp.* or *a.* In-
EM-BOD-I, *v. t.* To form into a body or collection; *v. i.* to unite in a body or collection. [boldness to.]

EM-BOLD-EN, (-böld'n,) *v. t.* To give
EM-BOL-ISM, *n.* Interpolation; inser-
tion of days, months or years, in an account of time.

EM-BOL-IS-MAL, } *a.* Intercalated;
EM-BOL-IS-MIC, } inserted.

+EM-BON-POINT', (-ang-bong-pwä'),
[Fr.] Plumpeous. [border.]

EM-BORN, *v. t.* To adorn with a
EM-BORN, *v. t.* To adorn with rising
work. In architecture and sculp-
ture, to form bosses or protuber-
ances; to fashion in rilievo or
raised work. [ed with bosses.]

EM-BORN-ED, (-bošt,) *pp.* or *a.* Form-
EM-BORN-ED, *n.* Relief; raised
work. [iles.]

EM-BOT-TLE, *v. t.* To include in bot-
+EM-BOT-TLE, (-ang-bö-shür,) *n.* [Fr.] The mouth or aperture;
as, of a cannon or river. [bowels.]

EM-BOW-EL, *v. t.* To take out the
EM-BOW-EL, *v. t.* To lodge in a bower.

EM-BRACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrasser*.] To
join in an embrace; to clasp; to
seize eagerly; to comprise; to
comprehend; to receive; to find.

EM-BRACE', *n.* Inclosure or clasp
with the arms. [ing; a clasp.]

EM-BRACE-MENT, *n.* Act of embrace;
EM-BRACER, *n.* One who embraces;
one who attempts to corrupt a
jury. [rupt a jury.]

EM-BRAC-ER, *n.* Attempt to cor-
EM-BRAC-ER, (-em-brä-zhür,) *n.* An
opening in a wall through which
cannon are fired.

EM-BRAC-ER, *v. t.* To moisten and
rub with a cloth or sponge dipped
in warm liquor.

EM-BRO-CH-ION, *n.* A moistening
and rubbing with cloth or sponge,
&c. [ornamental needle-work.]

EM-BROID-ER, *v. t.* To border with
EM-BROID-ER, *n.* One who em-
broiders in gold, silver or silk
thread. [die-work.]

EM-BROID-ER-Y, *n.* Variegated nee-
EM-BROID, *v. t.* [Fr. *embroider*.]
To disturb; to confuse; to involve.

EM-BROID-MENT, *n.* A state of con-
fusion, perplexity or confusion.

EM-BRY-O, } *a.* The rudiments of
EM-BRY-ON, } an animal or plant,
not distinctly formed; *a.* pertain-
ing to any thing in an unfinished
state or first rudiments.

EM-END-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being
amended. [fault.]

EM-EN-D-ATION, *n.* Correction of a
EM-EN-D-ATOR, *n.* One who corrects
errors. [amend.]

EM-END-A-TO-RY, *a.* Contributing to
EM-EN-DA, *n.* A mineral or gem, of
a pure lively green color; a kind
of printing type. [of a fluid.]

EM-EN-DE, *v. t.* To issue; to rise out
EM-EN-DE-CT, *n.* A rising out of;
exigence. [ing in sight.]

EM-EN-DE-NT, *a.* Rising out of; com-
EM-EN-DE-NT, *n.* One who has been
honorably discharged from the
public service.

EM-EN-DE-NT, *n.* Hemorrhoids; piles.
EM-EN-DE-NT, *n.* Act of rising out of.

EM-EN-Y, *n.* A massive variety of
sapphire used in polishing metals
and gems.

EM-ER-GE, *a.* That provokes vomit-
ing; *a.* medicine that excites
vomiting.

+EM-ER-GE, (-ämüt') *n.* [Fr.] A
turbulent or seditious commotion;
a mob.

EM-ER-GE, *n.* Discharge of urine.
EM-ER-GE, *n.* Removing from one
country or state to another for resi-
dence.

EM-ER-GE, *n.* [L. *emigro*.] One who
quits one country or state to reside
in another.

EM-ER-GE, *v. t.* To remove from
one country, region or state to
another for residence.

EM-ER-GE, *n.* Removal of in-
habitants from one state or coun-
try to another for residence.

EM-ER-GE, } *n.* A rising ground;
EM-ER-GE, } distinction; notice;
title of honor. [tinguished.]

EM-ER-GE, *n.* High; exalted; dis-
EM-ER-GE, *ad.* Conspicuously;
highly.

EM-ER, } *n.* A title of dignity a-
EM-ER, } mong the Turks and
Mohammedans. [spy.]

EM-ER-GE, *n.* A secret agent;
EM-ER-GE, *n.* A sending out; what
is sent out.

EM-ER, *v. t.* To send out; to put into
circulation; to issue, as notes or
bills of credit.

EM-ER, *n.* A plasmire; an ant.
EM-OL-L-SCENCE, *n.* That degree of
softness in a fusible body which
alters its shape.

EM-OL-L-SCENCE, *v. t.* To soften;
to render effeminate. [ing solida.]

EM-OL-L-SCENCE, *a.* Softening; relax-
EM-OL-L-SCENCE, *n.* A softening or
relaxing. [general.]

EM-OL-L-SCENCE, *n.* Profit; gains in
EM-OL-L-SCENCE, *a.* Producing
profit.

EM-OL-L-SCENCE, *n.* Excitement of the
mind; agitation; feeling; tropi-
cation; tremor. [tion.]

EM-OL-L-SCENCE, *a.* Pertaining to emo-
EM-OL-L-SCENCE, *v. t.* To inclose with
pickets or pales; to fix on a stake.

EM-PALE-MENT, *n.* A fortifying with
stakes; the calyx of a flower.

EM-PAN-NEL, *n.* A list of jurors.
EM-PAN-NEL, *v. t.* See IMPAN-NEL.

EM-PAN-NEL, *v. t.* To inclose in a park.
EM-PAN-NEL, *n.* [Gr.] A powder used
to prevent the bad scent of the
body.

EM-PER-OR, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*.] The
sovereign of an empire.

EM-PH-AS-IC, *n.* *pl.* EMPHASES. Par-
ticular stress of utterance given to
a word or parts of a discourse
whose signification the speaker
intends to impress specially on his
audience.

EM-PH-AS-IC, *v. t.* To utter or pro-
nounce with a particular stress of
voice, as a word.

EM-PH-AT-IC, } *a.* Forcible;
EM-PH-AT-IC-AL, } strong; uttered
with emphasis. [phasis or force.]

EM-PH-AT-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With em-
EM-PH-AT-IC-AL-LY, *a.* Swelled;
bloated.

EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* [L. *imperium*.] Domi-
nions of an emperor; government;
supreme power; supreme control.

EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* A pre-
tended physician; a quack.

EM-PH-AT-IC, } *a.* Used and applied
EM-PH-AT-IC-AL, } without science.

EM-PH-AT-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Experiment-
ally; as a quack.

EM-PH-AT-IC-AL, *n.* Dependence on
experience without learning or
art; quackery.

EM-PH-AT-IC, *v. t.* To cover with
plaster. [adhesive.]

EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* Viscous; glutinous;
EM-PH-AT-IC, *v. t.* [Fr. *employer*.] To oc-
cupy time; to use as an instrument
or means; to use as materials;
to engage in one's service; to oc-
cupy. [office.]

EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* Business; occupation;
EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* One who employs
or keeps in service.

EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* Business; occu-
pation; office.

EM-PH-AT-IC, (-poi'zn,) *v. t.* To poi-
son; to destroy by poison.

EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* A place of merchan-
dise; a mart.

EM-PH-AT-IC-ISH. See IMPROVISH.

EM-PH-AT-IC, *v. t.* To authorize; to
give legal power to.

EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* A woman having im-
perial dignity. [enterprise.]

EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* An undertaking; an
EM-PH-AT-IC, (-emp'tid,) *pp.* Freed
from its contents.

EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* One who empties.
EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* State of containing
nothing; vacuity.

EM-PH-AT-IC, *a.* Void; unfurnished;
vacant; unsubstantial; unsatis-
factory. [exhaust.]

EM-PH-AT-IC, *v. t.* or *i.* To make void;
to EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* *pl.* Loss of beer,
cider, &c. [purple.]

EM-PH-AT-IC, *v. t.* To make or dye
EM-PH-AT-IC, *n.* A collection of puru-

lent matter in the cavity of the pleura. [aerial matter.
EM-PY-R-AL, *a.* Refined beyond
EM-PY-R-AL, *a.* Emphyreal; heav-
 enly; *n.* the highest heaven.
EM-PY-R-UM-MAT-IC, *a.* Having
EM-PY-R-UM-MAT-IC-AL, *a.* the taste
 or smell of slightly burnt animal
 or vegetable substances.
EM-PY-R-IC-AL, *a.* Containing the
 combustible principle of coal.
EM-U-L-ATE, *v. t.* To rival; to strive
 to equal or excel.
EM-U-L-ATION, *n.* Rivalry; effort to
 equal or surpass; desire of superi-
 ority; contention. [late.
EM-U-L-ATIVE, *a.* Inclined to emu-
EM-U-L-ATOR, *n.* One who strives to
 equal or excel. [out.
EM-UL-S-ANT, *a.* Milking or draining
EM-U-LOUS, *a.* Rivaling; desirous
 to excel. [excel.
EM-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With desire to
EM-ULSION, *n.* A liquid softening
 medicine. [ing.
EM-ULSIVE, *a.* Softening; mollify-
EM-UNE-TO-RY, *n.* A secretory
 gland; a duct.
EN, *a.* Prefix, signifies usually *in* or
on, and before a labial letter, is
 changed to *em*, as in *embody*.
EN-I-BLE, *v. t.* To furnish with
 power; to supply with adequate
 means; to authorize. [ability.
EN-I-BLE-MENT, *n.* Act of enabling;
EN-I-BLING, *ppr.* Furnishing with
 power or means.
EN-ACT, *v. t.* To make or pass as a
 law; to decree; to act; to repre-
 sent in action. [bill into a law.
EN-ACT-MENT, *n.* The passing of a
EN-ACTOR, *n.* One who enacts or
 passes a law.
EN-AL-LA-DE, *n.* A figure in gram-
 mar by which some change is
 made.
EN-AM-EL, *n.* A substance imper-
 fectly vitrified like glass; the
 smooth, hard substance on teeth.
EN-AM-EL, *v. t.* To cover with en-
 amel. [and smooth.
EN-AM-EL-AR, *a.* Like enamel; hard
EN-AM-EL-ER, *n.* One whose occu-
 pation is to lay on enamels, or
 inlay colors.
EN-AM-EL-ING, *ppr.* Laying on en-
 amel; *n.* the act of laying on en-
 amel.
EN-AM-OR, *v. t.* To inflame with
 love; to charm; to captivate.
+EN-AM-O-R-I-DO, *n.* One deeply in
 love. [socket joint.
EN-AN-THE-OSIS, *n.* A ball and
EN-AN-OS, *v. t.* To confine in a cage.
EN-CAMP, *v. t.* or *i.* To pitch tents
 for lodging.
EN-CAMP-MENT, *n.* Act of pitching
 tents, or place where troops lodge;
 a camp.
EN-CASE, *v. t.* To inclose in a case.
EN-CASE-UTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the
 art of enameling and painting in
 burnt wax.

+EN-CRINTE, (Ang-sân'), *a.* [Fr.]
 With child.
+EN-CRINTE, (Ang-sân'), *n.* An in-
 closure. [head.
EN-CR-PA-LIS, *a.* Pertaining to the
EN-CHIFFE, *v. t.* To chafe; to fret;
 to irritate. [chain; to bind.
EN-CHAIN, *v. t.* To fasten with a
EN-CHAIN-MENT, *n.* The act of en-
 chaining.
EN-CHANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchanter*.] To
 affect with sorcery; to charm;
 to delight.
EN-CHANT-ER, *n.* One who en-
 chants; a sorcerer or magician.
EN-CHANT-ING-LY, *ad.* In a way to
 fascinate. [magic charms.
EN-CHANT-MENT, *n.* Fascination;
EN-CHANTRESS, *n.* A sorceress; a
 charming woman.
EN-CHISEL, *v. t.* To fix in another
 body; to adorn with embossed
 work. [with a chisel.
EN-CHISEL, (chiz'el), *v. t.* To cut
EN-CHISEL-AL, *a.* Popular or com-
 mon.
EN-CIR-CLE, *v. t.* To inclose in a
 circle; to encompass; to sur-
 round in a circle or crowd.
EN-CLASP, *v. t.* To clasp; to em-
 brace.
EN-CLIT-IC, *n.* In *grammar*, a par-
 ticle which throws the accent
 upon the foregoing syllable.
EN-CLOSE, *See* INCLOSE.
EN-COM-MEND, *n.* One who bestows
 praise. [praise; commending.
EN-COM-MEND-IC, *a.* Bestowing
EN-COM-MEND-UM, *n.*; *pl.* ENCOMIUMS or
 ENCOMIA. A high commendation;
 panegyric; praise.
EN-COM-PASS, *v. t.* To surround;
 to inclose. [ing.
EN-COM-PASS-MENT, *n.* A surround-
+EN-COM-RE, (ong-kōre'), [Fr.]
 A word used to call for a repetition
 of a passage in a play.
EN-COM-RE, *v. t.* To call for a repeti-
 tion of a song or particular pas-
 sage in a play.
EN-CO-UNT-ER, *n.* [Fr. *encontre*.] A
 meeting; a combat; battle; en-
 gagement; casual incident.
EN-CO-UNT-ER, *v. t.* To meet face to
 face; to meet in opposition or in
 a hostile manner; to meet and
 try to remove or surmount, as to
 encounter obstacles; *v. i.* to meet
 face to face. [to.
EN-COUR-AGE, *v. t.* To give courage
EN-COUR-AGE-ER, *n.* One who en-
 courages or excites to action.
EN-COUR-AGE-MENT, *n.* Incitement;
 support.
EN-COUR-AGE-ING, *ppr.* Embolden-
 ing; inciting; *a.* furnishing
 ground to expect success.
EN-COUR-AGE-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to
 give hope of success. [tinge red.
EN-CRIM-SON, (-krim'zē), *v. t.* To
EN-CRIM-SON, (-krisp'), *a.* Formed
 in curls. [other's rights.
EN-EN-DEAV-OR, *v. t.* To intrude on an-

EN-EN-DEAV-OR, *n.* One who en-
 croaches. [trespass.
EN-EN-DEAV-OR-MENT, *n.* Unlawful in-
 cursion.
EN-EUM-BER, *v. t.* To load; to clog;
 to embarrass; to impede action
 by a load or burden.
EN-EUM-BRANCE, *n.* Any thing that
 impedes action; a load; clog;
 impediment.
EN-EV-EL-LE-AL, *a.* Sent to many
 persons or places; circular in-
 tended for many.
EN-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET, *a.* Circle of
EN-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET, *a.* sciences; a
 work that embodies the whole
 circle of sciences.
EN-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET, *a.* Embracing
 the whole circle of learning.
EN-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET, *a.* Pertaining
 to an encyclopaedia.
EN-ET-ET-ET, *n.* The com-
 piler of an encyclopaedia.
EN-ET-ET-ET, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst,
 bag, or vesicle.
END, *a.* [Sax. *end*.] Extreme point;
 ultimate object; design; close;
 limit; cessation; death.
END, *v. t.* To finish; to terminate;
 to close; to destroy; *v. i.* to come
 to the ultimate point; to cease.
EN-DAM-AGE, *v. t.* To hurt; to harm;
 to injure. [jury or loss.
EN-DAN-GER, *v. t.* To expose to in
EN-DAN-GER-MENT, *n.* Hazard;
 danger. [beloved.
EN-DEAR, *v. t.* To render dear or
EN-DEAR-MENT, *ppr.* Rendering dear;
a. adapted to increase affection.
EN-DEAR-MENT, *n.* That which ex-
 cites tender affection.
EN-DEAV-OR, (-dev'or), *n.* Effort;
 exertion; attempt.
EN-DEAV-OR, *v. i.* To try; to strive;
 to make effort; *v. t.* to try to
 effect; to essay.
EN-DEMI-AL, *a.* Peculiar to a people.
EN-DEM-IC, *a.* Peculiar to a
EN-DEM-IC-AL, *a.* people or nation;
 applied to diseases. [naturalize.
EN-DEM-IC-AL, (-den'e-an), *v. t.* To
END-ING, *n.* Termination; conclu-
 sion. In *grammar*, the terminat-
 ing letter or syllable.
END-LESS, *a.* Having no end; un-
 limited; continual; seemingly
 without end. [cessantly.
END-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without end; in-
END-LESS-NESS, *n.* Extension with-
 out end; perpetuality; endless
 duration.
EN-DOE-MEN-OS, *a.* An epithet given
 to plants whose stem increases by
 internal growth without the dis-
 tinction of pith, wood, or bark.
EN-DORN-VI-LOUS, *a.* Within a leaf
 or sheath.
EN-DORSE, *v. t.* See *INDORSE*.
EN-DOW, *v. t.* [Norm. *endower*.] To
 furnish with dower, or with a
 fund; to enrich with gifts.
EN-DOW-MENT, *n.* Act of settling
 dower; that which is bestowed
 or settled on; a fund.

EN-DURE'. See INDURE.

EN-DURE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be endured. [unusually.]

EN-DURANCE, *n.* Sufferance; endurance.

EN-DURE', *v. t.* [Fr. *endurer*.] To bear; to support without breaking or yielding; to bear with patience.

EN-DURE', *v. i.* To last; to continue in the same station without perishing. [end first.]

END-WISE, *ad.* On end; with the E-NEID, *n.* An heroic poem, written by Virgil.

E-NE'MA, *n.* A clyster; an injection.

E-NE-MY, *n.* A private foe; a public adversary.

EN-ER-GENT', *a.* Forcible; EN-ER-GENT'-IAL, *a.* strong; vigorous.

EN-ER-GENT'-IAL-LY, *ad.* With force; EN-ER-GIZE, *v. t.* To give vigor; to act with force.

EN-ER-GY, *n.* Force; power; internal strength; strength of expression. [nerve or vigor.]

EN-ERV-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive of EN-ERV-ATION, *n.* Act of weakening.

+EN-FAM-ILIE', (ang-fa-meel',) [Fr.] In a family state; domestically.

EN-FEE-BLE, *v. t.* To weaken; to make feeble.

EN-FEE-BLE-MENT, *n.* A weakening; weak state.

EN-FEOD', (en-fé',) *v. t.* To invest with a fee.

EN-FEOD-MENT, *n.* The act of enfeoffing. [or line.]

EN-FI-LADE', *n.* A straight passage EN-FI-LADE', *v. t.* To pierce, scour, or rake with shot in the direction of a line.

EN-FORCE', *v. t.* To strengthen; to compel; to put in execution; to urge on; to evince. [enforced.]

EN-FORCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be EN-FORCE-MENT, *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion; that which gives force; exigence.

EN-FORCE-RE, *n.* One who compels.

EN-FRAN-CHISE, (en-fran'chiz',) *v. t.* To set free; to make free of a corporation. [making free.]

EN-FRAN-CHISE-MENT, *n.* Act of EN-FRAN-CHISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *engager*, to lay, to bet.] To bind; to stake as a pledge; to enlist; to join; to attract and fix; to engage or encounter in combat; to embark in any business; to promise.

EN-FRAN-CHISE-MENT, *n.* Great zeal.

EN-FRAN-CHISE-MENT, *n.* A battle; obligation by agreement; occupation; employment; motive.

EN-FRAN-CHISE-MENT, *n.* Pawning; making liable; promising; encountering; a winning; attractive.

EN-FRAN-CHISE-MENT, *n.* In a winning manner.

EN-FRAN-CHISE-MENT, *n.* To procreate; to produce; *v. t.* To be caused or produced.

EN-FRAN-CHISE-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *engie*.] A

machine; an instrument of action; means; an agent.

EN-GIN-NEER', *n.* One skilled in mechanics and the art of managing cannon. A civil engineer is one who is employed in superintending the construction of aqueducts and canals. [ment of artillery.]

EN-GINE-ER, (en'jin-ry',) *n.* Manage-

EN-GINE-ER, *v. t.* pret. and pp. engirded, EN-GIRD', *v. t.* To encompass; to surround; to encircle.

ENGLISH, (ing'lish), *a.* [Sax. Eng-lic, from *Engles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and gave it the name of England.] Pertaining to England.

ENGLISH, *n.* The inhabitants or language of England. [English.]

ENGLISH, *v. t.* To translate into EN-GLUT', *v. t.* To swallow; to fill; to glut. [low; to absorb.]

EN-GORGE', *v. t.* To gorge; to swallow. EN-GRIFT', See INGRAFT.

EN-GRILL', *v. t.* To variegate, as with hail.

EN-GRILL-MENT, *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

EN-GRAIN', *v. t.* To dye in grain, or in the raw material.

EN-GRASP', *v. t.* To grapple; to lay fast hold of; to grasp.

EN-GRASP', *v. t.* To grasp; to hold in the hand; to gripe.

EN-GRAVE', *v. t.* pret. engraved; pp. engraved, engraven. To cut with a chisel or graver, as stone.

EN-GRAVED, (grávd',) pp. or a EN-GRAVEN, (grávn',) Cut with a chisel; imprinted.

EN-GRAVE-MENT, *n.* The act of engraving.

EN-GRAYER, *n.* One who engraves.

EN-GRAVING, *n.* The act or art of cutting stones, &c.; that which is engraved; a print.

EN-GRASS', *v. t.* To assume in undue quantities or degrees; to seize or take the whole; to buy the whole; to write in a fair hand.

EN-GRASS-ER, *n.* One who monopolizes; one who writes a fair copy.

EN-GRASS-MENT, *n.* Act of engrossing. [a gulf or whirlpool.]

EN-GULF', *v. t.* To throw or absorb in EN-HANCE', *v. t.* To advance; to increase; to raise. [gravation.]

EN-HANCE-MENT, *n.* Increase; ag-

E-NIG-MA, *n.* A riddle; obscure expression.

E-NIG-MAT-IC, *a.* Containing a E-NIG-MAT-IC-AL, *a.* riddle; obscure; ambiguous. [in enigmas.]

E-NIG-MAT-IST, *n.* A maker or dealer

E-NIG-MAT-IST, *v. t.* To deal in riddles.

E-NIG-MAT-TOO-RA-PHY, *n.* The art

E-NIG-MAT-TOO-RA-PHY, *n.* of making and solving riddles.

EN-JOIN', *v. t.* To command; to order; to urge upon. In law, to forbid judicially. [mand.]

EN-JOIN-MENT, *n.* Direction; com-

EN-JOY', *v. t.* To perceive with pleasure; to possess and use with satisfaction. [enjoyed.]

EN-JOY'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being

EN-JOY-MENT, *n.* Possession with pleasure. [to inflame.]

EN-LARGE', *v. t.* To set on fire; EN-LARGE', (en-larj',) *v. t.* To make greater; to dilate; to expand; to set at liberty; to increase.

EN-LARGE', *v. t.* To grow large; to expatiate.

EN-LARGE-MENT, *n.* Increase of bulk, or extent; release from confinement; diffusiveness.

EN-LIGHTEN', (en-lit'n',) *v. t.* To make light; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct.

EN-LIGHTEN-ER, (-lit'n-er',) *n.* One who illuminates, enlightens or instructs.

EN-LIGHTEN-MENT, (-lit'n-), *n.* Act of enlightening, or state of being enlightened. [chain to.]

EN-LINK', *v. t.* To bind together; to EN-LIST', *v. t.* or *i.* To enter a name in a list; to enrol; to unite firmly in a cause; *a. t.* to engage in public service, by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name.

EN-LIST-MENT, *n.* Act of enlisting; a register. [to cheer.]

EN-LIVE', (-liv'n',) *v. t.* To animate; EN-LIVE-ER, *n.* One who animates. [as marble.]

EN-MAR-BLE, *v. t.* To make hard

+EN-MAR-BLE', (ang-mar-b',) [Fr.] In a mass or body.

EN-MESH', *v. t.* To catch in a net.

EN-MITY, *n.* [Fr. *inimicitie*.] The quality of being an enemy; ill-will; hatred; opposition.

EN-NER-A-GON, *n.* A polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.

EN-NE-AT-IC, *a.* Pertaining to EN-NE-AT-IC-AL, *a.* every ninth day or year. [to dignify.]

EN-NOB-LE, *v. t.* To make noble; EN-NOB-LE-MENT, *n.* Exaltation; act of advancing to nobility or excellence. [riness; lassitude.]

+EN-NUL', (ang-wee',) *n.* [Fr.] Weak-

E-NORM-IT-IE, *n.* Atrociousness; great crime.

E-NORM-IT-IE, *n.* Very great; atrocious.

E-NORM-IT-IE, *n.* Atrociously; beyond measure. [atrociousness.]

E-NORM-IT-IE, *n.* Excessiveness; E-NOUGH', (e-nuf',) *a.* [Sax.] Sufficient; that satisfies.

E-NOUGH', (e-nuf',) *a.* Sufficient.

E-NOUGH', *a.* Sufficiently; quite.

+EN-PAS-SANT, (ang-pas-sang',) [Fr.] In passing; by the way.

EN-QUIRE'. See INQUIRE.

E-NOW', the old plural of enough, is nearly obsolete.

EN-RAGE', *v. t.* To provoke to fury; to make furious.

EN-RAP-TURE, *v. t.* To transport with pleasure. [ecstasy.]

EN-RAP-TURE, *v. t.* To throw into

EN-RAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ecstasy of delight. [enroll.]
 EN-RE-GIS-TER, *v. t.* To register; to
 EN-RICH', *v. t.* To make rich or opu-
 lent; to supply with property; to
 fertilize; to store; to supply with
 anything splendid or ornamental.
 EN-RICH'MENT, *n.* Increase of
 wealth, fertility, or ornament;
 amplification; improvement.
 EN-RIPEN, (-ri'p'n), *v. t.* To ripen;
 to bring to perfection. [attire.]
 EN-RÖBE', *v. t.* To clothe with rich
 EN-RÖLL', *v. t.* To write in a roll or
 register; to record; to leave in
 writing. [record.]
 EN-REGIS'TER, *n.* A registering; a
 EN-ROOT', *v. t.* To implant deep; to
 fix by the root. [the way.]
 +EN-RÖUTE', (äng-root'), [Fr.] On
 ENS, [L.] Being; existence; entity.
 EN-SAM'PLE, *n.* An example; a
 pattern.
 EN-SAN'GUINE, (en-sang gwin'), *v. t.*
 To stain or cover with blood.
 EN-SCONCE', (en-skons'), *v. t.* To
 shelter or cover; to protect; to
 secure or hide. [impress.]
 EN-SEAL', *v. t.* To fix a seal on; to
 EN-SEAM', *v. t.* To inclose by a seam.
 +EN-SEM'BLE, (äng-säm'bl'), [Fr.]
 Together; all the parts taken
 together. [to protect.]
 EN-SHIELD', *v. t.* To shield; to cover;
 EN-SHINE', *v. t.* To inclose in a
 shrine or chest.
 EN-SI-FORM, *a.* Resembling a sword.
 EN-SINE, (en'sine), *n.* An officer
 that carries a standard; a nation-
 al flag or standard. [a flag.]
 EN-SION-RE-LA-ER, *n.* He that carries
 EN-SION-CY, *n.* The commission of
 an ensign; a badge; a signal to
 assemble. [to subject.]
 EN-SLAVE', *v. t.* To deprive of liberty;
 EN-SLAVE'MENT, *n.* Act of reducing
 to bondage. [sphere.]
 EN-SPHERE', *v. t.* To place in a
 EN-STAMP', *v. t.* To impress with a
 stamp.
 EN-SUE', *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *ensuivre*.] To
 follow as a consequence of prem-
 ises; to succeed.
 EN-SURE', *See* INSURE.
 EN-TAB'LA-TURE, *n.* Part of a column
 over the capital.
 EN-TAIL', *n.* [Fr. *entailleur*.] An estate
 limited to particular heirs.
 EN-TAIL', *v. t.* To settle an estate so
 as to descend to a particular heir.
 EN-TAIL'MENT, *n.* Act of settling an
 estate on a man and particular
 heirs.
 EN-TAN'GLE, (en-tang'gl'), *v. t.* To
 involve; to make intricate; to
 insnare; to perplex.
 EN-TAN'GLE-MENT, *n.* Perplexity;
 intricacy. [perplexed.]
 EN-TAN'GLER, *n.* A person who
 EN-TRE', *v. t.* To go or come in; to
 write down; to admit or introduce;
 to enroll; to lodge a manifest of
 goods at the custom-house; *v. i.*

to flow in, or come in; to engage
 in; to be initiated in; to be an
 ingredient.
 EN-TRE-ING, *ppr.* Coming or going
 in; perpetrating; setting down in
 writing; *a.* beginning; making
 way for something; *n.* an entrance;
 a passage. [intestines.]
 EN-TE-AL'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the
 EN-TRE-O-CLE, *n.* A hernial tumor.
 EN-TRE-O-U-ÖV, *n.* A treatise on the
 bowels.
 EN-TRE-PRISE, *n.* An undertaking;
 attempt; particularly a bold and
 hazardous undertaking.
 EN-TRE-PRISE, *v. t.* To take in hand;
 to begin and attempt to perform.
 EN-TRE-PRISE-ING, *ppr.* Undertaking;
 attempting; *a.* bold; adventurous;
 resolute to undertake.
 EN-TRE-TAIN', *v. t.* To furnish with
 table and lodgings; to treat; to
 amuse with conversation; to keep,
 hold, or maintain with favor.
 EN-TRE-TAIN'ER, *n.* He who enter-
 tains.
 EN-TRE-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Lodging;
 keeping; amusing; *a.* adapted to
 please; diverting.
 EN-TRE-TAIN'ING-LY, *ad.* Amusing-
 ly; divertingly.
 EN-TRE-TAIN'MENT, *n.* Treatment;
 amusement; provisions of the
 table; reception or admission;
 that which serves for entertain-
 ment.
 EN-TREALL', *See* INTRALL.
 EN-TRE-ÖN, *v. t.* To place on a
 throne; to exalt. [throne.]
 EN-TREÖVEMENT, *n.* Act of en-
 EN-TREÖV-ISM, *n.* Heat of imagina-
 tion; belief or conceit of private
 revelation.
 EN-TREÖV-IST, *n.* One whose imagi-
 nation is heated; one who imagi-
 nes he has special communica-
 tions from God; a visionary.
 EN-TREÖV-IST'IC, } *a.* Filled
 EN-TREÖV-IST'IC-AL, } with enthus-
 iasm; heated to animation; full
 of ardor and zeal. [great zeal.]
 EN-TREÖV-IST'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With
 EN-TREÖV-MENT, *n.* In logic, an argu-
 ment having one premise express-
 ed, the other understood.
 EN-TRE', *v. t.* To incite to evil; to
 allure.
 EN-TRE'MENT, *n.* Instigation;
 means of inciting to evil; that
 which seduces; temptation.
 EN-TRE'ER, *n.* One who incites to
 evil. [to evil.]
 EN-TRE'ING-LY, *ad.* With instigation
 EN-TRE', *a.* Whole; complete;
 undivided. [pletely.]
 EN-TRE'LY, *ad.* Wholly; com-
 EN-TRE'NESS, } *n.* Wholeness;
 EN-TRE'TY, } completeness; un-
 broken form or state.
 EN-TRE-TLE, *v. t.* To give a title or
 right to; to name; to qualify;
 to superscribe or prefix as a title;
 to dignify by a title; to style.

EN-TRE-TY, *n.* Real being or existence.
 EN-TÖRN', (en-toörn') *v. t.* To de-
 posit in a tomb. [to entomology.]
 EN-TÖMÖ-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖIST, *n.* One versed in
 entomology. [insects.]
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n.* Description of
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n. pl.* The bowels; the
 intestines.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n.* A going or coming
 in; the door or passage by which
 a place may be entered.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *v. t.* To put into an ec-
 stasy or trance; to ravish the soul
 with delight.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *v. t.* [Fr. *attrapper*.] To
 catch in a trap; to insnare.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *v. t. ori.* To beg earnest-
 ly; to supplicate.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY-LY, *ad.* With entreaty.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n.* An earnest request
 or prayer.
 +EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, (äng-tr-mä'), *n.*
 [Fr.] Small dishes set between
 the principal dishes at table.
 +EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, (äng-tr-pö'), *n.* [Fr.]
 A warehouse or place for the de-
 posit of goods.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n.* Entrance; passage; ac-
 count of a cargo given to a custom-
 house officer; the act of commit-
 ting to writing.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *v. t.* To twine or twist
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, } round.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, } *v. t.* To clear from
 knots or lumps; to disentangle
 and make clear.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n.* A disentan-
 gling. [count.]
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *v. t.* To number; to
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n.* The act of
 numbering or counting by naming
 each particular.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *a.* Reckoning up.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *v. t.* [L. *enunciare*.]
 To declare; to utter; to express;
 to proclaim; to relate. [words.]
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n.* Utterance of
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *a.* Declarative;
 expressive. [age; to enslave.]
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *v. t.* To reduce to vassal-
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *v. t.* To wrap; to cover;
 to inclose.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, (äng-val-öpe,) } *n.* A
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, } wrap-
 per; an investing integument.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n.* A wrapping or
 inclosing. [with bitterness.]
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *v. t.* To poison; to taint
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *a.* That may excite
 envy, or awaken desire of posses-
 sion. [et.]
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n.* One who envies another.
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *a.* Feeling or harboring
 envy. [hem in; to surround.]
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *v. t.* [Fr. *entourmer*.] To
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n.* A being sur-
 rounded. [adjacent.]
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, *n. pl.* Places near or
 EN-TÖMÖ-ÖY, [Fr. *envoyé*.] A minister
 to a foreign court; formerly,
 a postscript sent with commissions
 to introduce or enforce them.

En'voy-SHIP, *n.* The office of envoy.
En'vy, *v. t.* To grieve at another's good. [other's prosperity.]
En'vy, *n.* Pain excited by another's good. [other's prosperity.]
E'o-cēnē, *a.* [Gr. *eōs*, *aurora*.] A term given by geologists to early tertiary deposits.
E-ō-li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Æolia*.
E-ō-lī'e, *a.* or *Æolia*.
E'ōn, *n.* In the *Platonic philosophy*, a virtue, attribute, or perfection; an imaginary being.
E'fact, *n.* The excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.
Er-an-a-ler'sis, *n.* [Gr.] Repetition; a figure in rhetoric when a sentence ends with the same word with which it begins.
+E-fan'o-dos, *n.* [Gr.] Return or inversion; a rhetorical figure when a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backward; as, woe to them who call good evil, and evil good.
Er-an-on-thō'sis, *n.* [Gr.] A figure by which a speaker recalls or amends what has been said.
Er'arch, *n.* The governor of a province. [eparch.]
Er'arch-y, *n.* A province under an *Er'arch*.
Er'au-lat, *n.* A shoulder-piece; badge of office. [fortification.]
Er-aule'ment, *n.* A side-work in *E-pen'the-sis*. The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.
E'pha, *n.* A Hebrew measure, a little more than three pecks.
E-phem'e-ra, (*e-fem'e-ra*), *n.* An insect that lives one day only.
E-phem'e-ral, (*e-fem'e-ral*), *a.* Diurnal; lasting one day only.
E-phem'e-ris, *n.*; *pl.* *E-ph-e-men'i-des*. A daily account of the positions of the planets. [day.]
E-phem'e-ron, *n.* The being of a *E-ph-i-al'tes*. The night mare.
Eph'od, (*ef'od*), *n.* A linen girdle of Jewish priests. [heroic.]
E'pie, *a.* Containing narrative;
+E-pi-cē'di-um, *n.* [L.] An elegy or poem. [ful.]
E-pi-cē'di-an, *a.* Elegiac; mournful.
E-pi-cē-nē, *a.* Common to both sexes.
E-pi-cure, *n.* One addicted to luxury.
E-pi-cū're-an, or **E-pi-cu-rē'an**, *a.* Luxurious; sensual; *n.* a follower of Epicurus. [luxury.]
E-pi-cū're-an-ism, *n.* Indulgence in Epicureanism.
E-pi-cu-rism, *n.* Luxury; voluptuousness.
E-pi-cu-rize, *v. t.* To live in luxury.
E-pi-cy-cle, *n.* A small circle whose center is in the circumference of a greater.
E-pi-cy'cloid, *n.* A species of curve.
E-pi-dem'ic, *a.* Common to
E-pi-dem'te-al, *a.* many people; generally prevailing.
E-pi-dem'ic, *n.* A disease generally prevailing, but not dependent on local causes.

E-pi-derm'is, *n.* In *anatomy*, the cuticle or scarf skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the skin of animals, or bark of plants.
E-pi-glor'tis, *n.* [Gr.] A cartilage that prevents food from entering the wind-pipe. [point.]
E-pi-gram, *n.* A short poem with
E-pi-gram-mat'ic, *a.* Like an
E-pi-gram-mat'ic-al, *a.* epigram; pointed; poignant. [epigrams.]
E-pi-gram-ma-tist, *n.* A writer of *E-pi-graph*, (*ep'e-graf*).
E-pi-graph, (*ep'e-graf*). *n.* An inscription on a building; a citation from some author.
E-pi-lep'ty, *n.* The falling sickness.
E-pi-lep'tic, *a.* Subject to the epilepsy.
E-pi-logue, *n.* A concluding speech.
E-pi-lo-gis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to epilogue.
E-pi-ph'a-ny, (*e-pi'fa-ne*), *n.* A Christian festival, celebrated the 12th day after Christmas.
+E-pi-pho-nē'ma, *n.* [Gr.] An exclamation.
E-pi-ph'o-ra, *n.* [Gr.] Watery eyes.
E-pi-ph'y-sis, *n.* [Gr.] The growing of one bone to another; an appendix to a bone.
E-pi-plo-cē, *n.* [Gr.] A species of climax in description.
E-pis-co-pa-cy, *n.* Church government by bishops. [opa.]
E-pis-co-pal, *a.* Pertaining to bishop.
E-pis-co-pāl'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to government by bishops; episcopal; *n.* one of the Episcopal church.
E-pis-co-pāl'i-an-ism, *n.* The system of Episcopal religion; or government by bishops. [bishop.]
E-pis-co-pate, *n.* The dignity of a *E-pi-sōp*.
E-pi-sōp, *n.* A separate story or incident.
E-pi-sōp'ic, *a.* Pertaining to an *E-pi-sōp'ic-al*, *a.* episode, or contained in it. [cation.]
E-pi-spas'tic, *n.* A blistering application.
E-pis'tle, (*e-pis'tl*), *n.* A letter, particularly of an apostle. [ters.]
E-pis-to-la-ry, *a.* Contained in letters.
E-pis-to-lice, *v. t.* To write epistles or letters.
E-pis-to-log'a-ry, *n.* The art or practice of writing letters.
E-pis'tro-phe, *n.* [Gr.] The ending of several successive sentences with the same word or affirmation.
E-pi-taph, (*ep'e-taf*), *n.* An inscription on a tomb-stone. [taph.]
E-pi-taph'ic, *a.* Relating to an epitaph.
+E-pi-thē-lā-mi-um, *n.* [L.] A nuptial song.
E-pi-thet, *n.* An adjective, expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied.
E-pi-thet'ic, *a.* Consisting of or abounding in epithets.
E-pit'o-mē, *n.* An abridgment; abstract; summary.
E-pit'o-mist, *n.* One who abridges a writing.

E-pit'o-mize, *v. t.* To abridge; to reduce to a summary; to contract into a narrower compass.
E-pit'o-miz-er, *n.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.
Er-i-zū'tis, *n.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetoric in which a word is repeated with vehemence; as, You, you, Anthony, pushed Cesar upon the civil war.
+E-rū-si-us'e-nūm, [L.] One composed of many; the motto of the United States.
Er'och, (*ep'ok*), *n.* A fixed point *E-r'o-cha*, from which years of time are computed.
Er'ode, *n.* The third or last part of an ode.
Er-o-pee, *n.* [Gr.] An epic poem, or the fable of It.
Er'u-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a feast or banquet. [formity.]
E-qua-lit'y, *n.* Equality; uniformity.
E-qua-le, *a.* Equal and uniform at all times. [formity.]
E-qua-ly, *ad.* With constant uniformity.
E'qual, *a.* Like in amount or degree; even; just; *n.* one of the same rank or age. [to be equal.]
E'qual, *v. t.* or *i.* To make equal;
E-qual'ly, *a.* Likeness; evenness; uniformity. [izing.]
E-qual-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of equalizing.
E'qual-ize, *v. t.* To make equal or even. [impartially.]
E'qual-ly, *ad.* In the same degree;
E-quan'gu-lar, *a.* Consisting of equal angles. [mind; composure.]
E-qua-nim'i-ty, *n.* Evenness of
E-quan'i-mous, *a.* Even in temper; cool; composed. [ity.]
E-quā'tion, *n.* A bringing to equality.
E-quā'tor, *n.* A great circle equally distant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres. [equator.]
E-qua-tō'r-i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the *E-qu-er*, (*ek'wer-y*), *n.* One
E-quē'r-y, (*e-kwer'y*), *n.* who has the care of horses.
E-que'stri-an, *a.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; *n.* a horseman. [angles.]
E-qui-an'gu-lar, *a.* Having equal
E-qui-can'tal, *a.* Having equal legs.
E-qui-dis'tant, *a.* Being at the same distance. [distance.]
E-qui-dis'tant-ly, *ad.* At a like
E-qui-lat'er-al, *a.* Having the sides equal. [equally.]
E-qui-lib'rā'te, *v. t.* To balance
E-qui-li-b'rā'tion, *n.* Equipoise; even balance. [balanced.]
E-qui-lib'r-ous, *a.* Equally poised;
E-qui-lib'r-ty, *n.* Equal balance.
E-qui-lib'r-um, *n.* Equipoise; equality of weight; equal balancing of the mind between reasons and motives; a state of being balanced.
E'qu'nx, *a.* Pertaining to horses;
E-qu'i-nal, *a.* denoting the horse kind.

E-QUI-NOCTIAL, *n.* The great circle of the sphere under which the equator moves, and which the sun describes when the days and nights are equal.

E'QUI-NOX, *n.* The time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the time when the days and nights are of equal length.

E-QUI-NOC'EMEN-ANT, *a.* Having the same number.

E-QUIP', *v. t.* [*Fr. équiper.*] To dress; to arm; to fit out; to furnish.

E-QUI-PAGE, (*ek'we-paj*), *n.* Attendance, as horses, carriages.

E-QUIP'MENT, *n.* Act of furnishing; apparatus. [*weight.*]

E-QUI-POISE, *n.* An equality of

E-QUI-POLLENCE, *n.* Equality of

E-QUI-POLLEN-CE, *n.* power or force.

E-QUI-POL'LENT, *a.* Having equal force [*weight.*]

E-QUI-PONDERANCE, *n.* Equality of

E-QUI-PONDER-ANT, *a.* Being of the same weight.

E-QUI-PONDER-ATE, *v. t.* To be of equal weight.

E-QUI-TABLE, (*ek'we-ta-bl*), *a.* Just; right; impartial; distributing equal justice. [*equity.*]

E-QUI-TABLE-NESS, *n.* A being just;

E-QUI-TABLE-ty, *ad.* With justice; impartially.

E-QUI-TY, (*ek'we-te*), *n.* Justice; right; impartiality; the correction or qualification of law when too severe. [*worth or power.*]

E-QUIV'A-LENCE, *n.* Equality of

E-QUIV'A-LENT, *a.* Equal in worth, power or effect.

E-QUIV'A-LENT, *n.* That which is equal in worth, dignity, or force.

E-QUI-VALE, *n.* A bivalve in which the two valves are of equal size and form.

E-QUIV'O-CAL, *a.* Being of doubtful signification; ambiguous; uncertain. [*uncertainly.*]

E-QUIV'O-CAL-ty, *ad.* Doubtfully;

E-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS, *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning.

E-QUIV'O-CATE, *v. t.* To use words of doubtful signification; to shuffle.

E-QUIV'O-CATION, *n.* The use of words of double signification; prevarication; evasion.

E-QUIV'O-CATOR, *n.* One who equivocates.

E-QUI-VÖKE, [*n.* An ambiguous

E-QUI-VÖQUE, [*term; equivocation.*]

E-QUIVOROUS, *a.* Feeding on flesh.

EA, *a.* A termination of many English words, denotes an agent or person, like *er*, as in *farmer*.

E'RA, *n.* In *chronology*, a fixed point of time, used by some nation or body of men, from which to compute years of time. [*beam.*]

E-RA'DI-ATE, *v. t.* To shoot rays; to

E-RA-DI-ATION, *n.* Emission of rays

or beams of light; emission of light or splendor; light.

E-RAD-I-ATE, *v. t.* To root out; to extirpate. [*ing out.*]

E-RAD-I-CATION, *n.* The act of root-

E-RAD-I-CATIVE, *a.* That extirpates; that cures.

E-RASE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be erased.

E-RASE', *v. t.* To blot out; to efface; to destroy. [*obliteration.*]

E-RASEMENT, *n.* Act of erasing;

E-RASION, (*e-ra'zhun*), *n.* Act of erasing.

E-RAS'TIAN, (*e-ras'chan*), *n.* A follower of one Erastus, who denied the power of the Church to discipline its members. [*of Erastus.*]

E-RAS'TIAN-ISM, *n.* The principles

E-RASURE, (*e-rä'zhur*), *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration; a scratching; rasure.

EAR, (*äre*), *ad.* Before; sooner than; *prep.* before.

EAR-SUS, *n.* Darkness; the region of the dead. [*lar; stretched.*]

E-RECT', *a.* Upright; perpendicular.

E-RECT', *v. t.* or *i.* To raise and set upright; to build; to set up; to extend. [*erected.*]

E-RECT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be

E-RECTION, *n.* A setting upright; act of building. [*raising.*]

E-RECTIVE, *a.* Setting upright;

E-RECTIVELY, *ad.* In an erect posture.

E-RECTNESS, *n.* Erect state; upright posture.

+ER'GO, *ad.* [*L.*] Therefore.

ER'GOR, *n.* A protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescence on grain; a spur.

ER-LONG', (*äre-long*), *ad.* Before a long time shall elapse.

ER'S-MITE, *n.* One who lives in a wilderness.

ER'MINE, *n.* An animal or its fur.

E-RÖDE', *v. t.* To eat in or away; to corrode. [*ing; corrosion.*]

E-RÖSION, (*e-rö'zhun*), *n.* An eat-

E-RÖTIC, *a.* Pertaining to love; treating of love.

ER-RE-TOL-O-ÖY, *n.* History and description of reptiles.

ERR, *v. t.* To wander from the right way; to mistake; to commit error.

ERRA-BLE, *a.* Liable to mistake.

ERRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to err or mistake. [*one sent.*]

ERRAND, *n.* A message; business of

ERRANT, *a.* [*Fr. errant.*] Wandering; roving; rambling; deviating from a certain course.

ERRANT-ty, *n.* A state of wandering; a roving. [*printing.*]

+ER-RÄ'TA, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Errors in

ER-RÄTIC, *a.* Wandering; not stationary. [*or method.*]

ER-RÄTIC-AL-ty, *ad.* Without rule

+ER-RÄTUM, *n.; pl.* ERRATA, [*L.*] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

ER-RÖNE-ous, *a.* Deviating; mistaking; incorrect; not conformable to truth; mistaken.

ER-RÖNE-ous-ty, *ad.* With or by mistake. [*take; fault.*]

ER-RÖNE-ous-NESS, *n.* Error; mis-

ER'RON, *n.* [*L. error.*] A wandering or deviation from the truth; mistake made in a writing or other performance; deviation from law. [*ago; once.*]

ERST, *ad.* At first; formerly; long

ER-U-ENS'CHEN, *n.* Redness; a blushing. [*blushing.*]

ER-U-ENS'CENT, *a.* Red; reddish;

ER-U-TATION, *n.* A belching; a bursting forth.

ER-U-DITE, *a.* Instructed; learned.

ER-U-DITION, (*-dish'un*), *n.* Learning; knowledge gained by study

ER-U'ÖIN-ous, *a.* Coppery; rusty.

ER-UPTION, *n.* A breaking forth; a red spot on the skin.

ER-UPTIVE, *a.* Bursting out; tending to burst. [*Anthony's fire.*]

ER-Y-SIP'S-LAS, *n.* A disease; St

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Es-cutch'ion, *n.* A shield or coat of arms.
Es-o-ter'ic, *a.* Private; *an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras; opposed to esoteric.*
Es-pal'ier, (*es-pal'yer*), *n.* A row of trees trained up to a lattice for protecting plants in a garden; *v. t.* to form an espalier.
Es-pr'ic'ial, (*es-peah'al*), *a.* Principal; particular. [*pally.*]
Es-pr'ic'ial-ly, *ad.* Chiefly; principally.
Es-pid'e', (*es-pide'*), *v.* Seen; discovered.
Es-pi-on'age, *n.* Practice of employing spies, or of espying.
Es-pla-nade', *n.* The glacis of a counterscarp, or slope of a parapet. [*ala.*]
Es-pous'al, *a.* Relating to espousals.
Es-pous'al, *n. pl.* A betrothing; a marriage.
Es-pouse', *v. t.* To betroth; to engage to marry; to marry; to embrace; to take to one's self.
+Es-p'it de e'bris, (*es-pre'de-k'ore*), [*Fr.*] The spirit of the body or association. [*tance; to spy.*]
Es-p'y', *v. t. or i.* To see at a distance.
Es-qu'ier', *n.* An attendant on a knight; a title of magistrates and public officers; *v. t.* to attend or wait on. [*to endeavor.*]
Es-s'ay', *v. t.* To attempt; to try;
Es's'ay, *n.* A trial; attempt; short treatise.
Es-s'ay'ist, *n.* A writer of essays.
Es's'ence, *n.* The nature of a thing; existence; perfume; *v. t.* to perfume or scent. [*important; pure.*]
Es-sen't'ial, *a.* Necessary; very
Es-sen't'ial, *n.* First or constituent principles; that which is necessary; chief point. [*absolutely.*]
Es-sen't'ial-ly, *ad.* Necessarily;
Es-tab'lish, *v. t.* To fix; to settle; to found; to ratify; to confirm.
Es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement; stated salary; regulation; place of residence.
Es-ta-b'lish', *n.* A military court.
Es-ta-b'lish', *v.* To establish; to express of any kind. *See STAFF.*
Es-tate', *n.* Property; farm; plantation; rank. [*to respect.*]
Es-tem', *v. t.* To value; to reckon;
Es-tem', *n.* High value in opinion; regard. [*team.*]
Es-tem'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of esteem.
Es-ther'ics, *n.* The philosophy of taste; or the deducing from nature and taste the rules and principles of art. [*valuable.*]
Es-ti-ma-ble, *a.* Worthy of esteem;
Es-ti-mate, *v. t.* To set a value on; to compute. [*tion.*]
Es-ti-mate, *n.* Value set; calculation.
Es-ti-mi'tion, *n.* A valuing; esteem; honor.
Es-ti-ma'tor, *n.* One who estimates.
Es-ti-val, *a.* Pertaining to summer.
Es-ti-v'a'tion, *n.* A passing of the

summer; disposition of petals in a floral bed. [*one's own act.*]
Es-tor', *v. t.* To bar; to impede by
+Es-to per-pet'u-a, [*L.*] May it
+Es-to per-pet'u-um, [*L.*] be perpetual.
Es-top'ed, (*es-top't'*) *pp.* Barred; hindered; precluded by one's own act. [*plea in bar.*]
Es-top'per, *n.* In law, a stop; a
Es-tor'vers, *n. pl.* Necessaries; supplies. [*level place.*]
+Es-trade', *n.* [*Fr.*] An even or
Es-trange', *v. t.* To keep at a distance; to alienate, as the affections; to withdraw. [*reserve.*]
Es-trange'ment, *n.* Alienation;
+Es-tra-pade', *n.* [*Fr. strappada.*] The action of a restive horse.
Es-tray', *n.* A beast that has wandered from its owner. [*a frith.*]
Es-tu-a-ry, *n.* An arm of the sea;
Es-tu-ate, *v. t.* To boil; to be agitated. [*ing of water.*]
Es-tu'a'tion, *n.* A boiling; a swell.
E-t'at-ent, *a.* Inclined to eat; hungry. [*corroding.*]
E-t'at-ent, (*ezh'yu-rin*), *a.* Eating;
+E-t'at'm'ion, (*ezh'm'zhor*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Officers as distinguished from troops. [*and so forth.*]
Etc. or *&c.* for *et cetera*; the rest;
E'tch, *v. t.* To make prints on copper-plate by lines drawn and then corroded by nitric acid.
E'tching, *n.* Impression from etched copper-plate.
E'ternal, *a.* Having no beginning nor end; endless; ceaseless; *n.* an appellation of God. [*lessly.*]
E'ternal-ly, *ad.* Perpetually; end-
E'ter-ni-ty, *n.* Duration without end.
E'ter-nize, *v. t.* To immortalize; to make endless; to make forever famous.
E't'han, (*o-ts'zhan*), *a.* Stated; periodical, as winds.
E'ther, *n.* [*L. ether.*] The subtle fluid supposed to fill space; a light volatile fluid.
E'ther'e-al, [*a.* Consisting of
E'ther'e-ous, [*ether; heaven-ly; celestial.*]
E'thic, [*a.* Relating to morals
E'thic-al, [*or manners; treat-ing of morality.*]
E'thic-al-ly, *ad.* According to eth-
E'th'ics, *n. pl.* Doctrines of moral-ity; science of moral philosophy, or of moral duty.
E'th'ic, [*a.* Pagan; heathen;
E'th'ic-al, [*relating to the races of mankind.*]
E'th'ic-ism, *n.* Heathenism; idol-
E'th'ic-ism, [*a.* One who
E'th'ic-ism, [*writes on the different races of men.*]
E'th'ic-ism, [*n.* An account of nations. [*tion.*]
E'th'ic-ism, [*a.* A treatise on na-
E'th'ic-ism, [*a.* Treating of ethics.]

E'th'ic-ism, [*n.* Science of morals.
E'th'ic-ism, [*v. t. or i.* To whiten; to blanch by excluding the sun's rays; to become white.
E'th'ic-ism, [*n.* The process of becoming white by excluding the rays of the sun.
E'th'ic-ism, [*n.* Forms of civility; ceremony.
E'th'ic, (*et-w'e'*) [*Fr.*] *a.* A case for small instruments. [*etymology.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gist, [*a.* Relating to
E'th'ic-mol'o-gist, [*n.* One versed in etymology.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gize, [*v. t.* To search into the origin of words; to treat of etymology. [*of words.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* The derivation
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* A root, or primitive word.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the act of returning thanks. [*the eucharist.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*a.* Pertaining to
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* The protoxyd of chlorine. [*prayers.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* A formula of
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* A good state of blood. [*tution.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* Good state of consti-
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* An instrument to ascertain the purity of air.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*a.* Pertaining to the eudiometer.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* The act or art of ascertaining the purity of air.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* One who commends or praises another.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* An eulogy.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*v. t.* To praise; to commend. [*tion; panegyric.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* Praise; commendation.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* A defective man. [*eunuch.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* The state of a
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* A good digestion. [*tion.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*a.* Having good diges-
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* A delicate word or expression, used for one that is offensive.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*a.* Having a pleas-
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*ing sound; agreeable to the ear.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* An agreeable combination of sounds.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* A sound or pronunciation which is agreeable to the ear. [*bastic expression.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* An affected, bombast, or excessive ornament in style. [*wind.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* A tempestuous
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* The great quarter of the earth between the Atlantic and Asia.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*a.* Pertaining to Eu-
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* A native of Europe.
+E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*L.*] The east wind.
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, [*n.* Symmetry of proportion. [*An easy death.*]
E'th'ic-mol'o-gy, or **E'th'ic-mol'o-gy**, [*n.*

E-VAC-U-ANT, *n.* A medicine that evacuates. [void; to eject.]
E-VAC-U-ATE, *v. t.* To empty; to E-VAC-U-ATION, *n.* Act of ejecting or making empty; a discharge.
E-VIDE, *v. t.* To avoid by dexterity; to elude; to escape. [rambling.]
E-V-OL-UT-I-ON, *n.* A wandering or E-V-OL-UT-I-ON, *n.* A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession. [ing.]
E-V-AN-E-S-CENT, *a.* Vanishing; fleet.
E-VAN-GE-L-IC-AL, *a.* According to the gospel; as, *evangelical* piety; contained in the gospel; as, *evangelical* doctrine; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; as, an *evangelical* preacher.
E-VAN-GE-L-IC-AL-ISM, *n.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines.
E-VAN-GE-L-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In conformity with the gospel.
E-VAN-GE-L-ISM, *n.* Promulgation of the gospel.
E-VAN-GE-L-IST, *n.* One of the writers of gospel history; one who preaches the gospel.
E-VAN-GE-L-IZE, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel of Christ; *v. i.* to preach the gospel. [evaporated.]
E-VAP-O-R-ABLE, *a.* That may be E-VAP-O-R-ATE, *v. i.* or *t.* To pass off in vapor; to convert into vapor.
E-VAP-O-R-ATION, *n.* Conversion of a fluid into vapor.
E-VAP-O-R-ATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or producing evaporation.
E-V-AS-ION, *n.* Escape; excuse; equivocation.
E-V-AS-IVE, *a.* Elusive; using or containing evasion. [sion.]
E-V-AS-IVE-LY, *ad.* By means of evasion.
E-V-AS-IVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of evading; evasion; artfully contrived to elude.
EVEN, (*ēvn*), *n.* Eve is used chiefly Eve, in poetry. Eve is also used for the fast, or the evening before a holiday; as, Christmas eve. [ing.]
EVE, *n.* The close of the day; evening.
EVEN, (*ēvn*), *a.* [Sax. *efn*.] Level; smooth; flat.
EVEN, (*ēvn*), *v. t.* To make level or smooth; to balance accounts.
EVEN, *ad.* Likewise; in like manner. [tial.]
EVEN-HAND-ED, *a.* Just; impartial.
EVEN-ING, (*ēvn-ing*), *n.* The latter part or close of the day.
EVEN-SONG, *n.* A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening.
EVENING-STAR, *n.* Hesperus, or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.
EVEN-LY, *ad.* Equally; uniformly.
EVEN-NESS, *n.* Levelness; calmness; uniformity. [evening.]
EVEN-TIDE, *n.* Time of evening;
EVEN-T, *n.* That which comes; end; issue; consequence; that which falls out, good or bad.

E-VENT-FUL, *a.* Full of incidents or changes. [timate.]
E-VENT-U-AL, *a.* Consequential; ultimate.
E-VENT-U-AL-LY, *ad.* In the event; in the final result or issue.
E-VENT-U-AL-ITY, *n.* That organ which takes cognizance of occurrences or events. [to terminate.]
E-VENT-U-ATE, *v. t.* To issue; to close;
E-V-ER, *ad.* At any time; always; eternally.
E-V-ER-GL-AD-E, *n.* A tract of land covered by water or grass.
E-V-ER-GREEN, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through the year.
E-V-ER-L-AST-ING, *a.* Continuing without end; immortal.
E-V-ER-L-AST-ING-LY, *ad.* Eternally; without end. [immortal.]
E-V-ER-L-IV-ING, *a.* Living always;
E-V-ER-M-ORE, *ad.* Always; eternally; at all times. [throwing.]
E-V-ER-S-ION, *n.* The act of over-
E-V-ER-Y, *a.* [Old Eng. *everich*.] Each one of a whole number separately considered.
E-V-ER-Y-D-AY, *a.* Used or being every day; common. [fresh.]
E-V-ER-Y-ONE, *a.* Always young or
E-V-ICT, *v. t.* To dispossess; to take away. [tion.]
E-V-IC-T-ION, *n.* Dispossession; ejection.
E-V-ID-ENCE, *n.* [L. *evidentia*.] That which proves or shows facts; testimony; witness.
E-V-ID-ENCE, *v. t.* To show; to prove.
E-V-IDENT, *a.* Clear to the understanding; plain. [dence.]
E-V-IDENT-IAL, *a.* Affording evidence.
E-V-IDENT-LY, *ad.* Clearly; plainly; certainly.
E-V-IL, (*ēvl*), *a.* Ill; wicked; bad.
E-V-IL, (*ēvl*), *n.* [Sax. *efel*, *yfel*.] Natural evil, as pain; moral evil; a violation of what is right; calamity; misfortune; wickedness; malignity. [tuously.]
E-V-IL, (*ēvl*), *ad.* Not well; not virtuous.
E-V-IL-AF-FECT-ED, *a.* Ill-disposed.
E-V-IL-D-ONE, *n.* One who does evil.
E-V-IL-NESS, (*ēvl-ness*), *n.* Badness; viciousness. [slander.]
E-V-IL-S-P-ER-AT-ING, *n.* Defamation;
E-V-INC-E, (*ē-vins*), *v. t.* To prove; to show; to make plain.
E-V-INC-IB-LE, *a.* That may be made evident.
E-V-INC-IVE, *a.* Tending to prove.
E-V-ISC-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To take out the bowels. [ed.]
E-V-IT-AB-LE, *a.* That may be avoided.
E-V-O-C-ATION, *n.* A calling forth or out. [peal.]
E-V-OK-E, *v. t.* To call forth; to appeal.
E-V-O-L-UTION, *n.* The act of flying away.
E-V-O-L-UTION, *n.* An unfolding; change of position. In *algebra*, the extraction of roots from powers. In *military tactics*, certain motions by which the disposition of troops is changed. [evolution.]
E-V-O-L-UTION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to

E-VOLVE, *v. t.* To unfold; to disentangle; to emit; *v. i.* to open itself; to disclose itself.
E-VULSION, *n.* Act of plucking out or away. [sheep.]
EWE, (*yū*), *n.* [Sax. *ewu*.] A female
EW-ER, (*yū'er*), *n.* A large pitcher for water. [from.]
EX, [*l*.] A prefix, signifies out of or
EX-A-CEN-S-ATE, *v. t.* To irritate; to inflame; to exasperate; to increase malignant qualities.
EX-A-CER-ES-CENCE, *n.* Increase of irritation or of fever.
EX-ACT, (*egz-akt*), *a.* Accurate; nice; methodical; not different; not negligent.
EX-ACT, *v. t.* To demand; to require; to extort; *v. i.* to practice extortion. [heavily tax.]
EX-ACT-ION, *n.* Act or extorting;
EX-ACT-LY, *ad.* Accurately; nicely; justly.
EX-ACT-NESS, *n.* Accuracy; nicety.
EX-ACT-OR, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner. [lects tribute.]
EX-ACTION, *n.* An officer who collects.
EX-A-D-OR-ATE, *v. t.* To enlarge in description beyond the truth.
EX-A-D-OR-ATION, *n.* Amplification beyond truth. [exaggeration.]
EX-A-D-OR-ATE-TO-RY, *a.* Containing
EX-ALT, (*egz-awlt*), *v. t.* To lift high; to extol; to magnify.
EX-ALT-ATION, *n.* A raising; elevation.
EX-ALT-ED, *pp.* Elevated; magnified; a very high; superior; dignified; sublime. [amined.]
EX-AM-IN-ABLE, *a.* That can be examined.
EX-AM-IN-ATION, *n.* Act of examining; careful search or inquiry; disquisition. In *judicial proceedings*, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony. In *seminaries of learning*, an inquiry into the acquisition of students by questioning them in literature and the sciences.
EX-AM-INE, (*egz-am'in*), *v. t.* To inspect with care; to search into; to inquire; to try. [or inspects.]
EX-AM-IN-ER, *n.* One who examines.
EX-AM-PLE, (*egz-am'pl*), *n.* A pattern; model; precedent; an instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept. [dejected.]
EX-AM-I-MATE, *a.* Dead; lifeless;
EX-AM-I-MO, [*l*.] Heartily.
EX-AN-TH-EM-A, *n.* Eruptions; a breaking out.
EX-AN-TH-EM-AT-IC, *a.* Eruptive;
EX-AN-TH-EM-AT-IC, *a.* Efflorescent.
EX-ARCH, *n.* A prefect; governor; deputy. [tration of an exarch.]
EX-ARCH-ATE, *n.* Office or administration.
EX-TRACT-ION, *n.* The dislocation of a joint.
EX-AS-PER-ATE, *v. t.* To make very angry; to provoke; to aggravate, as, to *exasperate* enemy; to augment violence; as, to *exasperate* pain.

EX-AS-PER-I'TION, *n.* Irritation; a making angry.
 EX-EAN-DES-CENCE, *n.* A glowing or white heat; violent anger.
 EX-EAN-ITE, *v. t.* To deprive of flesh. [heat]
 EX-EAN-DES-CENT, *n.* White with
 +EX-EA-THE'DRA, [L.] From the chair; from the highest authority; with dogmatism.
 EX-EA-VITE, *v. t.* To hollow; to make hollow; to cut, dig, or wear out the inner part of any thing. [hollow; a hollow]
 EX-EA-VI-TION, *n.* Act of making
 EX-EA-VI-TOR, *n.* One who excavates. [excavate]
 EX-CEED', *v. t. or i.* To surpass; to EX-CEED'ING-ly, *ad.* To a great degree.
 EX-CEL', (ek-sel'), *v. t. or i.* To go beyond; to surpass in good qualities; to exceed.
 EX-CEL-LENCE, *n.* Superior goodness or greatness.
 EX-CEL-LEN-CY, *n.* Great value; a title of honor. [great value]
 EX-CEL-LENT, *a.* Very good; having
 EX-CEL-LENT-ly, *ad.* In an excellent degree.
 +EX-CEL-SI-ON, [L.] More elevated; aiming or rising at other things or a higher state. The motto of the State of New York.
 EX-CERT', *pp.* Taken out or exclusive of. It is usually classed with the prepositions. It may be parsed with a noun as a preposition, or as a verb in the imperative mode, or as a perfect participle contracted from *excepted*, as the case absolute.
 EX-CERT', *v. t.* To take out; to exempt; to object.
 EX-CERT', *v. t.* To make objections.
 EX-CERT-ION, *n.* Exclusion; an objection. [jections]
 EX-CERT-ION-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to objection.
 EX-CERT-ION-LESS, *a.* Not liable to objections. [cavil]
 EX-CERT-IOUS, *a.* Disposed or apt to EX-CERT-IVE, *a.* Including an exception.
 EX-CERT-OR, *n.* One who objects.
 EX-CERN', *v. t.* To omit through the pores; to excrete. [extracted]
 +EX-CERN'TA, *n. pl.* [L.] Passages
 EX-CERN', *n.* What is above measure; surplus. In *morale*, any indulgence of appetite, passion, or exertion beyond propriety.
 EX-CES-SIVE, *a.* Exceeding just limits, or the common measure or proportion; extravagant; violent; unreasonable. [eminently]
 EX-CES-SIVE-ly, *ad.* Exceedingly;
 EX-CES-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Excess; that which exceeds.
 EX-CHANCELLOR, *n.* One who has been chancellor, but who has left the office.
 EX-CHANG', (eks-chang'), *v. t.* To give one thing for another; to lay

aside one state or condition, and to take another in the place of it.
 EX-CHANG', *n.* Act of bartering; place where merchants meet. In *mercantile language*, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange*, instead of a *bill of exchange*.
 EX-CHANG'E-A-BLE, *a.* That may be exchanged.
 EX-CHANG'E-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.
 EX-CHANG'ER, *n.* A person who exchanges.
 EX-CHEQ'UER, (eks-chek'er), *n.* A court in England that has charge of the king's revenue.
 EX-CHEQ'UER-BILLS, *n.* In *England*, bills for money issued from the exchequer; a species of paper currency, emitted under the authority of the government, and bearing interest.
 EX-CIP-I-ENT, *n.* One who excepts.
 EX-CISE-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to excise.
 EX-CISE', *n.* A tax or duty on commodities, and also on certain licenses to deal.
 EX-CISE', *v. t.* To subject to the duty of excise.
 EX-CISE-MAN, *n.* One who inspects excised goods.
 EX-CIS-ION, (ek-siz'un), *n.* Extirpation; utter destruction.
 EX-CI-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being excited.
 EX-CIT'A-BLE, *a.* That can be roused into action. [or rousing]
 EX-CIT-I-TION, *n.* Act of exciting
 EX-CIT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to excite.
 EX-CITE', *v. t.* To stir; to rouse; to stimulate; to call into action.
 EX-CITE-MENT, *n.* Act of rousing; state of increased action. [cites]
 EX-CITER, *n.* He or that which excites.
 EX-CLAM', *v. t.* To cry out; to bawl; to vociferate; to utter the voice with vehemence.
 EX-CLAM'ER, *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with passion.
 EX-CLAM-I-TION, *n.* A note marking emphatical outcry, thus (!) in *grammar*, a word expressing outcry or interjection.
 EX-CLAM-A-TIVE, } *a.* Using or containing
 EX-CLAM'A-TO-RY, } [bar; except]
 EX-CLUSE', *v. t.* To shut out; to de-
 EX-CLU-SION, (eks-klu'shun), *n.* Rejection; exception; a debarring; non-reception.
 EX-CLU-SIVE, *a.* That excludes; debarring; not taking into the account; not including.
 EX-CLU-SIVE-ly, *ad.* By exclusion.
 EX-CLU-SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being exclusive. [exclusive]
 EX-CLU-SO-RY, *a.* Able to exclude;
 EX-COD-I-TATE, *v. t.* To strike out in thought; to invent; to contrive. [vention]
 EX-COD-I-TATION, *n.* Thought; in-

EX-COM-MU'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* Liable or deserving to be communicated
 EX-COM-MU'NI-CATE, *v. t.* To exclude from church communion.
 EX-COM-MU'NI-CATE, *a.* Rejected from communion.
 EX-COM-MU-NI-CATION, *n.* The act of excluding from the ordinances of the church.
 +EX-COM-CE'SO, [L.] From what has been conceded.
 EX-COR-IATE, *v. t.* To flay; to strip off skin or bark.
 EX-COR-IATION, *n.* A flaying or stripping off skin. [ping off bark]
 EX-COR-TI-EX-TION, *n.* Act of strip-
 EX-COR-IATE, *v. t.* To discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.
 EX-COR-MENT, *n.* Matter discharged.
 EX-COR-MENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to excrement.
 EX-COR-MEN-TI-TIOUS, (eks-kri-men-tish'us), *a.* Consisting in excrement.
 EX-CORRU'ENCE, *n.* Preternatural growth or protuberance; a preternatural production.
 EX-CORRU-CENT, *a.* Growing out un-naturally. [through the pores]
 EX-CORRE', *v. t.* To discharge
 EX-CORRE-TION, *n.* Discharge through the pores; that which is excreted or discharged.
 EX-CORR-IVE, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.
 EX-COR-TO-RY, *a.* Throwing off useless matter; a little duct for secreting a fluid; a secretory vessel. [torment]
 EX-COR'CIATE, *v. t.* To torture; to
 EX-CRU-CIATION, *n.* Torture; extreme pain. [culpated]
 EX-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* That may be ex-
 EX-CUL'PATE, *v. t.* To excuse; to clear by words from a charge of fault or guilt; to justify.
 EX-CUL'PATION, *n.* Excuse; justification. [blame]
 EX-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Clearing from
 EX-CUS-ION, *n.* A ramble; digres-sion; journey. [dering]
 EX-CUS-IVE, *a.* Rambling; wan-
 EX-CUS-IVE-ly, *ad.* In a wandering manner.
 +EX-CUS-SUS, *n.* [L.] Digression. Among *theological writers*, a more full exposition of some important point, or doctrine, appended to a work. [cused]
 EX-CUS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ex-
 EX-CUS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being excusable; quality of admitting excuse.
 EX-CUS'A-BLY, *ad.* In a way to be excused.
 EX-CUS'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing excuse.
 EX-CUSE', *v. t.* To pardon; to justify; to free from accusation; to free from an obligation or duty; to admit an apology for.

Ex-cu'se', *n.* Apology; plea in justification.
 Ex-cu'se'less, *a.* Having no excuse.
 Ex-x-cra-ble, *a.* Deserving to be cursed; detestable; very hateful; abominable; accursed.
 Ex-x-cra-bly, *ad.* Cursedly; abominably. [test utterly.]
 Ex-x-cu'te, *v. t.* To curse; to de-
 Ex-x-cu'tion, *n.* Act of cursing; a curse pronounced; malediction; utter detestation.
 Ex-x-cu'te, *v. t.* [Fr. *ex-cu'ter*.] To complete a legal instrument, or to execute a deed; to do; to perform; to put to death in pursuance of law. [into effect.]
 Ex-x-cu'ter, *n.* One who carries
 Ex-x-cu'tion, *n.* Performance; the act of completing. In law, the carrying into effect the sentence or judgment of court; the warrant or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry into effect a judgment; the act of signing and sealing a legal instrument; capital punishment.
 Ex-x-cu'tion-er, *n.* One who puts to death by law; he who kills; he who murders. [fect.]
 Ex-x-cu'tive, *a.* Carrying into ef-
 Ex-x-cu'tive, (eg-zek'yu-tive), *n.* The person or power that executes the law.
 Ex-x-cu'tor, *n.* One who executes; one who settles the estate of a testator. [executor.]
 Ex-x-cu'tor-ship, *n.* The office of
 Ex-x-cu'to-ry, *a.* To be performed in future.
 Ex-x-cu'trix, *n.* A female appointed by will to settle an estate.
 Ex-x-er'sis, *n.* Exposition; science of interpretation. [expository.]
 Ex-x-er'ti-cal, *a.* Explanatory.
 Ex-x-em'plar, (egz-em'plar), *n.* Copy; pattern; original, or model; the ideal model which an artist attempts to imitate. [ample.]
 Ex-x-em'pla-ri-ly, *ad.* By way of ex-
 Ex-x-em'pla-ry, *a.* Serving for a pattern; worthy of imitation; adapted to admonish.
 Ex-x-em'pli-fi-ca'tion, *n.* Illustration by example; a copy; transcript; attested copy. [plifies.]
 Ex-x-em'pli-fi-er, *n.* One who exem-
 Ex-x-em'pli-fi, *v. t.* To illustrate by example; to prove or show by an attested copy.
 +Ex-x-em'pli-fi-ca'tion, [L.] As, or for, an example; for instance.
 Ex-x-empt', (egz-emt'), *a.* Free; not subject to; *n.* one who is not subject or liable.
 Ex-x-empt', *v. t.* To free; to privilege.
 Ex-x-emp'tion, *n.* Freedom; privilege; immunity.
 Ex-x-er'ter-ate, (egz-en'ter-ate), *v. t.* To embowel.
 +Ex-x-qu'i'tur, *n.* [L.] A written recognition of a person as a consul.

Ex-x-quire, (eks-o-kwiz), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities. [ing.]
 Ex-x-ercent, (x as gz), *a.* Exercise.
 Ex-x-er-cis-a-ble, *a.* That may be exercised or used.
 Ex-x-er-cise, *n.* Use; practice; exertion; task; act of divine worship.
 Ex-x-er-cise, *v. t.* To cause to act, as, to exercise the body; to exert or use, as to exercise authority; to practice, as to exercise an office; to train, as to exercise troops; *v. i.* to use action or exertion; as, to exercise for health. [practice.]
 Ex-x-er-ci-ta'tion, *n.* Exercise;
 Ex-x-er-cu't', (egz-erg'), *n.* The place on a coin for the date, or other particular inscription.
 Ex-x-ert', (x as gz), *v. t.* To use strength; to strain. [ing.]
 Ex-x-er'tion, *n.* Effort; act of exert-
 Ex-x-er't-ly, *v. i.* To come off in scales. [a bone, &c.]
 Ex-x-er't-li-tion, *n.* The scaling of
 Ex-x-er't-li-tive, *a.* Causing ex-citation. [haled.]
 Ex-x-er't-ly, *a.* That may be ex-
 Ex-x-er't-ly, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.
 Ex-x-er't-ly, *n.* Vapor; that which is exhaled. [to emit.]
 Ex-x-er't-ly, *v. t.* To draw or send out.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor. [to emptiness.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (x as gz), *v. t.* To drain
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *a.* That may be exhausted.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (egz-hawst'yun), *n.* Act of exhausting; state of being exhausted. [exhausted.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *a.* That can not be
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* In civil law, a disinheriting; a father's excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate. [show; to display.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (egz-hib'it), *v. t.* To
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* A paper produced as a voucher.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* One who exhibits.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (eks-he-biah'un), *n.* The act of exhibiting; a present-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* In English universities, one who has a pension granted for the encouragement of learning. [bition.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *a.* Shewing for exhi-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (egz-hil'a-rate), *v. t.* [L. *exhilaro*.] To make cheerful or merry. [making glad.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* The act of
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (x as gz), *v. t.* To advise or persuade.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Act of exhort-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Advice; counsel; incitement to good. [exhort.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *v. t.* Tending to
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* One who advises or exhorts.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Act of disinter-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* The digging up of any thing buried.

Ex-x-er't-ment, *v. t.* To dig out of the earth what has been buried.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Pressing neces-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* ty; want; occasion.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (x as gz), *n.* Banishment; a person banished.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *v. t.* To banish to a distant country.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *a.* Small; slender; fine.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (eks-o-liah'un), *n.* A sudden leaping out.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Slenderness; thin-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* ness; fineness.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (x as gz), *v. t.* To be; to live; to stay; to remain; to en-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* dure; to continue in being.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Being; state of having life.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *a.* Having being or life.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, [L.] A going out; depart-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* ure; death.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (egz-iah'al), *n.* De-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (egz-iah'us), *n.* structive to life. [ister.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* One lately a min-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* In the Greek drama, the concluding part of a play.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Departure of the Is-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* raelites from Egypt; the second book in the Bible.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (fish'e-a), [L.] By
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* virtue of office.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, [L.] Growing by
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* successive additions to the outside of the wood.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (x as gz), *v. t.* To
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* unload or disburden. [ing.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* A disburden-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Ex-on'er-a-tive, *a.* Freeing from obligation.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *a.* That may be moved
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* by entirety.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Extrava-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* gance; ex-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* cessiveness. [reasonable.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *a.* Excessive; un-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *ad.* Enormously; excessively.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *v. t.* To expel, as evil
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* spirits, by conjuration.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* The expulsion of
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* evil spirits from persons or places, by certain ceremonies.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* One who casts out
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* evil spirits. [ning; introductory.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, (x as gz), *a.* Begin-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* pl. Exordium.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Introduction or preamble.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Ornament; em-
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* bellishment.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Deprived of bones.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Destitute of bones.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* External; applied
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* to doctrines taught publicly; opposed to *eclectic* or secret.
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* What is obvious or
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* common. [plant.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* Foreign; *n.* a foreign
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* The state of being
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* exotic. [spread; to dilate.]
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *v. t.* or *i.* To open; to
 Ex-x-er't-ment, *n.* A wide extent of space.

EX-PANS-I-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* Capacity
EX-PANS-I-BIL-I-NESS, } of being
expanded. [panded.
EX-PANS-I-BLE, *a.* That can be ex-
panded. [dilation.
EX-PANS-ION, *n.* Act of expanding;
EX-PANS-IVE, *a.* Having power to
expand, or be expanded; wide;
widely extended. [only.
+EX-PAN-TA, [L.] By or on one side
EX-PAN-TATE, *v. t.* To rove; to
wander; to enlarge.
EX-PAN-TATE, *v. t.* To quit one's
country, and renounce citizenship.
EX-PAN-TATION, *n.* The quitting
of one's country, and the renun-
ciation of citizenship.
EX-PECT' *v. t.* To look or wait for.
EX-PECT-ANCE, } *n.* Act or state of
EX-PECT-AN-CY, } expecting; some-
thing expected; hope.
EX-PECT-ANT, *a.* Waiting; looking
for; *n.* one who is waiting for;
one who expects.
EX-PECT-ATION, *n.* A looking or
waiting for; object of expectation.
EX-PECT-ER, *n.* One who expects or
waits for.
EX-PECTO-RANT, *n.* A medicine that
promotes discharges from the
lungs. [from the lungs.
EX-PECTO-RATE, *v. t.* To discharge
EX-PECTO-RATION, *n.* Act of dis-
charging from the lungs.
EX-PECTO-RATIVE, *a.* Promoting
expectoration.
EX-PED-IENT, } *n.* Fitness or suit-
EX-PED-IENT-CY, } ableness to ef-
fect some good end, or the pur-
pose intended; propriety under
the particular circumstances; ad-
vantage; usefulness.
EX-PED-IENT, *a.* Fit; proper; suit-
able; useful; *n.* way or means to
an end. [advantage.
EX-PED-IENT-LY, *ad.* Fittingly; with
EX-PED-I-TATE, *v. t.* To cut out the
hairs of a dog's fore-feet.
EX-PED-ITE, *v. t.* To hasten; to dis-
patch; to facilitate.
EX-PED-ITE-LY, *ad.* With quickness
or dispatch.
EX-PED-ITION, (eks-pe-dish'un,) *n.*
Haste; dispatch; the march of
an army; as, the *expedition* of the
French to Egypt; an enterprise;
as, the *expedition* to the Pacific.
EX-PED-ITIOUS, (eks-pe-dish'us,) *a.*
Quick; done with dispatch.
EX-PED-ITIOUS-LY, *ad.* Speedily;
with dispatch.
EX-PEL' *v. t.* To drive out; to force
away; to banish. [driven out.
EX-PUL-SILE, *a.* That may be
EX-PEND', *v. t.* To spend; to lay
out; to consume.
EX-PEND-ITURE, *n.* Act of spend-
ing; sum expended; cost; ex-
pense; disbursement.
EX-PENSE', *n.* Money expended;
charge; waste. [pense.
EX-PENSE-LESS, *a.* Free from ex-

EX-PENSE-IVE, *a.* Costly; dear; in-
curring expense. [expense.
EX-PENSE-IVE-LY, *ad.* With great
EX-PENSE-IVE-NESS, *n.* Costliness;
addictedness to expense; extrava-
gance.
EX-PER-I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *experientia.*]
Trial or series of trials or experi-
ments; observation of a fact or of
the same facts or events happen-
ing under like circumstances;
trial, from suffering or enjoyment.
EX-PER-I-ENCE, *v. t.* To try or know
by experiment; to suffer.
EX-PER-I-EN-CE-ED, (eks-pé're-ent,)
pp. Tried; used; suffered; *a.*
taught by experience; skillful.
EX-PER-I-MENT, *n.* Trial; essay; an
act or operation for proving some
fact or principle.
EX-PER-I-MENT, *v. t.* To make trial;
to make an experiment; *v. t.* to
know by trial.
EX-PER-I-MENTAL, *a.* Founded on
experiment; taught by experience.
EX-PER-I-MENTAL-IST, *n.* One who
makes experiments. [perience.
EX-PER-I-MENTAL-LY, *ad.* By ex-
EX-PER-I-MENT-ER, *n.* One who
makes experiments; one skilled
in experiments.
+EX-PER-I-MENTUM ENO'CIS, [L.]
experiment of the cross.] A deci-
sive experiment.
EX-PERT', *a.* Taught by practice;
skillful; dextrous; ready; prompt;
clever. [fully.
EX-PERT-LY, *ad.* Dextrously; skill-
EX-PERT-NESS, *n.* Skillfulness; read-
iness; dexterity. [ted.
EX-PI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be expia-
EX-PI-ATE, *v. t.* To atone for, as a
crime; to make satisfaction for;
to make reparation.
EX-PI-ATION, *n.* Atonement; satis-
faction; the act of atoning for a
crime; the means by which atone-
ment is made. [piation.
EX-PI-A-TO-RY, *a.* That makes ex-
EX-PI-ATION, *n.* Act of breathing
out; end; death.
EX-PI-AT-ORY, *a.* Pertaining to the
emission of breath.
EX-PI-RE', *v. t.* [L. *expire.*] To throw
breath out from the lungs; op-
posed to *inspire*; to exhale; *v. i.*
to emit the last breath; to perish;
to come to an end; to close or
conclude.
EX-PLAIN' *v. t.* To show; to inter-
pret; to illustrate; *v. i.* to give
explanations. [made plain.
EX-PLAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be
EX-PLAIN-ATION, *n.* Act of making
plain; interpretation; a mutual
exposition of meaning or motives;
reconciliation. [plain.
EX-PLAIN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to ex-
EX-PLAIN-TIVE, *a.* A word or syllable
inserted to fill a vacancy, or for
ornament. [supply.
EX-PLAIN-TIVE, *a.* Filling; added for
EX-PLAIN-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to fill.

EX-PLI-C-A-BLE, *a.* That can be ex-
plained.
EX-PLI-C-ATE, *v. t.* To unfold; to
show; to explain; to clear of
difficulties. [explanation.
EX-PLI-C-ATION, *n.* An unfolding;
EX-PLI-C-ATIVE, *a.* Tending to ex-
plain. [fold.
EX-PLI-C-AT-ORY, *a.* Serving to un-
EX-PLIC-IT, (eks-plis'it,) *a.* Clear;
plain; express; not ambiguous;
unreserved. [presely.
EX-PLIC-IT-LY, *ad.* Clearly; ex-
EX-PLIC-IT-NESS, *n.* Plainness of
language.
EX-PLÖDE', *v. t.* To burst with loud
report; *v. t.* to decry or reject with
noise; to reject with any marks
of disapprobation.
EX-PLÖIT', *a.* A heroic deed; a great
achievement.
EX-PLÖ-M-ATION, *n.* Act of exploring;
strict or careful examination;
close searched.
EX-PLÖR-A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to ex-
plore; examining.
EX-PLÖRE', *v. t.* [L. *exploro.*] To
search; to examine; to scrutinize.
EX-PLÖSION, (eks-plö'zhun,) *n.* A
bursting with noise; a sudden,
loud discharge. [with force.
EX-PLÖS-IVE, *a.* Driving or bursting
EX-PLÖ-NENT, *n.* A figure in algebra
that shows how often a root is
repeated. [fluxions.
EX-PO-NENT-IAL, *a.* A term used in
EX-PÖRT', *v. t.* To transport or send
goods from one country or state to
another.
EX-PÖRT, *n.* That which is carried
out of a country in commerce.
EX-PÖRT-A-BLE, *a.* That can be ex-
ported.
EX-PÖRT-ATION, *n.* The carrying of
goods out of the country.
EX-PÖRT-ER, *n.* One who exports.
+EX-POS-É' (ex-po-zä'), *n.* [Fr.] A
laying open; a formal recital or
exposition.
EX-PÖSE', *v. t.* To lay open or bare;
to exhibit; to remove from shel-
ter; to lay open to attack; to make
liable; to put in danger.
EX-PÖS-ÉD-NESS, *n.* A state of being
exposed.
EX-PO-SITION, (eks-po-zish'un,) *n.*
Explanation; situation for open-
ing to view. [planatory.
EX-POS-I-TIVE, *a.* Laying open; ex-
EX-POS-IT-OR, *n.* An interpreter; an
expounder. [plain.
EX-POS-IT-ORY, *a.* Serving to ex-
+EX-PÖST FAC-TO, [L.] From an act
done after the commission of a
crime or offense. An *ex post facto*
law is one that renders an act
punishable in a manner in which
it was not punishable at the time
it was committed.
EX-POS-TU-LATE, (eks-post'yu-läte,)
v. i. To reason; to remonstrate.
EX-POS-TU-LATION, *n.* Earnest rea-
soning with; remonstrance.

EX-TRAV'A-GANT, *a.* Wasteful; lavish in expenses. [*ly*; lavishly.
EX-TRAV'A-GANT-LY, *ad.* Wastefully.
EX-TRAV'A-L-TED, *a.* Being out of the proper vessels.
EX-TRAV-A-L-TION, *n.* A letting out of the proper vessels.
EX-TRÊME, *a.* Outermost; utmost; furthest; beyond which there is none; last; most violent.
EX-TRÊME, *n.* Utmost limit; extremity; end. [*gree*.
EX-TRÊME-LY, *ad.* In the utmost degree.
EX-TRÊME UNCTION, among the *Roman Catholics*, is the anointing of a sick person with oil just before his death.
EX-TRÊM-I-TY, *n.* End; limit; utmost degree. [*tricated*.
EX-TRI-CABLE, *a.* That may be extricated.
EX-TRI-CATE, *v. t.* To set free; to disentangle. [*tangling*.
EX-TRI-CATION, *n.* Act of disentangling.
EX-TRIN'SIC, *a.* Outward; external; foreign. [*externally*.
EX-TRIN'SIC-ALLY, *ad.* Outwardly.
EX-TRUDÉ, *v. t.* To thrust out; to expel. [*out*.
EX-TRUSION, *n.* Act of thrusting.
EX-TU'SER-ANCE, *n.* Protuberance; a knob. [*ing out*.
EX-TU'SER-ANT, *a.* Swelled; standard.
EX-TU'SER-ANCE, *n.* A swelling or rising.

EX-U'SER-ANCE, { (*eks-yû'ber-*) *n.* Ex-u'ser-AN-CE, { Luxuriance; richness; abundance. [*ant*.
EX-U'SER-ANT, *a.* Luxuriant; abundantly.
EX-U'SER-ANT-LY, *ad.* Abundantly; plentifully; in a superfluous degree. [*issue forth*.
EX-UDÉ, *v. t.* To sweat out; to ex-UDÉ-ATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To cause or grow to an ulcer; to fret; to corrode.
EX-UL-CER-ATION, *n.* A causing of ulcers, or the forming of an ulcer; a fretting.
EX-ULT, *v. i.* (*x* as *gx*.) to rejoice greatly. [*great joy*.
EX-ULT-ATION, *n.* Expression of Ex-UL-ATION, *n.* Overflowing abundance. [*naïls*.
EX-UN-GU-LATE, *v. t.* To pare off.
EX-USTION, *n.* The act of burning up.
+EX-U'VI-X, (*egs-yû've-e*), *n. pl.* [*L*.] Cast skins or shells, something cast off.
+EX VI TRIN-I, [*L*.] By the meaning, or force of the expression.
EX'AS, *n.* A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.
EXE, *n.* [*Sax. eæg, eah*] Organ of sight; sight or view; regard; observations; view of the mind;

notice; a small hole; the bud of a plant. [*view*.
EXÉ, *v. t.* To watch; to observe; to Exé-ALL, *n.* The ball of the eye.
EXÉ-SHOW, *n.* Hair growing over the eyes. [*sight*.
EXÉ-GLASS, *n.* A glass to help the eye.
EXÉ-LASH, *n.* Hair on the edge of the eyelid.
EXÉ-LISS, *a.* Having no eyes; blind.
EXÉ-LET-HÖLE, { *n.* A small hole
EXÉ-LET, { for lace or cord.
EXÉ-LID, *n.* The cover of the eye.
EXÉ-SERV-ANT, *n.* A servant that requires watching.
EXÉ-SERV-ICE, *n.* Service done only under the employer's eye.
EXÉ-SHOT, *n.* Glance of the eye; sight. [*the eye*.
EXÉ-SIGHT, (*Yelte*), *n.* The sight of Exé-SIGHT, *n.* Something offensive to the sight.
EXÉ-STÖNE, *n.* A small calcareous stone that is used to clean dust from the eye.
EXÉ-TOOTH, *n.* The tooth next the grinder.
EXÉ-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who saw what he testifies.
EXÉ, (*äre*), *n.* A journey or circuit; a court of itinerant justices.
EXÉ-ry, (*äre*), *n.* An aeris; a place where fowls of prey build their nests and hatch.

F.

F is a labial consonant, having no vocality but an aspirated sound, which may be continued at pleasure. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being vocal. It has one uniform sound, as in father.
FI'NI-AN, *a.* Delaying; avoiding battle, like Fabius, the Roman general who conquered by delaying to fight.
FI'BLE, *n.* An instructive fiction; a story; a falsehood.
FI'BLE, *v. t.* To feign or invent stories; to devise. [*tion*; to lie.
FI'BLE, *v. i.* To feign; to write fiction.
FAB'RIC, *n.* A building; a structure; cloth manufactured.
FAB'RIC-ATE, *v. t.* To forge; to devise; to construct.
FAB'RIC-ATION, *n.* A framing; a forging; that which is fabricated.
FAB'RIC-ATOR, *n.* One who constructs, or frames. [*fables*.
FAB'U-LIST, *n.* One who invents fables.
FAB'U-LOUS, *a.* Feigned; invented; forged; false. [*feignedly*.
FAB'U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With fiction.
FAB'U-LOUS, (*fa-ède*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Front;

front view or elevation of an edifice.
FACE, *n.* [*L. facia*; *Fr. face*.] The forepart of the head; surface; visage; presence; appearance; front; countenance; boldness; impudence.
FACE, *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose; to cover. [*ance*.
FACE, *v. i.* To carry a false appearance.
FAC'ET, (*fas'et*), *n.* A little face, as of a diamond.
FAC-ET-I-X, (*fa-sé'she-s*), *n. pl.* [*L*.] Humorous writings; witty sayings. [*ous*; cheerful; witty.
FAC-ETIOUS, (*-sés'hus*), *a.* Humorous.
FAC-ETIOUS-LY, *ad.* With humor; merrily.
FAC-ETIOUS-NESS, *n.* Pleasantry; sportive humor; quality of exciting laughter.
FAC'IAL, (*fä'shal*), *a.* Pertaining to the face. [*flexible*.
FAC'ILE, (*fas'il*), *a.* Easy to be done;
FAC-IL-I-TATE, *v. t.* To make easy; to lessen the labor of.
FAC-IL-I-TATION, *n.* The act of making easy.
FAC-IL-I-TY, *n.* [*L. facilitas*.] East-

ness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; pliancy; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance; ease; easiness; complaisance.
FAC-IL-I-TIES, *n. pl.* Means to render easy; advantages.
FAC'ING, *n.* A covering in front.
FAC-SIM-I-LE, *n.* [*L. facio and similia*.] Exact likeness or copy, as of hand-writing. [*truth*.
FAC'T, *n.* An act; deed; reality;
FAC'TION, *n.* A political party - dissension. [*faction*.
FAC'TION-IST, *n.* One who promotes
FAC'TIOUS, *a.* Given to party or dissension. [*manner*.
FAC'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a factious
FAC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to form faction; an opposition to the government. [*by art*; artificial.
FAC-TI'TIOUS, (*-fish'us*), *a.* Made
FAC'TOR, *n.* An agent in trade, a substitute. In *arithmetic*, the multiplier and the multiplicand.
FAC-TOR-AGE, *n.* Compensation to a factor. [*manufactory*.
FAC'TO-RY, *n.* House of a factor;

celebrated in fame or public report; notorious; excellent.
FAMOUS-ly, *ad.* With great renown.
FAMOUS-NESS, *a.* Renown; great fame; celebrity.
FAN, *n.* An instrument to blow the face, and one to winnow grain; a wing.
FAN, *v. t.* To blow, or winnow with.
FAN-AT-IC, *a.* Wild and enthusiastic.
FAN-AT-IC-AL, *a.* siastic in opinions. [bigot.]
FAN-AT-IC, *n.* An enthusiast; a **FAN-AT-IC-AL-ly**, *ad.* With wild enthusiasm. [giant notions.]
FAN-AT-IC-ISM, *n.* Wild and extravagant.
FAN-AT-IC-ED, (*fan'sid*), *pp.* or *a.* Conceived; liked. [odd.]
FAN-AT-IC-UL, *a.* Whimsical; strange;
FAN-AT-IC-UL-ly, *ad.* In a fanciful manner.
FAN-AT-IC-UL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being whimsical; the habit of following fancy.
FAN-CY, *n.* The faculty of forming images in the mind; opinion; notion; taste; whim.
FAN-CY, *v. t.* To form a conception; to be pleased with; to like; to imagine or suppose; to long for.
FANE, *n.* A temple; a church.
FAN-DAN-Go, *n.* A Spanish dance.
FAN-FAR-ON, *n.* A bully; a blusterer.
FAN-FAR-ON-IDE, *n.* A swaggering; a vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster. [a nail.]
FANG, *n.* A tusk; a claw or talon;
FAN-GED, (*fangd'*), *pp.* or *a.* Having fangs or claws.
FAN-GLED, (*fangld*), *a.* Made gaudy; showy.
FANG-LESS, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks.
FAN-ION, (*fan'yun*), *n.* A small flag.
FAN-LIGHT, *n.* A window in the form of an open fan.
FAN-TAS-IA, *n.* Fanciful air in music, not restricted to the severe laws of composition.
FAN-TAS-IC-ED, (*fan'ta-sid*), *a.* Whimsical. [whim.]
FAN-TASM, *n.* An idle conceit; a **FAN-TAS-TIC**, *a.* Fanciful;
FAN-TAS-TIC-AL, *a.* whimsical; chimerical; odd. [cally; oddly.]
FAN-TAS-TIC-AL-ly, *ad.* Whimsi-
FAN-TAS-TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Whimsicalness; oddness.
FAN-TA-ty, *n.* (Now written *fancy*.)
FANCY, *conceit*. [tant; remote.]
FAN, *a.* [*Sax. feor, for or fyr.*] **Dis-FAN**, *ad.* To or at a great distance.
FAN-FAM-ED, (*-famd'*), *a.* Widely renowned or celebrated.
FAN-FETCH-ED, (*-fetcht'*), *a.* Brought from a distance.
FANCY, *n.* A dramatic composition, written without regularity, and filled with numerous conceits.
FANCE, *v. t.* To stuff; to swell out.
FAN-CI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to farce; droll. [manner.]
FAN-CI-CAL-ly, *ad.* In a farcical

FAN-DEL, *n.* A little pack; a pack saddle.
FAN-DE, *v. t.* To be in a good or bad state; to happen; to be entertained. [hire of a carriage.]
FAN-DE, *n.* Price of passage; food;
FAN-DE-WELL, *n.* Wish of welfare at parting. [flowers.]
FAN-EL-NA, *n.* The pollen or dust of **FAN-EL-NACIOUS**, *a.* Consisting of meal or flour.
FAN-EL, *n.* Land occupied by a farmer.
FAN-EL, *v. t.* To lease or rent for a price.
FAN-EL-BLE, *a.* That may be farmed.
FAN-ER, *n.* One who cultivates land; one who collects duties at a certain rate per cent.
FAN-ER-Y, *n.* Buildings and yards of a farm. [land.]
FAN-ING, *n.* The practice of tilling.
FAN-MOST, *a.* Most remote or distant.
FAN-NESS, *n.* Distance; remoteness.
FAN-O-BANK, *n.* A bank against which persons play at the game of faro. [ous materials; mixed.]
FAN-RAT-NOUS, *a.* Formed of various.
FAN-RGO, *n.* A confused medley.
FAN-RI-ER, *n.* One who shoes or cures horses. [ing of horses.]
FAN-RI-ER-Y, *n.* The shoeing or cur-
FAN-RG, *n.* A litter of pigs; *v. t.* or *i.* to bring forth pigs; *a.* not producing a calf in the year.
FAN-TH-ER, *a.* [*Sax. forth.*] **Further** is the genuine word. Being at a greater distance; *ad.* at a greater distance; moreover. See **FURTHER**. [FURTHER.]
FAN-TH-EST, *a.* Most remote. See **FAN-TH-ING**. *n.* The fourth of a penny. [coat, &c.]
FAN-THIN-GALE, *n.* A hoop petti-
+FAN-CES, (*fan'ces*), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Rods with an ax borne before Roman consuls.
+FAN-CI-A, (*fan'e-a*), *n.* [*L.*] A bandage or fillet; a tendinous expansion covering the muscles.
FAN-CI-AL, (*fan'e-al*), *a.* Belonging to the fancies. [of inflorescence.]
FAN-CI-CLE, *n.* A bundle; a species **FAN-CI-CUL-LAR**, *a.* United in a bundle.
FAN-CI-NATE, *v. t.* To charm; to enchant; to bewitch; to allure irresistibly. [bewitching.]
FAN-CI-NATION, *n.* A charming or
+FAN-CINE, (*fan-seen'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A fagot; a bundle of rods or small sticks used in fortification.
FASH-ION, (*fash'un*), *n.* Form; custom; mode; sort.
FASH-ION, *v. t.* To form; to mold; to cast to a shape.
FASH-ION-A-BLE, *a.* Being according to the fashion.
FASH-ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable; modish elegance. [the fashion.]
FASH-ION-A-BLY, *ad.* According to **FASH-ION-ER**, *n.* One who fashions or adapts. [untarily.]
FAS-IT, *v. t.* To abstain from food vol-

FAS-IT, *n.* Abstinence from food; day for fasting. [swift.]
FAS-IT, *a.* Firm; fixed; sure; rapid;
FAS-IT, *ad.* With speed or celerity.
FAS-IT-DAY, *n.* The day on which fasting is observed.
FAS-IT-AN, (*fas'n*), *v. t.* To make firm or tight; to secure.
FAS-IT-EN-ING, (*fas'ning*), *n.* That which confines or fixes.
FAS-IT-HAND-ED, *a.* Covetous; close; avaricious.
+FAS-IT-I, *n.* [*L.*] The Roman calendar which gave the days for festivals, courts, &c. [squeamish.]
FAS-TID-I-OUS, *a.* Over nice;
FAS-TID-I-OUS-ly, *ad.* With squeamishness.
FAS-TID-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Squeamishness of mind, taste or appetite; contemptuousness. [from food.]
FAS-TING, *n.* The act of abstaining **FAS-TING-NESS**, *n.* State of being fast; security; a strong hold, fortress or fort. [bodies; a vat.]
FAT, *n.* The oily part of animal **FAT**, *a.* Plump; gross; greasy; dull.
FAT, *v. t.* To make or grow fat; to fatten.
FAT-TAL, *a.* Proceeding from fate or destiny; deadly; mortal; destructive; necessary.
FAT-TAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of fate or necessity. [necessity.]
FAT-TAL-IST, *n.* One who holds to **FAT-TAL-IT-ty**, *n.* Decree of fate; invincible necessity; tendency to danger; mortality. [rily.]
FAT-TAL-ly, *ad.* Mortally; necessa-
FAT-TA-MOR-AL-NA, *n.* [*It.*] An extraordinary state of atmospheric refraction, by which objects below the horizon become visible.
FATE, *n.* Destiny; death; destruction; event. [fate.]
FATED, *a.* Destined; decreed by **FATES**, *n. pl.* In mythology, the destinies supposed to preside over men.
FAT-HER, *n.* A male parent; an ancestor; protector; author; former; contriver. [adopt as one's own.]
FAT-HER, *v. t.* To adopt as a child; to **FAT-HER-HOOD**, *n.* The state of being a father.
FAT-HER-IN-LAW, *n.*; *pl.* **FATHERS-IN-LAW**. The father of one's husband or wife. [of one's ancestors.]
FAT-HER-LAND, *n.* The native land **FAT-HER-LESS**, *a.* Having no father.
FAT-HER-LI-NESS, *n.* Tenderness of a father. [father.]
FAT-HER-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a **FAT-HER-ly**, *ad.* In the manner of a father. [penetration.]
FATH-OM, *n.* Six feet; compass;
FATH-OM, *v. t.* To compass; to penetrate to the bottom; to comprehend; to try the depth.
FATH-OM-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fathomed.
FATH-OM-LESS, *a.* Bottomless; that can not be penetrated or comprehended.

FA-TID'IO-AL, *a.* Prophetic; foretelling.

FA-TI-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be wearied or tired. [*riness*; toil.]

FA-TIGUE', (*fā-teeg'*), *n.* Great weariness.

FA-TIGUE', *v. t.* To tire; to weary to excess; to weary by importunity; to harass.

FA-TI/O-QUIST, *n.* A fortune-teller.

FAT'ING, *n.* A fat animal, as a kid or lamb.

FAT'NESS, *n.* Corpulence; fleshiness; unctuousness; fertility; fruitfulness; richness.

FAT'TEN, *v. t.* To make or grow fat.

FAT'Y, *a.* Consisting of fat; greasy.

FA-U'DI-TY, *n.* Foolishness; weakness of intellect.

FA-U'OUS, *a.* Foolish; weak; silly.

FAU'BOURG, (*fā'boorg*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A suburb. [*liquors*.]

FAUCET, *n.* A pipe for drawing water.

FAULT, *n.* A defect; failing; mistake; offense. [*an offense*.]

FAULT, *v. t.* To blame; to charge with.

FAULT'LY, *ad.* With failing or mistake. [*blamableness*.]

FAULT'NESS, *n.* Defectiveness.

FAULT'LESS, *a.* Free from fault, crime or defect. [*fault*.]

FAULT'LESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from fault.

FAULT'Y, *a.* Guilty of a fault; defective.

FAUN, *n.* A kind of sylvan deity.

FAU-TEUIL (*fā-teul'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] An arm-chair. [*step*.]

FAUX PAS, (*fā-pā'*), [*Fr.*] A false step.

FAV'ILLOUS, *a.* Consisting of or resembling ashes.

FAYOR, *n.* Kind regard; support; lenity; a gift.

FAYOR, *v. t.* To countenance; to support; to assist; to ease; to spare; to resemble. [*to success*.]

FAYOR-A-BLE, *a.* Kind; propitious.

FAYOR-A-BLENESS, *n.* Kindness; propitiousness; convenience; conduciveness. [*or favor*.]

FAYOR-ABLY, *ad.* With kindness.

FAYOR-ER, *n.* One who countenances or favors.

FAYOR-ITE, *n.* A particular friend; one greatly beloved; a thing regarded with preference; a regarded with particular favor.

FAYOR-IT-ISM, *n.* Disposition to favor a friend; partiality; exercise of power by favorites.

FAWN, *n.* A young deer; a servile cringe or bow. [*servility*.]

FAWN, *v. t.* To flatter or flatter.

FAWN'ING-LY, *ad.* With servile adulation. [*with*.]

FAV, *v. t.* To fit; to join closely.

FAV, *n.* A fairy; an elf.

FAL-AL-AL, *n.* Homage; fidelity; loyalty. [*erence*.]

FAR, *n.* Apprehension of evil; rev-

FAR, *v. t.* or *i.* To apprehend evil; to stand in awe of; to be afraid.

FARFUL, *a.* Timorous; afraid; awful. [*timorously*.]

FARFUL-LY, *ad.* With fear;

FARFULNESS, *n.* Fear; timorousness. [*undaunted*.]

FAR'LESS, *a.* Free from fear;

FAR'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without fear; boldly. [*fear*.]

FAR'LESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from fear.

FAR-SI-BIL-ITY, *n.* Practicability.

FAR'SI-BLE, *a.* Practicable; that can be performed.

FAR'SI-BLENESS, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

FEAST, *n.* A sumptuous entertainment or repast; something that delights and entertains.

FEAST, *v. t.* or *i.* To eat or entertain sumptuously. [*gives a feast*.]

FEAST'ER, *n.* One who eats at or

FEAST'FUL, *a.* Festive; gay; luxurious.

FEAT, *n.* An action; deed; exploit.

FEATH'ER, (*feth'er*), *n.* [*Sax. fether*; *G. feder*.] A plume; that which forms the covering of fowls; an empty title; an ornament.

FEATH'ER, *v. t.* To cover with plumage. [*feathers*.]

FEATH'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of

FEATH'ER-Y, *a.* Covered with plumage.

FEAT'URE, (*fste'yur*), *n.* The form of the face; single lineament; outline; prominent parts.

FEAT'UR-ED, (*fste'yurd*), *a.* Having features. [*fever*.]

FEET'ER-FEER, *n.* A medicine to cure

FE'ERILE, or **FE'ERILE**, *a.* Partaking of fever. [*of the year*.]

FE'ERU-ARY, *n.* The second month

FE'ER-AL, *a.* Containing drugs or excrement.

FE'ER-IT, [*L.*] He made.

FE'ER-LA, *n.* Starch of farina.

FE'ER-LENCE, *n.* Foul matter in

FE'ER-LEN-CY, *n.* *liquors*.

FE'ER-LENT, *a.* Foul; muddy; full of dregs.

FE'ERUND, *a.* Fruitful; productive.

FE'ERUND-ATE, *v. t.* To impregnate; to make prolific. [*fruitful*.]

FE'ERUND-ATION, *n.* Act of making

FE'ERUND-ITY, *n.* Fruitfulness; productivity.

FE'ER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a league.

FE'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of federalists.

FE'ER-AL-IST, *n.* An appellant in America, given to the friends of the constitution of the United States, at its first formation.

FE'ER-ATE, *a.* Leagued; united; confederate. [*in a league*.]

FE'ER-ATION, *n.* Act of uniting

FE'ER-ATIVE, *a.* Uniting in confederacy. [*gauge*; to bribe.]

FE'ER, *v. t.* To retain by a fee; to en-

FE'ER, *n.* Primarily, a loan of land; an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee, on condition of personal service, or other condition; a reward; a perquisite. In the *United States*, an estate in fee simple is held by a person in his own right,

and descendible to his heirs forever. [*slow*.]

FE'ERBLE, *a.* Very weak; infirm;

FE'ERBLENESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity.

FE'ERBLY, *ad.* Weakly; faintly.

FE'ER, *v. t.* or *i.* *pret.* and *pp.* **FE'ER**. To supply with food; to eat.

FE'ER, *n.* Food; meat; pasture.

FE'ER, *n.* One that feeds; one that fattens cattle; a source that supplies a canal with water.

FE'ER, *v. t.* or *i.* *pret.* and *pp.* **FE'ER**. To perceive by the touch; to excite sensation; to touch; to suffer.

FE'ER, *n.* Sense or act of perception; touch. [*of an insect*.]

FE'ER, *n.* One that feels; limb

FE'ER'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by touch; handling; *a.* expressive of sensibility; *n.* the sense of touch; sensibility; tenderness; emotion.

FE'ER'ING-LY, *ad.* With sensibility;

FE'ER, *n.* *pl.* of Foot. [*tenderly*.]

FE'ERION, (*fāse*), *v. t.* [*Fr. feindre*.] To pretend; to devise; to invent

FE'ERION-LY, *ad.* With dissimulation.

FE'ERER, *n.* One who dissembles.

FE'ER'ING, (*fā'ing*), *n.* A false appearance. [*pretense*.]

FE'ER, (*fāint*), *n.* A false show;

FE-LIC'I-TATE, *v. t.* To make happy; to congratulate. [*kind wish*.]

FE-LIC'I-TATION, *n.* Congratulation;

FE-LIC'I-TOUS, *a.* Yielding happiness; happy.

FE-LIC'I-TOUS-LY, *ad.* Happily.

FE-LIC'I-TY, *n.* Bliss; happiness; blessedness. [*their kind*.]

FE-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to cats, and

FE-LI, *a.* Fierce; cruel; savage; *n.*

FE-LI, *prpt.* of **FALL**. [*a hide*.]

FE-LI, *v. t.* To strike or cut down; to cause to fall.

FE-LI-MON'GER, *n.* A dealer in hides.

FE-LIX, *n.* The rim of a wheel. See **FELLY**.

FEL'LOW, *n.* [*Sax. fellew*.] One of a pair; a member of a college that shares its revenues; a member of a corporation; an associate or equal; a man in contempt; an ignoble man. [*to suit*; to fit.]

FEL'LOW, *v. t.* To match; to pair;

FEL'LOW-FEL'LING, *n.* Sympathy.

FEL'LOW-HEIR, (*fēre*), *n.* A co-heir; joint heir.

FEL'LOW-SHIP, *n.* Society; intercourse; connection; station in a college or university.

FEL'LY, *n.* The rim of a wheel.

FE'LO DE SE, [*L.*] In law, one who commits felony by suicide.

FEL'ON, *n.* One guilty of felony; a painful tumor or whitlow; a malignant; fierce.

FE-LO'NI-OUS, *a.* Malignant; containing felony.

FE-LO'NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a felonious manner.

FEL'ON-RY, *n.* A capital crime.

FELT, *prpt.* and *pp.* of **FEL**.

FELT, *n.* Cloth or stuff of wool; a wool hat. [fulling].
FELT, *v. t.* To make compact by
FE-LUC'E, *n.* A vessel with oars and lateen sails. [young].
FE'MALE, *n.* The sex that bears
FE'MALE, *a.* Noting the sex that bears young.
+FEMER-SÜV'ERT, { (fem-kuv'ert).
+FEMER-SÜV'ERT, { *n.* A married woman.
+FEMER-SÜLE, { *n.* In law, an un-
+FEMER-SÜLE, { married woman.
FEM-I-NAL-I-TY, *n.* The female nature.
FEM-I-NINE, *a.* Pertaining to females of the human race; soft; tender; effeminate. [females].
FEM-I-NIN-ISM, *n.* The qualities of
FEM'O-RAL, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.
FEN, *n.* A marsh; bog; morass.
FENCE, *n.* A wall, hedge, or other structure to guard land from cattle.
FENCE, *v. t. or i.* To inclose with a fence; to guard.
FENCE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a fence.
FENCER, *n.* One who teaches or practices fencing.
FENC'IBLE, *a.* Capable of defense.
FENC'IBLES, (-blz), *n. pl.* Soldiers enlisted in defense of the country.
FENCING, *n.* Materials for fences; use of the foil.
FENCING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of attack and defense with the sword.
FENCING-SCHOOL, (fens'ing-skool), *n.* A school for teaching the art of fencing. [to ward off].
FEND, *v. t. or i.* To repel; to keep off;
FEND'ER, *n.* That which defends; a metallic guard placed before a fire.
FEN'DER-ATE, *v. t.* To lend on interest.
FEN-ESTRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a window.
FEN'NEL, *n.* A fragrant plant.
FEN'NY, *a.* Marshy; boggy; growing in fens.
FERO, (fēf), *v. t.* To invest with the fee of land.
FERO-FEE', *n.* One invested with the fee of land. [of land].
FERO-FEE', *n.* One who grants a fee
FERO-FEMENT, (fēf'ment), *n.* Act of enfeoffing or granting a fee.
FE-RÜ'CIOUS, *a.* Fruitful; producing abundantly. [not tamed].
+FE'RE NA-TÜ'RE, [L.] Wild;
FE'RIL, *a.* Pertaining to holidays.
FE'RINE, *a.* Wild; savage; cruel.
FE'RUS-NESS, { *n.* Savage fierce-
FE'RITY, { ness; wildness.
FERMENT, *n.* A gentle boiling; heat; tumult. [effervescence].
FERMENT, *v. t. or i.* To work;
FERMENT-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Capability of being fermented.
FERMENT-ABLE, *a.* Susceptible of fermentation.
FERMENT-A'TION, *n.* A working, as of liquors. [mentation].
FERMENT-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing fermentation.
FERN, *n.* A genus of plants.

FE-RÜ'CIOUS, *a.* Savage; fierce; cruel; rapacious.
FE-RÜ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Fiercely.
FE-RÜ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Savage fierceness.
FE-RÜC'I-TY, *n.* Savageness; cruelty.
FE'RRE-OUS, *a.* Made of iron; like iron. [woolen tape].
FE'RRET, *n.* A small quadruped;
FE'RRET, *v. t.* To drive from a lodge.
FE'RRI-AGE, *n.* Fare or toll for passing a ferry. [yielding iron].
FE-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or
FE-RÜG'IN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of or like iron.
FE'RULE, (fēr'il or fēr'ule), *n.* A ring of metal put round a cane or stick to strengthen it.
FERNED, (fēr'id), *pp.* Conveyed in a boat. [river or lake; a boat].
FERNY, *n.* A place for passing a
FERNY, *v. t.* To convey over water in a boat.
FERNY-BÖAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams.
FERNY-MAN, *n.* One who attends or keeps a ferry. [much].
FERTILE, *a.* Fruitful; producing
FERTIL-I-TY, *n.* Fruitfulness; abundance of resources. [to make fruitful].
FERTIL-IZE, *v. t.* To enrich, as land;
FERTIL-I-TY, *n.* Richness of soil; fruitfulness. [reeds or canes].
FE-RÜ-LI'CIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to
FERULE, (fēr'il or fēr'ule), *n.* A wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school.
FERNEN-CE, *n.* Ardent warmth, as in prayer. [ous].
FERNENT, *a.* Warm; ardent; zeal-
FERNENT-LY, *ad.* With fervor; warmly; vehemently.
FERN'ID, *a.* Warm; animated; eager; earnest. [warmth].
FERN-LY, *ad.* With glowing
FERN'ID-NESS, *n.* Heat; warmth; zeal; ardor. [ardor].
FERN'OR, *n.* Heat; warmth of mind;
FERN'UX, *n.* A wire to point out letters. [joyous; merry].
FERTAL, *a.* Relating to a feast;
FERTER, *v. t.* To rankle; to grow virulent; to corrupt.
FERTI-VAL, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous; a feast; a solemn day.
FERTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a feast; gay; mirthful.
FERTIV-I-TY, *n.* Social joy or mirth; gayety.
FES-TOON, *n.* Something in imitation of a wreath or garland.
FES-TOON, *v. t.* To form in festoons; to adorn with festoons.
FETCH, *v. t.* To go and bring; to draw; to reach. [trick].
FETCH, *n.* A stratagem; artifice;
+FETE, (fäte), *n.* [Fr.] A festival; a holiday. [idol or charm].
FE'TICH, (fē'tish), *n.* An African
FETI-CISM, *n.* The worship of idols.
FETID, *a.* Rank; strong; offensive to the smell. [give smell].
FETID-NESS, *n.* Rankness; offen-

FE'TLOCK, *n.* Hair behind the pastern of a horse.
FETTER, *n.* A chain for the feet.
FETTER, *v. t.* To chain; to shackle; to bind.
FETTER-LESS, *a.* Without fetters.
FETUS, *n.*; *pl.* **FETUSES**. An animal when first formed. [tion; broil].
FETÜ, (fide), *n.* Quarrel; conten-
FETÜ, *n.* Land held of a superior on condition of rendering service to the lord.
FETÜAL, *a.* Held of a lord or superior on condition; pertaining to or consisting of feuds.
FETÜAL-ISM, *n.* The system of feudal tenures.
FETÜAL-I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal.
FETÜAL-I-ZÄTION, *n.* The act of reducing to feudal tenure.
FETÜAL-RY, *a.* Holding land of a superior. [a superior].
FETÜAL-TO-RY, *n.* One who holds of
+FETÜ-DE-JOIR, (fū'de-zhvä), [Fr.] A bonfire; a firing of guns in token of joy.
FETÜIST, *n.* A writer on feuds.
FEVER, *n.* A disease marked by increase of heat, and an accelerated pulse. [fever; hot].
FEVER-ISH, *a.* Affected with slight
FEVER-ISH-NESS, *n.* A slight febrile affection.
FEVER-OUS, *a.* Affected with fever or ague; having a fever, or a tendency to produce fever. [many].
FEW, (fu), *a.* A small number; not
FEWNESS, *n.* Smallness of number; paucity.
FE'AT, *n.* [L.] Let it be done; a decree; command.
FIB, *n.* A story; lie; falsehood.
FIB, *v. t.* To tell that which is false; to lie. [false stories].
FIB'ER, *n.* One that fibs or tells
FIB'ER, { *n.* A slender thread of an
FI'BER, { animal or plant; slender
FI'BER, { root of a plant. [thread].
FI'BRIL, *n.* A small fiber; a slender
FI'BRIOUS, *a.* Consisting of or containing fibers. [bone of the leg].
FIB'E-LA, *n.* The outer and lesser
FICK'LE, (fīk'l), *a.* [Sax. *fēol*]. Changeable in mind; wavering.
FICKLE-NESS, *n.* Inconstancy; changeableness. [art].
FIE'BLE, *a.* Molded into form by
FIE'TION, *n.* An invented story; a tale; the act of feigning or inventing.
FIE-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us), *a.* Feigned; imaginary; counterfeit. [falsely].
FIE-TI'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Counterfeitly;
FIE-TI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Feigned representation.
FID, *n.* A square bar of wood, used to support the topmast of a ship; a pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.
FID'BLE, *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

FID'DLE, *n. i.* To play on an instrument of music. [*violin.*]
FID'DLER, *n.* One who plays on a violin.
FID'DLE-STING, *n.* The string of a violin.
FID'DLE-STICK, *n.* The bow and string for playing on a violin.
FID'DLI-TRY, *n.* Faithfulness; honesty; loyalty. [*starts.*]
FID'D'ET, *v. i.* To move by fits and starts.
FID'D'ET, *n.* Constant motion of the body.
FID'D'ET-Y, *a.* Restless; uneasy.
FID'D'ICIAL, *a.* Confident; undoubting; firm; held in trust. [*trust.*]
FID'D'ICIAL-RY, *n.* One who holds in trust.
FID, *ex.* Denoting dislike or contempt.
FIE'R, (*feef*), *n.* A fee; feud or estate held of a superior.
FIELD, (*feild*), *n.* A piece of inclosed land; ground; place of battle.
FIELD-BED, *n.* A bed for the field.
FIELD-BOOK, *n.* A book used in surveying land. [*an army.*]
FIELD-MARSHAL, *n.* Commander of an army.
FIELD-OF-FICER, *n.* An officer of a regiment above the rank of captain. [*cannon for armies.*]
FIELD-PIECE, (*feild*), *n.* A small field-piece.
FIELD-SPORTS, *n. pl.* Diversions of the field, as hunting.
FIE'ND, *n.* [*Sax. feond.*] An implacable enemy; an infernal.
FIE'ND'FUL, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices. [*vehement.*]
FIE'RC, (*fer*), *a.* Violent; forcible;
FIE'RC'LY, *ad.* In a violent manner.
FIE'RO'NESS, *n.* Violence; fury; rage.
+FI'-AL FI'-CI-AS, (*fi'-ri-fi'-she-as*), [*La.*] In law, a writ of execution to be levied on the goods of a debtor. [*warmth of temper.*]
FI'ER-I-NESS, *n.* A great heat;
FI'ER-RY, *a.* Consisting of fire; hot; passionate.
FIFE, *n.* A small pipe or wind instrument of music.
FIFE, *v. i.* To play on a fife.
FI'FER, *n.* One who plays the fife.
FI'FTEEN, *a.* Five and ten added.
FI'FTEENTH, *a.* Noting the number fifteen. In music, the double octave; *n.* a fifteenth part.
FIFTH, *a.* Next above the fourth; *n.* in music, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone.
FIFTH'LY, *ad.* In the fifth place.
FI'FTI-ETH, *a.* Noting the number fifty. [*added.*]
FI'FTY, *a.* The sum of five tens.
FIO, *n.* A tree and its fruit; a term of contempt.
FIO'LEAF, *n.* The leaf of the fig-tree; also, a thin covering.
FIGHT, (*fit*), *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* fought, (*faul*). To contend in battle; to struggle to resist or check; *v. t.* to carry on a contention; to contend with in battle.

FIGHT, *n.* A battle; combat; engagement. [*warrior.*]
FIGHT'ER, *n.* One who fights; a fighter.
FIGHT'ING, *n.* Contention; battle; quarrel. [*device.*]
FIO'MENT, *n.* Invention; fiction;
FIO'U-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of figure or shape.
FIO'U-RATE, *a.* Of a determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form.
FIO-U-RI'TION, *n.* Determination to a certain form; mixture of concord and discords. [*form.*]
FIO-U-RA-BILI-TY, *n.* Capacity of
+FIO'U-RANT, *n. m.* [*Fr.*] One
+FIO'U-RANTE, *n. f.* who dances at the opera. [*phorical.*]
FIO'U-RATIVE, *a.* Typical; meta-
FIO'U-RATIVE-LY, *ad.* By a figure; by allusion; in a figurative manner.
FIO'URE, (*fig'ur*), *n.* [*Fr. figure*; *L. figura*] A character for a number; type; metaphor; trope; shape; appearance; a representation in painting. In *manifatures*, a design; in *logic*, the disposition of the middle term; in *astrology*, the horoscope; in *theology*, a type; in *grammar*, a departure from the rules of analogy.
FIO'URE, *v. t.* To make figures; to represent; *v. i.* to make a figure; to be distinguished.
FI-L-I-CIOUS, *a.* Composed of threads.
FILAMENT, *n.* A slender thread; a fiber.
FILAMENT'OUS, *a.* Consisting of fine filaments; like a slender thread.
FILANDERS, *n.* A disease of hawks.
FIL-A-TO-RY, *n.* A machine for spinning threads. [*from cocoons.*]
FIL-A-TURE, *n.* The reeling of silk.
FIL'BERT, *n.* An egg-shaped nut of the hazel kind. [*pilifer.*]
FILCH, *v. t.* To steal; to purloin; to
FILCH'ER, *n.* One who filches; a pilferer. [*petty theft.*]
FILCH'ING-LY, *ad.* By pilfering or
FIL'N, (*Fr. file*). A tool for smoothing iron; bundle of papers; a row.
FIL'N, *v. t.* To cut or abrade with a file; to march in file; to place in order. [*in front of a file.*]
FIL'N-LEAD-ER, *n.* The soldier placed
FIL'IAL, (*fil'yal*), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a child.
FIL-I-I'TION, *n.* The relation of a son; adoption.
FIL'I-FORM, *a.* In form of a thread.
FIL'I-GRANE, *n.* An enrichment
FIL'I-GRAN, *n.* on gold or silver, like little threads or grains.
FIL'I-GRAN, *a.* Ornamented with filigree.
FIL'INGS, *n. pl.* Particles rubbed off with a file.
FILL, *v. t.* [*Sax. fyltan.*] To store; to glut; to make full; to make plump; to satisfy; to officiate in, as an incumbent.

FILL, *v. i.* To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to become full.
FILL, *n.* Fullness; as much as supplies want.
+FILLE DE CHAMBER, (*-sham'ber*), [*Fr.*] A chambermaid. [*meat.*]
FIL'LET, *n.* A head band; a joint of
FIL'LET, *v. t.* To bind with a fillet or band. [*band.*]
FIL'LET-ED, *pp.* Bound with a little
FIL'LI-RED, *n.* A Scotch Highland dress, or kilt.
FILL'ING, *n.* The wool in weaving; a making full; supply.
FIL'IP, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger.
FIL'IP, *n.* A stroke with the finger.
FIL'LY, *n.* A young mare colt; a wild girl.
FILM, *n.* A thin skin or pellicle on the eye; *v. t.* to cover with a pellicle or skin. [*hicles.*]
FILM'Y, *a.* Composed of film or pel-
FIL'LOS, *a.* Ending in a thread-like process.
FIL'TER, *n.* [*Fr. filtre.*] A piece of cloth, &c., for a strainer.
FIL'TER, *v. t.* To purify, or defecate, as liquor, by passing it through a porous substance.
FILTH, *n.* Foul or dirty matter; corruption; pollution. [*neem.*]
FILTH'Y, *ad.* Dirtily; with foul-
FILTH'INESS, *n.* Dirtiness; foulness.
FILTH'Y, *a.* Dirty; foul; polluted; obscene. [*strain.*]
FIL'THRA, *v. t.* or *i.* To filter; to
FIL'TRATION, *n.* The act of filtering.
FIM'BLE-HEMP, *n.* Light summer hemp that bears no seed.
FIM'BLE-ATE, *a.* Fringed, as with hair bristles.
FIM'BLE-ATE, *v. t.* To hem; to fringe.
FIM, *n.* A fish's membrane support-
ed by rays.
FIM'BLE, *a.* That may be fined.
+FIM'AL, *a.* Last; ending; conclusive
+FI-N'AL, (*fe-nal*), *n.* [*Fr.*] In music, the close. [*ing a fine.*]
FI-N'AL, *a.* Subject to or deserv-
FI-N'AL-LY, *ad.* Lastly; beyond all recovery.
FI-NANCE, *n.* Revenue; income from taxes or rent. [*Generally used in the plural.*]
FI-NANCES, *n. pl.* Funds in the public treasury or accruing to it; individual resources or income.
FI-NANCIAL, *a.* Pertaining to finance.
FIN-AN-CIER, (*fin-an-see'*), *n.* One skilled in revenue; an officer who has the care of revenue.
FI'NA-RY, *n.* In iron works, the second forge.
FINCH, *n.* A genus of birds.
FIND, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* found. To discover; to learn; to gain; to arrive at. [*lost or unknown.*]
FIND'ER, *n.* One that finds what is
FINDINGS, *n. pl.* The tools and materials which a journeyman shoemaker is to furnish in his employ-
ment.

FIN, *a.* [*Fr. fin.*] Showy; gay; handsome; minute; subtle; clear; nice; amiable; ingenuous.

FIN, *n.* A penalty; forfeiture; *in fac.* conclusion. [*to refine.*]

FIN, *v. t.* To inflict a penalty on;

FIN-**INGS**, *n. pl.* The arts which depend chiefly on the imagination, as poetry, music, sculpture, and painting. [*with great nicety.*]

FIN-**DRAW**, *v. t.* To sew up a rent

FIN-**LY**, *ad.* Gayly; beautifully; dextrously.

FIN-**NESS**, *n.* Slenderness; showiness; purity. [*&c.*]

FIN-**ER**, *n.* One who purifies metals,

FIN-**ERY**, *n.* Fine dress; a splendid appearance. [*thread.*]

FIN-**ESUM**, *a.* Drawn to a fine

FIN-**ESS**, (*fo-ness*), *n.* Art; artifice; stratagem; *v. t.* to use stratagem or artifice. [*lice.*]

FIN-**ESSING**, *n.* The practice of art-

FIN-**FOOT**-**ED**, *a.* Having palmated feet with the toes connected by a membrane. [*of the hand.*]

FIN-**GER**, (*finger*), *n.* An extremity

FIN-**GER**, *v. t.* To handle; to touch; to pilfer.

FIN-**GER**-**ED**, (*fingered*), *a.* Having fingers; *in botany*, digitate.

FIN-**GER**-**ING**, *n.* The act of touching lightly; manner of touching an instrument.

FIN-**GER**-**POST**, *n.* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers. [*fopish.*]

FIN-**CAL**, *a.* Spruce; gay to excess;

FIN-**CAL**-**LY**, *ad.* Gayly; with affected fineness. [*coarse finery.*]

FIN-**CAL**-**NESS**, *n.* Affected or ex-

FIN-**CING**, *ppr.* Electrifying; refining.

FIN-**CING**-**POT**, *n.* A vessel for refining metals.

FIN-**IS**, *n.* [*L.*] The end; conclusion.

FIN-**ISH**, *v. t.* [*Fr. finir; L. finire.*] To complete; to make perfect; to bring to an end.

FIN-**ISH**-**ED**, (*fin'isht*), *pp.* Ended; done; *a.* perfected to the highest degree.

FIN-**ISH**-**EN**, *n.* One who completes.

FIN-**ISH**-**ING**, *ppr.* or *a.* Ending; *n.* the last stroke; utmost polish.

FIN-**ITE**, *a.* Bounded; limited; opposed to *infinite*.

FIN-**ITE**-**LY**, *ad.* Within limits; to a certain degree only. [*finement.*]

FIN-**ITE**-**NESS**, *n.* Limitedness; con-

FIN-**LESS**, *a.* Destitute of fins.

FIN-**LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a fin.

FIN-**PI**-**GIN**, *n.* A sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse. [*fish.*]

FIN-**Y**, *a.* Furnished with fins, as

FIN-**T**-**ED**, (*fin'téde*), *a.* Having toes connected.

FIN, *n.* A tree or its wood.

FIN, *n.* [*Sax. fyr; G. feuer.*] Heat and light; light; a burning; conflagration; ardor of passion.

FIN, *v. t.* To set on fire; to discharge, as arms; to inflame; to

animate; *in ferry*, to cauterize; *v. t.* to take fire; to be kindled.

FIRE-**ARMS**, *n. pl.* Arms or weapons which expel their charge by combustion of gunpowder.

FIRE-**BALL**, *n.* A meteor; a grenade.

FIRE-**BOARD**, *n.* A chimney-board, used to close a fire-place in summer. [*incendiary.*]

FIRE-**BRAND**, *n.* Wood on fire; *a.*

FIRE-**DAMP**, *n.* The explosive carbonated hydrogen of coal mines.

FIRE-**EN**-**GINS**, *n.* An engine to throw water to extinguish fires, and save buildings.

FIRE-**HOOK**, *n.* A hook for pulling down buildings in fires. [*a lock.*]

FIRE-**LOCK**, *n.* A musket or gun with

FIRE-**MAN**, *n.* A man to extinguish fires. [*quite new.*]

FIRE-**NEW**, *a.* New from the maker;

FIRE-**PLACE**, *n.* The place for fire in a house.

FIRE-**PLUG**, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe, to extinguish fires.

FIRE-**PROOF**, *a.* Proof against fires.

FIRE-**SHIP**, *n.* A ship to set other ships on fire.

FIRE-**SHOVEL**, (*shuv'vl*), *n.* A shovel or instrument for taking up fire or ashes. [*domestic life.*]

FIRE-**TRAIL**, *n.* Hearth; chimney; do-

FIRE-**WARD**, *n.* An officer who

FIRE-**WARD**-**EN**, *n.* has authority to direct men at fires.

FIRE-**WOOD**, *n.* Wood for fuel.

FIRE-**WORK**, *n.* Preparations of powder and other materials, for exploding in the air.

FIRE-**ING**, *n.* Act of setting fire to; fuel for fires.

FIRE-**KIN**, (*fur'kin*), *n.* A vessel of eight or nine gallons; the fourth part of a barrel. [*unshaken.*]

FIRM, (*firm*), *a.* Strong; compact;

FIRM, *v. t.* To fix; to settle; to establish. [*its name.*]

FIRM, *n.* A partnership; a house or

FIRM-**MENT**, (*firm'a-ment*), *n.* The region of the air; the sky or heavens. [*firment.*]

FIRM-**MENTAL**, *a.* Belonging to the

FIRM-**MAN**, (*fur'man*), *n.* A licence; passport. [*ness; steadily.*]

FIRM-**LY**, *ad.* Strongly; with fixed-

FIRM-**NESS**, *n.* Compactness; solidity; constancy.

FIRM, (*firm*), *a.* Foremost in time, place, or rank; chief; principal; the ordinal of one. [*all others.*]

FIRM, *ad.* In the first place; before

FIRM-**BORN**, *a.* First brought into the world; *n.* the eldest child.

FIRM-**FLOOR**, *n.* In England, the floor next above the ground-floor; called in the U. States, the *second story*.

FIRM-**FRUITS**, *n. pl.* First produce or profits; earliest effect.

FIRM-**LING**, *n.* Young of cattle first produced. [*of the largest size.*]

FIRM-**LY**, *a.* Pre-eminent; being

FIRE, *n.* [*L. focus.*] The treasury of a prince or state.

FIRE-**AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a treasury; *n.* revenue; a treasurer.

FISH, *n.* [*Sax. fæc.*] An animal living in water.

FISH, *v. t.* To catch; to draw up; to strengthen, as a mast; to search by raking or sweeping; *v. i.* to attempt to catch fish; to attempt to obtain by artifice; *as*, to *fish* for compliments.

FISH-**ER**, *n.* One who catches fish.

FISH-**ER**-**MAN**, *n.* One who is employed in taking fish. [*of fishing.*]

FISH-**ERY**, *n.* The place or business

FISH-**GIG**, *n.* An instrument for

FISH-**GIG**, *n.* stabbing fish. [*fish.*]

FISH-**HOOK**, *n.* A hook for catching

FISH-**ING**-**PLACE**, *n.* A place where fish are caught with seines; a fishery. [*fish in.*]

FISH-**KETTLE**, *n.* A kettle to boil

FISH-**MARK**-**ET**, *n.* A market for selling fish. [*seller of fish.*]

FISH-**MONGER**, *n.* A dealer in or

FISH-**POND**, *n.* A pond in which fish are kept. [*smelling like a fish.*]

FISH-**Y**, *a.* Like a fish; tasting or

FISH-**Y**, *a.* That can be cleft or divided. [*chasm.*]

FIS-**SURE**, (*fish'yur*), *n.* A cleft; a

FIS-**SURE**, *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to fracture. [*clinched.*]

FIST, *n.* [*Sax. fyst.*] The hand

FIST, *v. t.* To beat or hold fast with the fist. [*fists.*]

FIST-**SUFFS**, *n. pl.* A contest with

FIST-**UL**, *n.* A pipe or reed; a wind instrument of music; a deep callos ulcer.

FIST-**UL**-**AR**, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe.

FIST-**UL**-**ATE**, *v. t.* To become a pipe or fistula. [*columns.*]

FIST-**UL**-**IFORM**, *a.* Being in hollow

FIST-**UL**-**LOUS**, *a.* Having the form of a fistula.

FIT, *n.* A paroxysm or attack of spasms; a sudden and violent attack of disorder; any short return after intermission; a period or interval; a temporary affection or attack. [*fied; apt.*]

FIT, *a.* Suitable; convenient; quali-

FIT, *v. t.* To suit; to adapt; to equip; to qualify. [*fits.*]

FIT-**FUL**, *a.* Having fits; varied by

FIT-**LY**, *ad.* Suitably; conveniently.

FIT-**NESS**, *n.* Suitableness; propriety; qualification; convenience; state of being fit. [*suitable.*]

FIT-**TER**, *n.* One who makes fit or

FIT-**TING**-**LY**, *ad.* Suitably; properly.

FIVE, *n.* Noting the sum of two and three. [*five times.*]

FIVE-**FOLD**, *a.* Taken or repeated

FIVE-**FOLD**-**ED**, *a.* Divided into five parts. [*ball.*]

FIVES, *n.* A kind of play with a

FIX, *v. t.* To set firmly; to fasten; to make stable; *v. t.* to rest; to become firm.

FIX-**ABLE**, *a.* That may be fixed.

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Fix-*'*ATION, *n.* Act of fixing; stability; firm state.
Fix-*'*ED-*'*LY, *ad.* Firmly.
Fix-*'*ED-*'*NESS, *n.* State of being fast or firm; stability.
Fix-*'*ITY, *n.* Fixedness; firm coherence of parts.
Fix-*'*TURE, (fiks'yūr), *n.* Fixedness; firmness; fixed furniture.
Fix-*'*URE, (fiks'yūr), *n.* Position; firmness. [*work.*]
Fix-*'*ING, *n.* A flirting girl; a fire.
Flab-*'*BI-*'*NESS, *n.* A flabby state; softness. [*sure*; loose.]
Flab-*'*BY, *a.* Soft; yielding to pressure.
FLA-*'*BU-*'*FORM, *a.* Having the form of a fan. [*limber.*]
FLA-*'*CID, (flak'sid), *a.* Lax; weak;
FLA-*'*CID-*'*ITY, { (flak'sid), *n.* Lax-
FLA-*'*CID-*'*NESS, { lity; limberness;
want of firmness.
FLAG, *v. i.* To become weak; to droop; to decline; to grow spiritless; *v. t.* to let fall into feebleness; to lay with flat stones or flags.
FLAG, *n.* A plant; a flat stone or pavement of flat stones; colors, or an ensign. [*pavement.*]
FLA-*'*STONE, *n.* A flat stone for **FLA-*'*L-LANT**, *n.* One who whips himself in religious discipline.
FLA-*'*L-LĀT, *v. t.* To whip; to scourge.
FLA-*'*L-LĀTION, *n.* A whipping; a beating or flogging; discipline of the scourge.
FLA-*'*NO-*'*LET, (flaj'o-let), *n.* A small wind instrument, with a mouth-piece and stops. [*noes.*]
FLA-*'*GI-*'*NESS, *n.* Laxity; limber-
FLA-*'*GY, *a.* Weak; flexible; limber. [*wicked*; villainous.]
FLA-*'*ITIOUS, (-jish'us), *a.* Very
FLA-*'*ITIOUS-*'*NESS, *n.* Most atrocious wickedness.
FLA-*'*OF-FI-*'*CER, *n.* The commander of a squadron. [*row mouth.*]
FLA-*'*ON, *n.* A vessel with a narrow
FLA-*'*GRAN-*'*CY, *n.* Burning heat; enormity. [*enormous.*]
FLA-*'*GRANT, *a.* Burning; ardent;
+FLA-*'*GRAN-*'*TĒ BUL-*'*LO, [L.] The war raging.
+FLA-*'*GRAN-*'*TĒ DE-*'*LĒ-*'*TO, [L.] During the commission of the crime.
FLA-*'*GRANT-*'*LY, *ad.* Ardently; notoriously. [*squadron.*]
FLA-*'*SHIP, *n.* The head ship of a
FLA-*'*STĀFF, *n.* A staff to support a flag. [*ment for thrashing.*]
FLĀIL, *n.* [D. *vlagel.*] An instrument.
FLĀKE, *n.* A scale; flock of snow or fire; a scaffold. [*into flakes.*]
FLĀKE, *v. t. or i.* To form or break
FLĀK-*'*V, *a.* Consisting of flakes; lying in layers.
FLĀN, *n.* A pretense; an idle story; *v. t.* to deceive; to gull.
FLĀM-*'*BEAU, (flam'bo), *n.* [Fr.] A lighted torch used in streets at night at illuminations and processions.

FLAME, *n.* A blaze; burning vapor; heat; ardor; rage; vigor of thought; one beloved. [to shine.]
FLAME, *v. i.* To burn with a blaze;
FLAME'-eöl-or-ed, (-kul'lurd,) *a.* Having a bright color.
FLAME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flame.
FLAM'EN, *n.* In *ancient Rome*, a priest.
FLAM'ING, *ppr.* Burning with blaze; a bright; red; vehement.
FLAM'ING-ly, *ad.* Very brightly; with vehemence. [flames.]
FLAM'ING-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a FLAM-MA-SIL'I-TY, *n.* Aptness to take fire.
FLAM'ME-ous, *a.* Consisting of flame.
FLAM-MIF'ER-ous, *a.* Producing flame. [flames.]
FLAM-MIV'O-rous, *a.* Vomiting
FLAM'Y, *a.* Blazing; burning as flame.
FLANCH, *n.* In *mechanism*, the part of a piece screwed to something else. [the rim of a wheel.]
FLANÖN, *n.* The projecting edge on
FLANK, *n.* The side of the body or of an army.
FLANK, *v. t.* To attack or turn the flank; to secure or guard on the side; *v. i.* to border; to touch.
FLANK'ER, *n.* A fortification projecting out.
FLAN'NEL, *n.* A soft woolen cloth.
FLAP, *n.* [*G. laffer.*] A blow; a piece of cloth that flaps.
FLAP, *v. t. or. i.* To strike with any thing flat or thin; *v. i.* to move as wings; to fall.
FLAP-DRA-GON, *n.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.
FLAP'-EAR-ed, (-eerd,) *a.* Having broad ears.
FLASK, *v. i.* To waver; to flutter; to burn unsteadily; to make a show.
FLASK'ING, *ppr. or a.* Burning with a wavering light; making a display; spreading.
FLASH, *n.* A sudden burst of light; a sudden burst of flame; a sudden burst, as of wit or merriment.
FLASH, *v. i.* To burst suddenly, as light; *v. t.* to strike a burst of light, as to flash conviction on the mind. [or glare.]
FLASH'ING-ly, *ad.* With empty show
FLASH'INGS, *n. pl.* Pieces of metal let into the joints of a wall in a building, so as to prevent the plashing of rain in the interior works. [insipid.]
FLASH'Y, *a.* Gay; showy; gaudy;
FLASK, *n.* A kind of bottle; a vessel for powder.
FLASK'ET, *n.* A sort of large basket.
FLAT, *a.* Even; level; insipid; positive.
FLAT, *n.* A level piece of land; a shoal; a broad boat; mark of depression in music.

FLAT, v. t. To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make vapid or tasteless; v. i. to grow flat; to become insipid.

FLAT'-BOT-TOM-ED, (bot'tomd,) a. Having the bottom flat.

FLAT'-I-ROD, (-'turn,) n. An iron bar smoothing cloth.

FLAT'TIVE, a. Producing wind.

FLAT'LY, ad. Evenly; downright.

FLAT'NESS, n. Evenness; lowness; vapidness.

FLAT'TEN, (flat'tn,) v. t. To make flat; to beat down to the ground; to depress; to dispirit. In music, to render less acute or sharp; v. i. to become even on the surface; to become dead, stale, or tasteless; to become dull or spiritless; to depress the voice.

FLAT'TER, v. t. [*Fr. flatter.*] To please; to praise falsely; to encourage by favorable representations; to raise false hopes; to wheedle; to praise; to soothe by praise.

FLAT'TER-ER, n. One who wheedles.

FLAT'TER-ING, ppr. Gratifying with praise; a. pleasing to pride; favorable. [to gratify.]

FLAT'TER-ING-LY, ad. In a manner

FLAT'TER-Y, n. Praise, or false praise; commendation; adulation; obsequiousness. [or vapid.]

FLAT'TISH, a. Somewhat fat; dull.

FLAT'E-LENCE, { n. Windiness
FLAT'E-LEN-CY, } the stomach;
airiness. [empty.]

FLAT'E-LENT, a. Windy; puff;

FLAT'E-LENT-LY, ad. In a stultified manner. [air; a breath.]

+**F**LAT'TUS, a. [*L.*] Wind; a puff of

FLAT'WIS, a. or ad. With the fat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

FLAUNT, (flant,) v. i. To strut; to display ostentatiously. [loosely.]

FLAUNT, n. Something that hangs

FLA'VOR, n. Taste; relish; scent; smell. [taste or smell to.]

FLA'VOR, v. t. To give a pleasant

FLA'VOR LESS, a. Destitute of flavor.

FLA'VOR-OUS, a. Pleasant to the taste or smell. [a sudden gust.]

FLA-W, n. A break; defect; fault; flaw, v. t. To break; to injure.

FLA-WLESS, a. Free from flaws.

FLA'WY, a. Having flaws; defective.

FLAX, n. The plant of which linen is made; the fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned, by hatching or combing.

FLAX'-DRESS-ER, n. One who breaks and swings flax.

FLAX'-SEED, n. The seed of flax.

FLAX'EN, (flak'n,) a. Made of or like flax; fair. [skin.]

FLAY, v. t. To strip off the skin; to FLAY, v. t. One who strips off the skin. [whose bite is annoying.]

FLEA, (fē,) n. [*Lat.*] An insect

FLEA-BITE, n. The bite of a flea; a trifling wound.

FLA/BIT-TEN, (fl3bit-in,) *a.* Bitten by a flea; mean; worthless.
FLAM, *n.* An instrument for opening veins.
FLECK, } *v. t.* To spot; to streak.
FLECK'ER, } to variegated.
FLECTION, *n.* Act of bending; a state of being bent.
FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **FLY**.
FLOOD, (flej,) *v. t.* To furnish with plumes or wings.
FLOOD'LING, *n.* A young bird just fled.
FLY, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* fled. To run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to escape.
FLEECER, *n.* The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at once.
FLEECER, *v. t.* To shear off a covering of wool; to strip by severe exactions.
FLEECER, *n.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.
FLEECY, *a.* Covered with wool; like wool.
FLER, *v. i.* [Scot. *seyer*, to make wry faces.] To mock; to jeer; to grieve with scorn. [grin.]
FLER, *n.* Mockery; a scornful manner.
FLER'ING-LE, *ad.* In a flooring manner. [motion.]
FLEET, *a.* Swift; nimble; quick in company.
FLIGHT, *n.* A number of ships in company. [to flit.]
FLIGHT, *v. i.* To fly or pass swiftly; to fly off.
FLIGHT'ROOT, *a.* Able to run rapidly.
FLIGHT'ING, *pp.* Passing rapidly; flying away; *a.* transient; not durable.
FLIGHT'LY, *ad.* Swiftly; rapidly.
FLIGHT'NESS, *n.* Swiftiness; speed; celerity.
FLIND'ING, *n.* A native of Flanders.
FLIND'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.
FLINCH, *v. t.* To cut up a whale and obtain its blubber.
FLINCH, *n.* [G. *fleisch*.] Animal food; human nature; the softer solids of animals; animal nature; carnal state; kindred stock; family; pulpy substance of fruit.
FLINCH, *v. t.* To initiate; to accustom; to glut.
FLINCH-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to excite action of the skin. [flesh.]
FLINCH-COLOR, *n.* The color of the flesh.
FLINCH-HOOK, *n.* A hook to take flesh from a pot.
FLINCH'NESS, *n.* Corpulence; fat; plumpness. [and appetites.]
FLINCH'LESS, *a.* Carnal passions.
FLINCH'LY, *a.* Carnal; gross; human; bodily. [beasts and birds.]
FLINCH-MEAT, *n.* The meat of flesh.
FLINCH-POT, *n.* A pot used to cook flesh in.
FLINCHY, *a.* Corpulent; fat; plump.
FLIT, *v. t.* To feather an arrow.
FLIT'ING-OUT, *a.* Producing tears.
FLOR'US DE LIS, (fl3r-de-l3,) *n.* Coarupted in English to *flower de lis*. [Fr.] Flower of the lily; a bearing in heraldry representing the lily; an emblem of royalty.

FLW, *pret.* of **FLY**.
FLX, *v. t.* To bend, as a muscle flexes the arm.
FLX-I-BIT-IV, *a.* Pliancy; capacity of being bent.
FLX-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being bent; pliant. [pliancy.]
FLX-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Flexibility;
FLX'ILE, (fleks'il,) *a.* Pliant; pliable; easily bent. [or bend.]
FLX'ION, *n.* Act of bending; a turn.
FLX'OR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle whose office is to bend the part of the body to which it belongs, in opposition to *extensor*.
FLX'U-OUS, } *a.* Bending; wind-
FLX'U-OS, } ing.
FLX'U-AN, *a.* A bending or winding; the part bent. [the wings.]
FLICK'ER, *v. i.* To flutter; to flap.
FLICK'ER-ING, *pp.* Flapping the wings; *a.* wavering; *a.* fluttering. [machine.]
FLIT'ER, *n.* One that flies; part of a flight.
FLIT'ER, (flite,) *n.* A running away; escape; *a.* flock of birds flying in company; *a.* mounting; *a.* soaring; *a.* extravagant sally. Flight of stairs, a series of stairs from the floor. [lirium.]
FLIT'ER-NESS, *n.* Wildness; delirium.
FLIT'Y, (flite,) *a.* Wild; fanciful; fleeting.
FLIM'LY, *ad.* In a flimsy manner.
FLIM'IN-ESS, *n.* Thinness; want of solidity. [weak.]
FLIM'Y, *a.* Thin; slight; limber.
FLINCH, *v. i.* To draw back; to shrink. [falls back.]
FLINCH'ER, *n.* One who shrinks or flinches.
FLINCH'ER, *n.* pl. Small pieces or splinters.
FLING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* flung. To cast; to throw; to baffle; to defeat; *v. i.* to flounce; to wince; to cast in the teeth; to sneer.
FLING, *n.* A throw; *a.* gibe; *a.* sneer.
FLING'ER, *n.* One who throws or jeers. [of quarts.]
FLINT, *n.* A hard stone; a species of flint.
FLINTY, *a.* Made of flint; very hard. [spirit and sugar.]
FLIP, *n.* A drink made of beer.
FLIP'FAN-CY, *n.* Fluency or volubility of speech.
FLIP'FANT, *a.* Rapid in speech; having a voluble tongue; talkative; pert; petulant. [manner.]
FLIP'FANT-LY, *ad.* In a flippancy.
FLIP'FANT-NESS, *n.* Rapidity of speech; pertness.
FLIT, (flurt,) *v. t.* To throw with a jerk; to toss; *v. i.* to jeer or gibe; to run and dart about.
FLIT, *n.* A sudden jerk; *a.* part, volatile girl.
FLIT'ER-ION, *n.* A flirting; desire of attracting notice; playing at courtship; coquetry.
FLIT, *v. i.* To flutter; to fly swift; to dart along.
FLITON, *n.* A side of pork salted and cured.

FLIT'ER, *v. i.* To flutter; to flap the wings. [ty.]
FLIT'ER-NESS, *n.* Unsteadiness; levity.
FLIT'ER, *n.* Something swimming; a raft; *a.* cork or quill used in angling; *a.* wave.
FLIT'ER, *v. t.* To swim on the surface; to move or be conveyed on water; to be buoyed up; *v. i.* to cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed by water; to deluge.
FLIT'ER'AGE, *n.* Any thing that floats.
FLIT'ER-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge of logs and plank lying on the water and sustained by it.
FLIT'ER, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface.
FLIT'ER-CLUTTER, (fluk-sil-) *n.* A picking of bed-clothes by a sick person. [small locks.]
FLIT'ER-LATCH, *n.* Adhesion in flit.
FLIT'ER-LESS, *a.* Adhering in small locks.
FLOCK, *n.* A collection of small animals, as sheep and fowls; *a.* crowd; *a.* lock, as of wool.
FLOCK, *v. t.* To gather in a crowd; to assemble. [locks of wool.]
FLOCK'ER, *n.* A bed filled with flock.
FLOG, *v. t.* [L. *figo*.] To whip; to lash; to chastise. [tisement.]
FLOG'GING, *n.* A whipping; chastisement.
FLOOD, (flud,) *n.* The deluge in the days of Noah; *a.* great quantity; *a.* flow of tide; inundation.
FLOOD, (flud,) *v. i.* To overflow; to inundate. [let out water.]
FLOOD-GATE, *n.* A gate to stop or flood.
FLOOD-MARK, *n.* The mark to which the tide rises; high-water mark.
FLOOR, *n.* The bottom of a room or building on which we walk; platform; *a.* story in a building.
FLOOR, *v. t.* To lay or furnish with a floor.
FLOOR'ING, *pp.* Furnishing with a floor; *a.* platform; materials for a floor. [flap.]
FLOOR, *v. t.* To clap the wings; to flap.
FLO'RA, *n.* The goddess of flowers; *a.* account of flowers; the botany of a particular country.
FLO'RAL, *a.* Pertaining to flowers, or to Flora.
FLO'RI-FLOR, (teen,) *n.* A kind of silk cloth; *a.* native of Florence.
FLO'RI-FLOR, *n.* The season of flowering in plants.
FLO'RI-FLOR, *n.* A partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower; *a.* little flower. [flowery.]
FLO'RI-FLOR, *a.* Red; flushed with red; *a.* redness; fresh.
FLO'RI-FLOR, *a.* color; freshness of complexion. [era.]
FLO'RI-FLOR, *a.* Producing flowers.
FLO'RI-FLOR, *a.* In the form of a flower. [valued.]
FLO'RI-FLOR, *n.* A coin of different flowers.
FLO'RI-FLOR, *n.* One who cultivates flowers.

FLOU/OU-LAR, } a. Compound; com-
FLOU/OU-LOUS, } posed of florets.
FLOU/EULR, n. A partial floret of an
 aggregate flower.
FLOU/FER-RI, n. [L. flour of iron.] A
 variety of carbonate of lime.
FLO/TA, n. A fleet of Spanish ships.
FLO/TATION, n. The act of floating.
FLO/TIL/LA, n. A little fleet, or fleet
 of small vessels.
FLOT/AM, } n. In law, lost goods
FLOT/SON, } floating on the sea.
FLOUNCE, v. t. To deck with a
 flourish.
FLOUNCE, n. A loose trimming on
 apparel; a sudden jerking motion
 of the body. [struggle]
FLOUN/DER, v. t. To flourish; to
FLOUN/DER, n. A small flat fish.
FLOUR, n. The fine part of grain
 sifted or bolted.
FLOUR, v. t. To sprinkle with flour;
 to grind and bolt.
FLOUR/ISH, (flur/ish), v. t. To brand-
 ish, as to flourish a sword; v. i.
 to thrive; to be prosperous; to
 make bold strokes; to embellish.
FLOUR/ISH, n. Parade of words; a
 brandishing. [ishes]
FLOUR/ISH-ER, n. One who flour-
FLOUR, v. t. or i. To mock; to treat
 with contempt. [fling]
FLOUT, n. Mockery; contemptuous
FLOUT/ER, n. A mocker; one who
 flouts.
FLOW, v. t. [Sax. *flomen*.] To cover
 with water; v. i. to move as a
 liquid, or a substance whose par-
 ticles are loose; to proceed, or
 issue. [ance]
FLOW, n. A stream; current; abund-
FLOWED, (flôde,) pret. and pp. of
 flow. [the prime]
FLOWER, n. The blossom of a plant;
FLOWER, v. i. or t. To blossom forth;
 to embellish with figures; to
 froth; to ferment gently.
FLOWER-AGE, n. Flowers taken col-
 lectively.
FLOWER-ET, n. A small flower.
FLOWER-I-NESS, n. An abounding
 with flowers; floridness of speech.
FLOWER-LESS, a. Destitute of flow-
 ers. [of flowers]
FLOWER-LESS-NESS, n. Destitution
FLOWER-STALK, (-stawk,) n. The
 peduncle or stem of a flower.
FLOWER-Y, a. Full of flowers; em-
 bellished with figures.
FLOWING, pp. Moving as water;
 issuing; abounding; a. smooth;
 liquid; fluent. [FLV]
FLOWN, pret. and pp. of FLOW or
FLU/ARE, n. In chemistry, a sup-
 posed compound of fluoric acid
 with a base. [wave; unsteady]
FLUC/TU-ANT, a. Moving like a
FLUC/TU-ATE, v. t. To move as a
 wave; to waver; to rise and
 fall. [tion; unsteadiness]
FLUC-TU-ATION, n. A waving mo-
FLUE, n. A passage for smoke;
 a safe fur or down.

FLU/EN-CY, n. Smoothness of speech;
 readiness of utterance; volubility.
FLU/ENT, a. Flowing; uttering
 words with ease. [utterance]
FLU/ENT-LV, ad. With easy flow of
FLU/ORE-LMAN, (flô/rl-man,) n. In
 German, the leader of a file.
FLU/ID, a. Having parts which
 easily move, as water; flowing;
 liquid. [stance]
FLU/ID, n. A liquid or flowing sub-
FLU/ID-I-TY, } n. The quality of
FLU/ID-NESS, } being capable of
 flowing.
FLUX, n. The part of an anchor
 which fastens in the ground.
FLUX, n. A channel for water.
FLUX/ION, n. Spoon meat of milk
 and flour. In vulgar use, any
 thing insipid, or not to the pur-
 pose; flatulency.
FLUX, pret. and pp. of FLING.
FLU/ON, n. A fluete of lime.
FLU/ORE, a. Pertaining to fluor.
FLU/RY, n. Sudden blast or gust of
 wind; a bustle. [to disturb]
FLU/RY, v. t. To put in confusion;
FLUSH, a. Fresh; full of vigor; af-
 fluent; level.
FLUSH, n. A sudden flow of blood
 to the face; glow; bloom; run
 of cards of the same suit.
FLUSH, v. t. To cause the blood to
 suddenly rush into the face; to
 excite the spirits; v. i. to redden
 suddenly; to appear suddenly;
 to be gay or beautiful; to glow.
FLUST/ER, n. Heat; glow; agitation.
FLUST/ER, v. t. To confuse; to heat;
 to make row. [row in a column]
FLUTE, n. A musical pipe; a fur-
FLUTE, v. t. or i. To play on a
 flute; to cut hollow; to form
 channels in a column. [column]
FLUTING, n. Fluted work on a
FLUT/IST, n. A performer on the
 flute.
FLUTTER, v. i. To move the wings
 rapidly; to hover; v. t. to drive
 in disorder. [hurry; agitation]
FLUTTER, n. Rapid movement;
FLUTTER-ING, pp. or a. Flapping
 the wings; a. a flapping of the
 wings; agitation. [flute]
FLUT/Y, a. Having the sound of a
FLU-VI-AT-IC, } a. Belonging to or
FLU-VI-AL, } growing in a river.
FLUX, n. [L. *fluxus*.] A moving in
 succession; a flowing; loose-
 ness; a. flowing; moving.
FLUX, v. t. To melt or fuse;
 to make fluid. [being fused]
FLUX-I-BIL-I-TY, n. Capacity of
FLUX-I-BLE, a. Capable of being
 melted. [fused]
FLUX-I-BIL-I-TY, n. Capability of being
FLUXION, (fluk/shun,) n. A flowing;
 analysis of small quantities.
FLUXION-ARY, a. Pertaining to
 mathematical fluxions.
FLY, v. t. flew, pp. flown. [Sax.
seegeu.] To move with the wings;
 to move rapidly; to shun; to

burst open; v. t. to shun; to
 avoid; to cause to float in the
 air. [jack or other engine]
FLY, n. A winged insect; part of a
FLY-SLÖW, v. t. To deposit eggs,
 which produce maggots in any
 thing.
FLY-SLÖW, n. The egg of a fly.
FLYER, n. One that flies or runs
 away. [with files for bait]
FLY-FISH, v. t. To angle for fish
FLYING, pp. Moving with wings;
 passing rapidly; a. floating;
 waving; moving; light; n. act
 of moving in the air.
FLYING-BRIDGE, n. A bridge of
 pontoons. [with its pectoral fins]
FLYING-FISH, n. A fish that flies
FLY-WHEEL, n. A wheel in ma-
 chinery that equalizes its move-
 ments.
FÖAL, n. [Sax. *föla*.] The young of
 the equine genus; a colt; a filly.
FÖAL, v. t. To bring forth a colt;
 v. t. to bring forth young, as a
 mare. [rage]
FÖAM, v. i. To froth; to be in a
FÖAM, n. Froth; spume; rage.
FÖAMING-LV, ad. Frothily; fu-
 mingly. [frothy]
FÖAM/Y, a. Covered with froth;
FÖR, n. A small pocket for a watch.
FÖR, v. t. To cheat; to trick; to de-
 fraud. [point]
FÖCAL, a. Belonging to a focus or
FÖCUS, n.; pl. FOCUSES, FOCI. [L.]
 The point in which rays of light
 meet when reflected or refracted.
FÖD/ER, n. Food or dry food for
 cattle.
FÖD/ER, v. t. To feed, as cattle.
FÖR, n. An enemy; an enemy in
 war; an adversary; an opponent;
 an antagonist; an ill-wisher.
FÖR/MAN, n. An enemy in war.
FÖR/CIDE, (förl/cide,) n. The act
 by which criminal abortion is
 FÖRTUS. See FÖRTUS. [produced]
FÖG, n. A thick vapor rising from the
 earth, or from water; after-grass.
FÖG-BANK, n. At sea, an appear-
 ance in hazy weather, resembling
 land at a distance, but which
 vanishes as it is approached.
FÖG/GRASS, n. Coarse grass not mown
 in summer. [cloudily]
FÖG/O-LV, ad. Mistily; darkly;
FÖG/OI-NESS, n. State of being
 foggy. [exhalations]
FÖG/OY, a. Abounding with watery
FÖH, int. An exclamation of con-
 tempt. [a fault]
FÖH/LE, n. A weakness; a failing;
FÖIL, v. t. To defeat; to frustrate;
 to render nugatory; to blunt; to
 dull; to interrupt.
FÖIL, n. Defeat; a blunt sword; a
 thin leaf of metal; any thing
 which serves to set off another
 thing to advantage.
FÖIST, v. t. To insert wrongfully or
 surreptitiously.
FÖLD, n. [Sax. *föld*.] A pen for

another country; remote; unconnected. [or country; an alien.
FOR'EIGN-ER, *n.* A native of another country. [Remoteness; want of relation. [hand.
FOR'E-JUDGE, *v. t.* To judge before.
FOR'E-KNOW', (*fore-nô*'), *v. t.* To know before.
FOR'E-KNOW'EDGES, (*fore nol'le*'), *n.* Knowledge of future events; prescience. [cape.
FOR'E-LAND, *n.* A promontory or **FOR'E-LAY'**, *v. t.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush; to contrive; antecedently.
FOR'E-LOCK, *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead. [jury, or in a shop.
FOR'E-MAN, *n.* The chief man of a **FOR'E-MOST**, *n.* The most nearest the head of a ship.
FOR'E-NÄM-ED, (*-nämd*'), *pp.* Named in the part before. [der.
FOR'E-MOST, *a.* First in place or **FOR'E-MÖTH-ER**, *n.* A female ancestor. [day.
FOR'E-NOON, *n.* The first half of the **FOR-EN'SIC**, *a.* Relating to courts.
FOR'E-OR-DÄIN', *v. t.* To determine beforehand. [time or place.
FOR'E-PÄRT, *n.* The part before in **FOR'E-RANK**, *n.* The rank that leads. [precede.
FOR'E-RUN', *v. t.* To go before; to **FOR'E-RUN'NER**, *n.* One sent before; a prognostic; a harbinger; a precursor.
FOR'E-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended on the fore-yard, which is supported by a foremast. [to divine.
FOR'E-SEE', *v. t.* To see beforehand; **FOR'E-SEEN'**, *pp.* Seen beforehand.
FOR'E-SHORT'EN, (*-short'n*'), *v. t.* In painting, to represent figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely.
FOR'E-SHORT'EN-ING, *n.* The representation of figures when viewed obliquely. [hand.
FOR'E-SHOW', *v. t.* To indicate before.
FOR'E-SHOWN', *pp.* Shown beforehand. [forehand.
FOR'E-SIGHT, (*-sifts*'), *n.* A seeing before.
FOR'E-SIGNIFY, (*-signify*'), *v. t.* To signify before; to typify.
FOR'EST, *n.* [*It. forests; Fr. forest.*] An extensive wood.
FOR'E-STÄLL', (*fore-stawl'*'), *v. t.* To anticipate; to buy goods before they reach the market.
FOR'E-STÄLL'ER, *n.* One who buys things before they arrive at the market. [forest.
FOR'EST-ER, *n.* An officer of the **FOR'E-TÄSTE'**, *v. t.* To taste before; to anticipate. [anticipation.
FOR'E-TÄSTE, *n.* A taste beforehand; **FOR'E-TELL'**, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* foretold. To predict; to tell before an event happens. [or prophecies.
FOR'E-TELL'ER, *n.* One who predicts **FOR'E-THOUGHT**, (*-thaut*'), *n.* Previous thought, or providence; premeditation.

FOR'E-TÖ'KEN, (*-tö'kn*'), *v. t.* To foreshow; *n.* previous sign.
FOR'E-TÖR, *n.* Hair above the forehead. [beforehand.
FOR'E-WÄRN', *v. t.* To admonish **FOR'E-WÄRN'ING**, *n.* Previous caution. [an offense.
FOR'FEIT, (*for'fit*'), *v. t.* To lose by **FOR'FEIT**, *a.* Forfeited; liable to seizure. [an offense.
FOR'FEIT, *n.* That which is lost by **FOR'FEIT-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be forfeited.
FOR'FEIT-URE, *n.* Act of forfeiting; thing forfeited; an estate forfeited; penalty.
FOR'FEX, *n.* [*L.*] A pair of scissors.
FOR-GÄVE', *pret.* of **FORGIVE**.
FÖRGE, *n.* [*Fr. forge.*] A place where iron is beaten into form; the act of working iron or steel.
FÖRGE, *v. t.* To form by hammering; to counterfeit; to make by any means; to make falsely.
FÖR'GER, *n.* One who forges or counterfeits.
FÖR'GER-Y, *n.* Act of counterfeiting; that which is forged or counterfeited.
FOR-GET', *v. t.* pret. forgot; [*forgot*, *obs.*] *pp.* forgot, forgotten. [*Sax. forgettan.*] To lose the remembrance of; to slight; to neglect.
FOR-GET'FUL, *a.* Apt to forget; heedless. [manner.
FOR-GET'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a forgetful **FOR-GET'FUL-NESS**, *n.* Aptness to lose remembrance; neglect; negligence.
FOR-GET'TER, *n.* One who forgets.
FOR-GIVE', (*for-giv'*'), *v. t.* pret. forgave; *pp.* forgiven. To pardon; to overlook an offense; to remit, as a debt, penalty, or offense.
FOR-GIVE'NESS, *n.* Pardon; remission of punishment.
FOR-GIV'ING, *pp.* Pardoning; *a.* disposed to pardon.
FOR-GOT', *pret.* and *pp.* of **FORGET**.
FOR-GOT'TEN, *pp.* of *a.* of **FORGET**.
FOR-HE-FA-MIL'I-ITY, *v. t.* To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.
FORK, *v. t.* or *to*. To shoot into branches; to pitch with a fork; to make sharp; to divide into two.
FORK, *n.* An instrument with prongs.
FORK'ED, (*forkt*'), *pret.* and *pp.* of **FORK**; *a.* divided into branches or prongs; raised with a fork.
FORK'ED-NESS, *n.* An opening into branches.
FORK'Y, *a.* Furcated; divided into shoots or points; opening into parts. [wretched.
FOR-LORN', *a.* Forsaken; lost; **FOR-LORN'NESS**, *n.* A forsaken or wretched state.
FORM, *n.* [*L. forma.*] Shape; manner; model; order; external show; ceremony; in printing, an assemblage of types. [*In the three following senses, the English pro-*

nunciation is *form*.] In *schools*, a class; a rank of students; a long seat.
FORM, *v. t.* To model; to make; to plan; to constitute; to model; to arrange; to compile; to enact.
FORM'AL, *a.* According to form; stiff; ceremonious. [gion.
FORM'AL-ISM, *n.* Formality in religion.
FORM'AL-IST, *n.* An observer of forms; a hypocrite.
FOR-MAL'I-TY, *n.* Observance of forms; ceremony.
FORM'AL-LY, *ad.* According to forms and ceremonies; in open appearance; essentially.
FOR-MÄTION, *n.* Act of forming; creation. In *geology*, a single mass of one kind of rock, more or less extensive, or a collection of mineral substances, formed by the same agent, under the same or similar circumstances.
+FORM'A PAUPER-IS, [*L.*] A process in law, when a person sues as a pauper.
FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* That forms; tending to form. In *grammar*, serving to form; derivative; not radical.
FORM'A-TIVE, *n.* That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical.
FORM'ER, *n.* One who forms or makes.
FORM'ER, *a.* First of two; preceding.
FORM'ER-LY, *ad.* In time long past; of old.
FOR-MI-CÄTION, *n.* A sensation like that made by ants creeping on the body. [fear.
FORM'ID-A-BLE, *a.* Adapted to excite **FORM'ID-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being formidable or of exciting dread. [to excite fear.
FORM'ID-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner **FORM'LESS**, *a.* Having no regular form. [model.
FORM'U-LÄ, *n.* Prescribed form or **FORM'U-LÄ-RY**, *n.* A book of forms or precedents; prescribed form; formula.
FORM'U-LÄ-RY, *a.* Stated; prescribed.
FORN'I-CÄTE, (*-cäte*'), *a.* Arched or **FORN'I-CÄ-RED**, (*-red*'), *a.* vaulted like an oven or furnace. [ness.
FORN'I-CÄTE, *v. t.* To commit lewd **FORN'I-CÄTION**, *n.* Incontinence of unmarried persons; adultery; idolatry.
FORN'I-CÄ-TOR, *n.* A single person guilty of lewdness; in scripture, an idolator.
FOR-SÄKE', *v. t.* pret. forsook, *pp.* forsaken. To desert; to quit entirely; to abandon. [verily.
FOR-SÖOTH', *ad.* In truth; certainly; **FOR-SWÄLN'**, (*-swäln'*'), *v. t.* or *to*. pret. forswore, *pp.* forsworn. To reject or deny upon oath; to swear falsely; to commit perjury.
FÖRT, *n.* A fortified place; a castle.
FÖRTE, *n.* That department in which one excels.

+FORTH, n. [It.] A direction to sing with strength.
FORTH, ad. [Sax. *forth*.] Onward in time, as from that day forth; out, as the plants in spring put forth leaves; out into view; forward; abroad.
FORTH-COM'ING, (-kum'ming), a. Ready to appear; making appearance.
FORTH-IS-SU-ING, (-ish'shu-ing), a. Coming out; issuing from.
FORTH-WITH, ad. Immediately; directly. [times]
FOR-TI-ETH, a. The tenth taken four
FOR-TI-FI-CATION, n. A work for defense; a fortified place; additional strength. [or confirms]
FOR-TI-FY-ER, n. One who fortifies
FOR-TI-FY, v. t. To erect works to defend; to confirm; to add strength and firmness to.
+FOR-TI-TUD-INE, n. [L.] With firmness in action.
+FOR-TIS-SI-MO, [It.] In music, with great strength of voice.
FOR-TI-TUDE, n. That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring or despondency.
FOR-TNIGHT, (fort'nite), n. Contracted from fourteenth night; the space of two weeks.
FOR-TRESS, n. A fortified place; a strong hold. [casual]
FOR-TU-CI-TOUS, a. Accidental;
FOR-TU-CI-TOUS-LY, ad. Accidentally; by chance.
FOR-TU-CI-TOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being accidental; casualty; accidentalness.
FOR-TU-CI-TY, n. Chance; accident.
FOR-TU-NATE, a. Lucky; successful.
FOR-TU-NATE-LY, ad. Luckily; successfully. [prosperity]
FOR-TU-NATE-NESS, n. Good luck;
FOR-TUNE, (fcr'tyun), n. Chance; luck; portion; riches; fatality; destiny. [out]
FOR-TUNE, v. t. To happen; to fall
FOR-TUNE-HUNTER, n. A man that seeks to marry a woman with a large fortune.
FOR-TUNE-TELLER, n. One who tells the future events of one's life.
FOR-TUNE-TELLING, n. Art of foretelling. [together]
FOR-TY, a. Four times ten added
FOS-SUM, n. A market-place in Rome; a court of justice; a tribunal; also, jurisdiction.
FOR-WARD, a. Being before; ready; prompt; *ad.* in front; progressively.
FOR-WARD, v. t. To advance, to promote.
FOR-WARD-LY, ad. Eagerly; promptly.
FOR-WARD-NESS, n. Eagerness; promptness.
FOSSE, n. A ditch; moat; cavity.
FOS-SIL, a. Dug from the earth. The term is usually applied to organic

substances, as *fossil* shells, *fossil* bones.
FOS-SIL, n. A substance dug from the earth, or penetrated with earthy or metallic particles.
FOS-SIL-I-FER-IOUS, a. Containing fossil or organic remains. [fossil]
FOS-SIL-IST, n. One versed in the science of fossils.
FOS-SIL-IZE, v. t. To convert into a *FOS-SIL, v. t.* To nurse; to feed; to cherish. [mother]
FOS-TER-DAM, n. A nurse, not the
FOS-TER-AGE, n. The charge of nursing a child.
FOS-TER-BROTHER, n. A brother nursed at the same breast.
FOS-TER-CHILD, n. A child not nursed by its parents.
FOS-TER-FATHER, n. One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child.
FOS-TER-MOTHER, n. A nurse.
FOS-TER-SIS-TER, n. A female nursed by the same person.
FOS-TER-SON, n. One fed and educated like a son.
FOUR, n. A weight of lead, containing eight pigs; but it is of different weights.
FOUR, v. t. To stop a leak in a ship, by a sail, oakum, &c.
FOURTH, (faut), pres. and pp. of FIGHT.
FOUL, a. [Sax. *foul*; G. *faul*.] Containing extraneous matter; turbid; impure; unfair; entangled.
FOUL, v. t. To make foul; to defile; to pollute.
FOUL-LY, ad. Dirtily; filthily.
FOUL-MOUTH-ED, (-mouthd), a. Using obscene or profane language. [deformity]
FOUL-NESS, n. Filthiness; pollution;
FOUND, pres. and pp. of FIND.
FOUND, v. t. To set; to establish; to cast vessels of metal.
FOUNDATION, n. The basis of an edifice; the basis or ground work of any thing; original endowment; establishment; institution.
FOUNDER, n. One who founds; a caster of wares; one who endows.
FOUNDER, v. t. To fill, or fill and sink.
FOUNDER, v. t. To cause inflammation and soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable him.
FOUNDER-Y, n. The art of casting metals into various forms; a place for casting metals.
FOUNDERING, n. An exposed child.
FOUNDER-ESS, n. A female who founds or establishes.
FOUNT, n. A spring; source;
FOUNTAIN, n. Jet; head of a river; original.
FOUNTAINFUL, a. Having many springs.
FOUR, a. Two and two added.
FOUR-FOLD, a. Four times as much, or many. [ing four feet]
FOUR-FOOTED, a. Quadruped; having
FOUR-TER-ISM, (foor's-er-izm), n.

A social science or system of association, founded by Charles Fourier, a French writer.
FOUR-SCORE, a. Eighty; four times twenty. [sides]
FOUR-SQUARE, a. Having four equal
FOUR-TEN, a. Four and ten added together. [the tenth]
FOUR-TENTH, a. The fourth after
FOURTH, a. The ordinal of four; in music, an interval of two tones and a semitone.
FOURTHLY, ad. In the fourth place.
FOUR-WHEEL-ED, a. Having four wheels. [fowl]
FOWL, v. t. To catch or kill wild
FOWL, n. [Sax. *fagol*.] A winged animal; a bird. [catching birds]
FOWL-ER, n. One who practices
FOWLING, n. The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls or birds.
FOWL-ING-Piece, n. A gun for shooting fowls.
FOX, n. An animal of the canine genus; a sly, cunning fellow; a small strand of rope.
FOX-CHASE, n. The pursuit of a fox with hounds. [of foxes]
FOX-HUNT, n. The chase or hunting
FOX-HUNTER, n. One who hunts foxes.
FRACAS, n. [Fr. *fracas*.] A noisy quarrel; an uproar; disturbance; a brawl.
FRAC-TION, n. Act of breaking; a broken part; division of a whole number.
FRAC-TION-AL, a. Consisting in fractions; belonging to a broken number.
FRAC-TIOUS, a. Apt to quarrel; peevish; cross. [ness]
FRAC-TIOUS-LY, ad. With peevish-
FRAC-TIOUS-NESS, n. Crossness; peevishness; a snappish temper; quarrelsomeness.
FRAC-TURE, (fract'ur), n. A breach of a solid; disruption of a solid body. [as a bone]
FRAC-TURE, v. t. To break or crack.
FRAG-ILE, (fra'ill), a. Easily broken; brittle; frail; infirm; weak.
FRAG-IL-I-TY, n. Brittleness; frailty; weakness.
FRAGMENT, n. A piece broken off; a piece; an imperfect part; detached portion. [fragments]
FRAGMENT-ARY, a. Composed of
FRAGOR, n. A loud, harsh burst of sound.
FRAGRANCE, n. [L. *fragrantia*.] Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odor.
FRAGRANT, a. Sweet-smelling; odorous. [smell]
FRAGRANT-LY, ad. With a pleasant
FRAIL, a. Weak; liable to error; n. a basket.
FRAIL-NESS, n. Weakness; infirmity.
FRAILTY, n. Weakness; infirmity; folble; fault proceeding from weakness; imperfection.
FRANK, v. t. [Sax. *framma*.] To fit

and join as parts of a whole; to form; to adjust; to invent.

FRAÍME, *n.* Timbers of an edifice; any kind of case made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; among printers, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed; order; form.

FRAÍM'ER, *n.* One who frames, or makes.

FRAÍ'CHISE, (fran'chiz,) *n.* [Fr. *franc*, free.] A privilege; immunity. [make free.]

FRAÍ'CHISE, (fran'chiz,) *v. t.* To **FRAÍ'CHISE-MENT**, (fran'chiz-ment,) *n.* Freedom; release from burden or restriction. [monks.]

FRAÍ'CHISEAN, *n.* One of an order of **FRAÍ'CHISE-TY**, *n.* State of being frangible. [easily broken.]

FRAÍ'CHISE, *n.* Liable to break;

FRANK, *n.* A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs, to any of the inhabitants of the western part of Europe.

FRANK, *a.* [Fr. *franc*.] Free; open; candid; ingenuous.

FRANK, *n.* A free letter; a silver coin of France, 184 cents.

FRANK, *v. t.* To make free; to exempt from postage.

FRANK-IN-CENSE, or **FRANK-IN-CENSE**, *n.* A dry, resinous substance, used as a perfume.

FRANK'LY, *ad.* Freely; openly; candidly; without reserve.

FRANK'NESS, *n.* Plainness; freedom; ingenuousness.

FRANK-PLEDGE, *n.* A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen. [passion.]

FRANK'TIC, *a.* Mad; transported with **FRANK'TIC-LY**, *ad.* Furiously; outrageously. [of passion.]

FRANK'TIC-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury

FRAT'ERNAL, *a.* Brotherly; becoming brothers. [manner.]

FRAT'ERNAL-LY, *ad.* In a brotherly

FRAT'ERNITY, *n.* A brotherhood; society. [brothers.]

FRAT'ERNIZE, *v. t.* To unite as

FRAT'RI-CIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide. [murderer of a brother.]

FRAT'RI-CIDE, *n.* Murder, or the

FRAUD, *n.* [L. *fraus*.] Deception; breach of trust; injury by cheating.

FRAUD'FUL, *a.* Deceitful; trickish.

FRAUD'FUL-LY, *ad.* Deceitfully; treacherously. [fraud.]

FRAUD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Deceitfulness;

FRAUD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Deceitfulness in contract; trickish; founded on fraud.

FRAUD'FUL-NESS-LY, *ad.* By fraud; trickishly. [replete.]

FRAUGHT, (fraut,) *a.* Loaded; full;

FRA'Y, *n.* A quarrel; a fight; *v. t.* to frighten. [variegate.]

FREAK, *n.* A whim; *v. t.* to

FREAK'ISH, *a.* Whimsical; capricious; odd. [manner.]

FREAK'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a capricious

FREAK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Whimsicalness; oddity.

FRECK'LE, (freck'l,) *n.* A spot on the skin.

FRECK'LED, (freck'ld,) *a.* Having spots on the skin.

FRECK'LY, *a.* Marked with spots.

FREE, *a.* [Sax. *frig*; *freeh*.] Being at liberty; in government, not enslaved; not imprisoned; unconstrained; open; liberal in expense; gratuitous.

FREE, *v. t.* To deliver from bondage or restraint; to set at liberty; to disentangle; to liberate.

FREE-I'ON-CY, *n.* The state of acting freely, or without constraint of the will.

FREEED, *pp.* Released from confinement or bondage. [deter.]

FREEBOOT-ER, *n.* A robber; a plunderer.

FREE-BORN, *a.* Born free; inheriting freedom. [expense.]

FREE-COST, *n.* Freedom from

FREEED-MAN, *n.* A man freed from slavery.

FREE'DOM, *n.* Exemption from the power or control of another; franchise; frankness; license.

FREE'HOLD, *n.* Land held by free tenure, or in fee simple, subject to no superior or conditions.

FREE'HOLD-ER, *n.* The owner of a freehold. [gratuitously.]

FREE'LY, *ad.* At liberty; liberally;

FREE'MAN, *n.* One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege, as the *freeman* of a city or state.

FREE'MAN-SHIP, *n.* One of the fraternity of masons.

FREE'MAN-SHIP-RY, (-má'n-re,) *n.* That which belongs to the fraternity of freemasons. [servedness.]

FREE'NESS, *n.* Openness; unre-

FREE'SCHOOL, (-skool,) *n.* A school open to all.

FREE'THINK-ER, *n.* One who disbelieves revelation; an unbeliever.

FREE-WARREN, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits. [at pleasure.]

FREE-WILL, *n.* The power of acting

FREEZE, *v. t.* *pret.* froze; *pp.* frozen or froze. To be congealed by cold; to be chilled; *v. t.* to congeal; to harden into ice; to chill.

FRI'GHT, (fráte,) *n.* Lading of a ship; transportation; load; burden; price of transporting.

FRI'GHT, (fráte,) *v. t.* To load, as a vessel.

FRI'GHT'ER, (fráte'er,) *n.* One who loads, or charters and loads a ship.

FRENCH, *a.* Belonging to France; *n.* the language of France.

FRENCH-I'FY, *v. t.* To make conformable to the French.

FRENCH-HORN, *n.* A wind instrument of music. [with madness.]

FREN'ZID, (fren'zid,) *a.* Affected

FREN'ZY, *n.* Distraction of mind; madness. [renca.]

FRE'QUENT-CY, *n.* A common occurrence.

FRE'QUENT, *a.* Often done or occurring; common.

FRE-QUENT', *v. t.* To visit often; to resort; to haunt. [quenting.]

FRE-QUENT-I'ATION, *n.* Act of frequenting.

FRE-QUENT-I'VE, *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of action; *a.* repeating frequently. [often.]

FRE-QUENT'ER, *n.* One who visits

FRE'QUENT-LY, *ad.* Often; repeatedly.

FRE'QUENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.

FRES'CO, *n.* Cool walks; shady places.

FRES'CO, *n.* Coolness; picture drawn in dusk; a picture in relief on walls. [brisk; not salt.]

FRESH, *a.* [Sax. *fersc*.] Cool; new;

FRESH, *n.* A freshet.

FRESH'EN, (fresh'n,) *v. t.* To make fresh; to revive; to take saltiness from any thing; *v. i.* to grow fresh; to lose saltiness; to grow brisk or strong, as, the wind *freshens*.

FRESH'EN, *a. pl.* The mingling of fresh water with salt, in a river, or the place of meeting.

FRESH'ET, *n.* A flood in rivers from rain or melted snow. [briskly.]

FRESH'LY, *ad.* Newly; coolly;

FRESH'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **FRESHMEN**. A novice; one of the younger class in a college. [ruidness.]

FRESH'NESS, *n.* Coolness; newness;

FRET, *v. t.* or *i.* To wear away by rubbing; to gnaw; to corrode; to agitate; to form into raised work.

FRET, *n.* Agitation of liquor or of mind; protuberant work.

FRET'FUL, *a.* Peevish; irritable; disposed to complain. [ner.]

FRET'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a peevish manner.

FRET'FUL-NESS, *n.* Crossness; peevishness.

FRET'WORK, (-work,) *n.* Raised work; work adorned with frets.

FRET'Y, (fret'in,) *a.* Marked with the small-pox.

FRI'ABLE-ITY, *n.* The quality of **FRI'ABLE-NESS**, } being easily broken, crumbled, and reduced to powder. [pulverized.]

FRI'ABLE, *a.* Easily crumbled or

FRI'AR, *n.* (Fr. *frere*.) A monk of some order.

FRI'AR-LY, *a.* Like a friar.

FRI'BLE, *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly. [to trifle.]

FRI'BLE, *n.* A trifling fellow; *v. t.* to trifle.

FRI'BLE, *n.* A trifler.

FRI'CAN-DEAT, (frik'an-do,) *n.* [Fr.] A fricassee of veal.

FRI'CAN-DEAT, *n.* A dish of fried chickens, &c., cut into pieces; *v. t.* to dress in fricassee.

FRI'CTION, *n.* A rubbing; attrition.

FRI'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *frig-dæg*, from

- friggs*, the Venus of the north.]
The sixth day of the week.
- FRIEND**, (frend,) *n.* [Sax. *freond*.] A person attached to another by affection; a Quaker.
- FRIENDLESS**, *a.* Destitute of friends.
- FRIENDLI-NESS**, *n.* Kindness; friendship.
- FRIENDLY**, *a.* Kind; favorable.
- FRIENDSHIP**, *n.* Affection; strong attachment.
- FRIeze**, *n.* The nap on woolen cloth. In architecture, that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and the cornice.
- FRIgate**, *n.* A ship of war of a size between a sloop of war and a ship of the line. [panic.]
- FRIGHT**, (frite,) *n.* Sudden terror;
- FRIGHT**, *v. t.* To impress sudden terror on. [to fright.]
- FRIGHTEN**, (frit'n,) *v. t.* To terrify;
- FRIGHTFUL**, *a.* Adapted to excite terror; terrible. [horribly.]
- FRIGHTFUL-ly**, *ad.* Dreadfully;
- FRIGHTFUL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of frightening. [insensibly.]
- FRIgid**, (frid'id,) *a.* Cold; dull;
- FRIgid-ly**, *ad.* Coldness; dullness.
- FRIgid-Ly**, *ad.* Coldly; unfeelingly.
- FRIgID-ify**, *a.* Causing or producing cold.
- FRIll**, *n.* An edging or ruffle.
- FRIll**, *v. t.* To shake or shiver with cold. [ming.]
- FRIngle**, (frin,) *n.* A kind of trimming.
- FRIngle**, *v. t.* To adorn with fringes.
- FRInged**, *a.* Adorned with or like fringes.
- FRIngery**, *n.* Old clothes; traffic in cast dresses; place where old clothes are sold.
- FRIngier**, (fre-z'ar,) *n.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
- FRIsk**, *v. i.* [Dan. *frisk*; Sw. *frisk*.] To leap; to dance; to be frolicsome.
- FRIsk-ET**, *n.* A frame to confine sheets of paper in printing.
- FRIsk-I-NESS**, *n.* Liveliness; gayety; wantonness. [wanton.]
- FRIsk-y**, *a.* Lively; frolicsome;
- FRIst**, *n.* Materials of glass after calcination.
- FRIth**, *n.* Narrow part of the sea.
- FRItzer**, *n.* [It. *frittella*.] A kind of pan-cake; a fragment; a shred. [pieces.]
- FRItzer**, *v. t.* To break into small
- FRIvol-ty**, *n.* Frivolousness; triflingness. [important.]
- FRIvo-Lous**, *a.* Light; trifling; un-FRIvo-Lous-ly, *ad.* In a frivolous manner. [slightness.]
- FRIvo-Lous-NESS**, *n.* Triflingness;
- FRIz**, *v. t.* [Sp. *frisar*.] To curl or crisp; to form the nap of cloth into little hard curls or knobs.
- FRIz-LE**, *v. t.* To curl, or crisp in short curls.
- FRIz-LEr**, *n.* One who frizzles.
- FRO**, *ad.* From; back; in a returning state.
- FROck**, *n.* [Fr. *frac*.] A loose outer garment of men, and a gown for females that is pinned behind.
- FROg**, *n.* [Sax. *froga*.] An amphibious animal that leaps.
- FROlic**, *a.* [G. *frölich*.] Gay;
- FROlick**, *merry*; full of levity; full of pranks.
- FROlic**, *n.* A wild prank; a
- FROlic**, *n.* flight of levity and mirth; a prank.
- FROlic**, *v. t.* To play with
- FROlic**, *n.* pranks; to play tricks of levity.
- FROlick-ING**, *ppr. or a.* Making merry; playing pranks; frolicsome. [and mirth.]
- FROlic-sOME**, *a.* Full of gayety
- FROlic-sOME-NESS**, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks. [a distance.]
- FROm**, *prep.* Issuing; departing; at
- FROm**, *n.* The leading of palms and ferns. [trees.]
- FROm-DI-tion**, *n.* A lopping of
- FROm-DI-tion**, (fron-dess') *v. t.* To unfold leaves.
- FROm-DI-tion**, *n.* The time of the year when a plant unfolds its leaves. [leaves.]
- FROm-DI-tion-ous**, *a.* Producing
- FROm-DI-tion-ous**, *a.* A *frondous flower* is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers.
- FROnt**, (frunt,) *n.* [L. *frons*.] The face or fore part; van; impudence.
- FROnt**, *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to oppose directly; *v. i.* to stand foremost; to have the face or front toward any point in the compass.
- FROnt-AGE**, (frunt'age,) *n.* The front part of an edifice or lot; the fore part.
- FROnt-AL**, *a.* Belonging to the front; *n.* a pediment over a small door or window; a frontlet.
- FROnt-ER**, *n.* A border on another country; *a.* situated on the border of a country.
- FROnt-ING**, (fron-tin-ack') *n.* A rich wine from a town of this name.
- FROnt-ING**, (fron-tin-ack') *n.* A picture facing the first page of a book; the principal face of a building. [dent.]
- FROnt-LESS**, *a.* Shameless; impudent.
- FROnt-LET**, *n.* A bandage worn on the forehead.
- FROst**, (frost or fraust,) *n.* [Sax. G. Sw. Dan. *frost*.] Act of freezing; congelation; act of congealing.
- FROst**, *v. t.* To cover with something like frost.
- FROst-BIT-ten**, (frost'bit'n,) *a.* Nipped by frost.
- FROst-Ly**, *ad.* Coldly; without warmth of affection. [frosty.]
- FROst-I-NESS**, *n.* State of being
- FROst-NAIL**, *n.* A nail driven into a horse's shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on the ice.
- FROst-WORK**, *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.
- FROst-y**, *a.* Containing frost; like frost; freezing.
- FROth**, (froth or frauth,) *n.* Foam; empty show of wit; *v. t.* to foam.
- FROth-I-NESS**, *n.* State of being frothy, vain, or empty. [empty.]
- FROth-y**, *a.* Full of froth; vain;
- FROUCE**, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle the hair about the face; to gather into plaits or wrinkles.
- FROUCE**, *n.* A wrinkle or curl; a plait.
- FROU-y**, *a.* Musty; fetid; rank.
- FROWARD**, *a.* Perverse; ungovernable; peevish. [versely.]
- FROWARD-Ly**, *ad.* Peevishly; per-
- FROWARD-NESS**, *n.* Perverseness; peevishness. [look.]
- FROWN**, *a.* A wrinkled and sour
- FROWN**, *v. t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; *v. i.* to express displeasure by contracting the brows; to look threatening. [sternly.]
- FROWN-ING-Ly**, *ad.* With a frown;
- FROW-y**, *a.* Musty; rancid.
- FROZ-en**, (fröz'n,) *pp.* Congealed; icy; *a.* subject to frost; very cold.
- FROZ-en-CHANCE**, *n.* Time when the fruit of a plant comes to maturity. [bearing fruit.]
- FROZ-en-ous**, *a.* Producing or
- FROZ-en-ous**, (fröz-en-ous) *a.* Pecundation; act of making fruitful.
- FROZ-en-ous**, *v. t.* To make or render fruitful; to fertilize. [fruitful.]
- FROZ-en-ous**, *a.* Bearing fruit;
- FROZ-en-ous**, *a.* Saving of expenses without meanness; economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provision of any kind.
- FROZ-en-ous**, *n.* A sparing use or appropriation of money or other commodities.
- FROZ-en-ous**, *ad.* With economy or good management. [or corn.]
- FROZ-en-ous**, *a.* Producing fruit
- FROZ-en-ous**, *a.* Feeding on corn or fruits.
- FROst**, (fröst,) *n.* [Fr. *fruit*; It. *fritta*.] Produce of the earth; the produce of trees; shrubs; produce of animals; profit.
- FROst-AGE**, *n.* Fruit in a general sense. [fruit.]
- FROst-ER**, *n.* One who deals in
- FROst-ER**, *n.* A fruitloft; fruit in general.
- FROst-FUL**, *a.* Producing much fruit.
- FROst-FUL-Ly**, *ad.* With abundance of fruit. [abundance; fertility.]
- FROst-FUL-NESS**, *n.* Productiveness;
- FROst-I-ty**, (fru-sh'ity,) *n.* [L. *fructus*, to use or enjoy.] Enjoyment of body or mind. [unprofitable.]
- FROst-I-ty**, *ad.* Unprofitably; in vain.

Fruit/less-ness, *n.* Defect of fruit or profit.
Fruit-tree, *n.* A tree that bears fruit. [Made of grain or like it.]
Fru-men-tal/ous, (-tá'shus), *a.* **Fru-men-ty**, *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk. [sole of a horse.]
Fruish, *n.* A tender horn in the **Fru-tal/ous**, *a.* Vain; fruitless; unprofitable.
Fru-strate, *v. t.* To disappoint; to balk; to defeat. [defeat.]
Fru-stration, *n.* Disappointment; **Fru-strative**, *a.* Tending to defeat. [becoming shrubby.]
Fru-tribent, *a.* From herbaceous **Fru-tribe**, *a.* Branching like a shrub. [shrub.]
Fru-tribe-ous, *a.* Shrubby; like a **Fry**, *v. t.* To cook or dress in a frying-pan; *v. i.* to be heated and agitated.
Fry, *n.* That which is fried; a crowd of small fish.
Fry-ing-pan, *n.* A pan to fry in.
Fu-ca-ted, *a.* Painted; disguised with paint.
Fu-coid, *a.* Resembling sea-weed.
Fu-cus, *n.* [L.] Dye; paint; false show. [make drunk.]
Fu-dle, *v. i.* To get drunk; *v. t.* To **Fu-dle**, *int.* A word of contempt.
Fu-el, *n.* Any substance that feeds a fire; combustibles; that which feeds passion; *v. t.* to feed with combustible matter.
Fu-el/cious, (-gá'shus), *a.* Flying away; volatile.
Fu-gac-i-ty, *n.* The quality of being apt to fly away; volatility.
Fu-gi-tive, *a.* Flying; wandering; unstable.
Fu-gi-tive, *n.* A runaway; a deserter; one hard to be caught or detained. [stability.]
Fu-gi-tive-ness, *n.* Volatility; in-
Fu-gle-man, *n.* A non-commis-
Fu-gel-man, *n.* stoned officer, who takes his place in front of a military band, as a guide to the soldiers in the movements of the drill.
Fu-gue, (-gá), *n.* A chase or succession in music. [fugues.]
Fu-guit, *n.* One who composes **Fu-gerate**, *a.* Furnished with props.
Fu-gum, *n.*; *pl.* **Fu-gera** or **Fu-gerum**, *a.* A prop or support; that which supports a lever.
Fu-l-fill, *v. t.* To perform; to complete; to accomplish; to carry into effect. [completion.]
Fu-l-fill-ment, *n.* Performance; **Fu-l/or-en-ty**, *n.* Brightness; splendor. [bright.]
Fu-l/or-ent, *a.* Shining; resplendent; **Fu-l/or-i-ty**, *n.* Splendor; dazzling glitter. [splendor.]
Fu-l/gor, *n.* A dazzling brightness; **Fu-l/or-i-ous**, *a.* Like soot; smoky.
Fu-ll, *a.* [Sax., Sw. *full*.] Replete; supplied; mature; abundant; adequate; having all it can contain; satisfied.

Fu-ll, *n.* Complete measure, or state; the whole; a state of satiety. [abatement.]
Fu-ll, *ad.* Fully; quite; without **Fu-ll**, *v. t.* To cleanse and scour, as cloth. [cloth.]
Fu-ll/a-en, *n.* Money paid for fulling **Fu-ll-er**, *n.* One whose business is to full cloth. [cloth is full.]
Fu-ll-er-y, *n.* The place where **Fu-ll-ing-mill**, *n.* A mill for scouring cloth.
Fu-ll/ness, *n.* State of being full; repletion; plenty; struggling perturbation; extent.
Fu-ll/or-en-ty, (-orbd), *a.* Round, like the full moon.
Fu-ll/y, *ad.* To the full; completely; entirely; to repletion; to the extent desired; perfectly.
Fu-l-mi-nant, *a.* Thundering.
Fu-l-mi-nate, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *fulmine*.] To thunder; to utter denunciation or papal censure.
Fu-l-mi-nation, *n.* Denunciation of censure; explosion.
Fu-l-mi-na-to-ry, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.
Fu-l/som, *a.* Nauseous; offensive in smell; rank.
Fu-l/vous, *a.* Yellow; saffron-colored. [wardly.]
Fu-m-ble, *v. t.* To do or handle awkwardly.
Fu-m-ble, *n.* An awkward or clumsy person.
Fu-m, *n.* Smoke; vapor; rage; exhalation from the stomach.
Fu-m, *v. t.* To smoke; to yield vapor.
Fu-mi-far-ous, *a.* Producing smoke.
Fu-mi-gate, *v. t.* To smoke; to perfume.
Fu-mi-gation, *n.* Act of applying smoke in healing, and in cleansing from foulness.
Fu-mi-ga-to-ry, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing of foulness by smoke. [vapor.]
Fu-m/y, *a.* Producing fume; full of **Fu-m**, *n.* Low, vulgar sport.
Fu-nam-bu-list, *n.* A rope-walker or dancer. [charge.]
Function, *n.* Office; employment; **Function-al**, *a.* Pertaining to functions. [functions.]
Function-al-ly, *ad.* By means of **Function-a-ry**, *n.* One who holds an office.
Fund, *n.* [Fr. *fond*.] A stock; bank of money; capital.
Fund, *v. t.* To provide money for regular payment of the interest of **Funds**, *n. pl.* Funded debts; money for supplies. [part.]
Fund-a-ment, *n.* The seat, or lower **Fund-a-mental**, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; necessary for support. [necessarily.]
Fund-a-ment-al-ly, *ad.* Primarily; **Fu-n-dri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to funerals.
Fu-n-er-al, *n.* [It. *funerale*.] A burial; procession at a burial.

Fu-n-er-al, *a.* Pertaining to interments; used at the interment of the dead. [mournful.]
Fu-n-er-al, *a.* Suiting a funeral; **Fu-nos-i-ty**, (-fung-gos-) *n.* Soft excrement. [crescent.]
Fu-nous, *a.* Like a mushroom; **Fu-nous**, (-fung-gua), *n.* A mushroom; an order of plants; a spongy excrement; proud flesh.
Fu-ni-cle, *n.* A small cord or ligature. [small cord or fiber.]
Fu-ni-cu-lar, *a.* Consisting of a **Fu-nnel**, *n.* Passage for a fluid or for smoke; a tunnel.
Fu-n-y, *a.* Droll; comical; sportive.
Fur, *n.* Fine soft hair; skins; coat of morbid matter.
Fur, *v. t.* To line or cover with fur; to line with a board; *a.* pertaining to or made of fur.
Fur-below, *n.* A plaited border of a garment; *v. t.* to adorn with furbelow.
Fur-bish, *v. t.* To polish; to clean; to make bright; to burnish.
Fur-bish-er, *n.* One who furnishes.
Fur-cation, *n.* A branching like a fork.
Fur-fu-ri-cious, (-rá'shus), *a.* Scaly; like scurf or bran.
Fu-ri-ous, *a.* Rushing violently; raging; violent.
Fu-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With great vehemence; madly.
Fu-ri-ous-ness, *n.* Fury; great violence; madness.
Fur, *v. t.* [Fr. *ferir*.] To draw up; to fold and fasten to a yard, &c.
Fur-long, *n.* The eighth part of a mile; forty rods.
Fur-lo-gh, (-fur-lo), *n.* Absence from military service.
Fur-lo-gh, *v. t.* To grant a furlough.
Fur-nace, *n.* A place for melting metals, or for heating water. In *Scripture*, severe afflictions by which men are tried.
Fur-nish, *v. t.* To supply; to provide; to equip. [another.]
Fur-nish-er, *n.* One who supplies **Fur-ni-ture**, *n.* Goods; vessels; utensils, &c., for house-keeping; equipage; decorations.
Fur-ri-er, *n.* A dealer in furs; muffs, &c. [boards.]
Fur-ri-er, *n.* A lining of fur, or of **Fur-sow**, *n.* [Sax. *far*.] A trench made in the earth by a plow; a long, narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove; a hollow made by wrinkles in the face.
Fur-sow, *v. t.* To trench; to wrinkle.
Fur-ry, *a.* Covered with or made of fur.
Fur-ther, *a.* More distant; additional; *ad.* at a greater distance; moreover.
Fur-ther, *v. t.* To assist; to promote; to forward.
Fur-ther-ance, *n.* Advancement; promotion. [ter; advancer.]
Fur-ther-er, *n.* A helper; promo-

FUR'THER-MORE, *ad.* Yet further; moreover.
FUR'THER-MOST, *a.* The most distant; extreme.
FUR'THEST, *a.* Most distant in time or place; *ad.* at the greatest distance. [stealth.]
FUR'TIVE, *a.* Secret; gotten by.
FUR'UN-CL, *n.* A small inflamed tumor.
FU'RY, *n.* [*La fureur.*] A violent rushing; rage; madness; enthusiasm; heat of mind.
FURZE, *n.* A prickly shrub; gorse.
FURZY, *a.* Overgrown with furze.
FUSE, *v. t.* To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; *v. i.* to be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a liquid state.
FU-SER, *n.* A firelock; pipe of com-

bustibles; cone of a watch or clock; track of a buck.
FU-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being fusible.
FU'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be melted.
FU'SI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a spindle.
FU'SIL, *a.* Capable of being melted.
FU'SIL, *n.* A light musket or firelock.
FU-SIL-BER, *n.* A soldier armed with a fusil, or distinguished by wearing a cap.
FU'SION, (*fū'zhun*), *n.* The act or operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat. [*quail.*]
FUSS, *n.* A tumult; a bustle. [*Collo.*]
FUST, *n.* The shaft of a column.
FUSTIAN, *n.* A cotton stuff; swelling style; *a.* made of fustian; high swelling.

FUSTIE, *n.* A West India wood used in dyeing yellow. [*insea.*]
FUSTY-NESS, *n.* A fusty state; mold.
FUSTY, *a.* Moldy; rank; ill-smelling. [*useless.*]
FU'TILE, *a.* Trifling; worthless.
FU-TIL-I-TY, *n.* Want of weight or effect; triflingness.
FU'TURE, (*fū'tyur*), *a.* That is to come or be hereafter; *n.* time to come.
FU-TU-RIT-ION, (*-rish'un*), *n.* The state of being to exist hereafter.
FU-TU-RI-TY, *n.* Time to come; future state.
FUZZ, *v. i.* To fly off in small particles; *a.* fine; volatile particles.
FUR'BLE, *v. t.* To intoxicate.
FY, *ex.* Expressing dislike or abhorrence.

G.

G has a simple sound, as in *good*, and a compound sound like *dz*, as in *gem*. The first, or, as it is called, the hard or the close sound, it usually retains before *a*, *e*, and *u*. The second, or, as it is called, the soft sound, is commonly found before *e*, *i*, and *y*.
GAB, *n.* The mouth; *v. i.* to prate. [*Vulgar.*]
GAB'BLE, *v. i.* To prate; to talk fast or foolishly. [*gabbles.*]
GAB'BLER, *n.* A prater; one who **GAB-AR-DINE'**, (*gab-ar-deen'*), *n.* A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.
GI'BI-ON, *n.* A wicker basket in fortification.
GI'BLE, *n.* The triangular or sloping end of a house, &c.; usually called the gable-end.
GAB'BLE, *n.* Loud or rapid talking.
GAD, *n.* A wedge; a graver; a punch.
GAD, *v. i.* To ramble; to walk about the streets.
GAD-A-BOUT, *n.* One who walks much abroad without business. [*A colloquial term.*]
GAD'DER, *n.* One who walks the streets often.
GAD-FLY, *n.* A fly that stings cattle.
GAI'LIC, *a.* An epithet denoting what belongs to the *Gaele*, tribes of Celtic origin, in the north of Scotland; *n.* the Gaelic language.
GAFF, *n.* A hook; a harpoon; a small boom.
GAF'FER, *n.* Master; father; old sir.
GAF'FLE, *n.* An artificial spur for cocks.
GAG, *v. t.* To stop the mouth.
GAG, *n.* Something to stop the mouth to hinder speaking.

GI'ON, *n.* A pledge or pawn; rule of measuring; a challenge to combat.
GI'ON, *v. t.* To pledge; to measure, as a caak. [*&c.*]
GI'ONER, *n.* One who measures caaks.
GAG'GLE, *v. i.* To make a noise as a **GI'N-TY**, *n.* See **GAVTY**. [*goose.*]
GI'LY, *n.* See **GAVLY**. [*shoulder.*]
GIN, *n.* Profit; benefit; a beveling
GIN, *v. t.* To get; to obtain; to win; to reach; *v. i.* to have advantage or profit. [*vantage.*]
GIN'ER, *n.* One who obtains advantage.
GIN'FUL, *a.* Profitable; lucrative; advantageous. [*gain.*]
GIN'FUL-LY, *ad.* Profitably; with advantage.
GIN'INGS, *n. pl.* The acquisitions of labor. [*gain.*]
GIN'LESS, *a.* Unprofitable; without
GIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprofitableness.
GIN-SAY or **GIN'SAY**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* ginsayed. To deny; to contradict. [*or contradicts.*]
GIN-SAY'ER, *n.* One who denies
GIN-SAY'ING, *n.* Contradiction; advantageous.
GA'INST, *See AGAINST*. [*denial.*]
GIN'ISH, *a.* Gaudy; showy; very fine. [*travagant joy.*]
GIN'ISH-NESS, *n.* Gaudiness; extravagance.
GIN'ISH, *n.* Manner of walking; step.
GI'TER, *n.* A covering of cloth for the leg.
GI'LA, *n.* Pomp; show; festivity.
GAL-AC-TOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk; a lactometer. [*seemly.*]
GAL'AX-Y, *n.* The milky way; **gal'ax-um**, *n.* A gummy or resinous substance, soft and bitterish.
GILE, *n.* A breeze; a strong wind.
GI'LE-I-TED, *a.* Covered with a helmet.

GAL-I-LE'AN, *n.* A native of Galilee.
GAL-I-OT, *n.* A little galley or brig.
GAL-I-POT, *n.* A white resin or juice of the pine.
GALL, *n.* Bile; rancor; bitterness; a hard, round excrescence on a species of oak-tree. [*to vex.*]
GALL, *v. t.* To hurt the skin; to fret;
GALL-GLAD-DER, *n.* A small membranous sack which receives the bile from the liver.
GAL-LANT, *n.* A wooer; a lover; an attendant; *v. t.* to attend or wait on a lady. [*bold.*]
GAL-LANT, *a.* Brave; high-spirited;
GAL-LANT, *a.* Civil; polite; attentive to ladies. [*ously.*]
GAL-LANT-LY, *ad.* Bravely; generously.
GAL-LANT-LY, *ad.* Like a wooer.
GAL-LANT-NESS, *n.* Elegance of accomplishment or of acquired qualification.
GAL-LANT-RY, *n.* Bravery; generosity; civility.
GAL-LER-Y, *n.* [*Fr. galerie.*] A covered walk; an apartment in a church and in a ship.
GAL'LEV, *n. pl.* **GAL'LEYS**. A low, flat-built vessel.
GAL'LEV, *n.* In *printing*, a frame to receive types from the composing stick.
GAL'LEV-SILVER, *n.* One condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board a galley.
GAL'LIARD, (*gal'yard*), *n.* A briak, gay man.
GAL'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul, now France; belonging to galls or oak-apples.
GAL'LIC-AN, *a.* Pertaining to France.
GAL'LI-CHISM, *n.* An idiom of the French language.

GAL-LI-GAN-KING, *n. pl.* Large open
GAL-LI-MĀ'TIA, *n.* Nonsense. [hoes.
GAL-LI-NĀ'CEOUS, *n.* Designating
fowls of the barn-door kind.
GAL-LI-NIP-FER, *n.* A large mosquito.
GAL-LI-POT, *n.* A pot painted and
glazed. [quarts.
GAL'LOX, *n.* A measure of four
GAL-LOON', *n.* A kind of close lace.
GAL'LOP, *v. i.* To move fast, as a
horse, by springs or leaps.
GAL'LOP, *n.* A swift movement, as
of a horse.
GAL'LO-WAY, *n.* A horse of a small
species, first bred in Galloway,
Scotland.
GAL'LOWE, *n.;* *pl.* GALLOWAYS. [Sax.
golg.] A gibbet; a pair of panta-
loon suspenders.
GAL'LY. See GALLEY. [overboos.
GA-LŌCHE', (ga-lōshe') *n.* [Fr.] An
GAL-VAN'IC, *n.* A pertaining to gal-
vanism. [phenomena.
GAL-VAN-ISM, *n.* Certain electrical
GAL-VAN-IST, *n.* One versed in gal-
vanism. [galvanism.
GAL-VAN-IZE, *v. t.* To affect with
GAM'BLE, *v. i.* To game or play for
money.
GAM'BLER, *n.* One that gambles.
GAM-BŌGE', *n.* A concrete juice or
gum-resin, used as a pigment.
GAM'BOL, *n.* A skipping and leaping.
GAM'BOL, *v. i.* To leap and skip or
frolic. [horse.
GAM'BREL, *n.* The hind leg of a
GĀME, *n.* [Ice. *gamas*. Sax. *gamen*.]
In antiquity, games were public
diversions; play; sport; animals
hunted. [practice gaming.
GĀME, *v. t.* To play; to sport; to
GĀME'-COCK, *n.* A cock bred for
fighting.
GĀME'-LEG, *n.* A lame leg. [some.
GĀME'-ŌME, *n.* Gay; sportive; frolic.
GĀME'-STER, *n.* One addicted to
gaming.
GĀM'ING, *n.* The act, art, or practice
of playing at games for a victory
or for money. [games.
GĀM'ING-TĀ-BLE, *n.* A table for
GAM'MER, *n.* Compellation of an old
woman, answering to gaffer, an
old man.
GAM'MON, *n.* The buttocks or thigh
of a hog pickled and smoked; im-
position.
GAM'MON, *v. t.* To pickle and smoke;
to make bacon; to fasten a bow-
sprit to the stem of a ship; to im-
pose on a person. [music.
GAM'UT, *n.* A scale of notes in
GANDER, *n.* The male of fowls of
the goose kind.
GANG, *v. t.* To go; to walk. [Local.
GANG, *n.* A company; a crew; sub-
stance containing ore. [tumor.
GAN'GLI-ON, *n.* A small or movable
GAN'GRĒNE, *n.* Mortification of flesh,
or of some part of a living animal
body.
GAN'GRĒNE, *v. t.* To mortify; to
become mortified.

GAN'GRĒ-NOUS, *n.* Mortified; putri-
fied. [form in ships.
GANG'WAY, *n.* A passage; a plat-
GANT'LET, } *n.* A kind of military
GANT'LOPS, } punishment in which
a gang, or lane, being formed be-
tween two files of men, the criminal
receives a blow from each one
as he runs through it.
GĀOL, (jāle), *n.* A place of confine-
ment. See JAIL.
GĀOL-DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* A judicial
process for clearing jails of criminal-
nals. [see.
GĀOL'ER, (jā'er), *n.* A jailer; which
GAP, *n.* A breach; opening; chasm.
GĀPE, *v. i.* To open the mouth wide;
to yawn.
GĀPER, *n.* One who yawns.
GĀPS, *n.* [Fr. *garb.*] Clothes; dress;
appearance. [entrails.
GĀR'AGE, *n.* Offals of animals;
GĀR'BLE, *v. t.* To separate; to sift;
to pick out. [or sifts.
GĀR'BLER, *n.* One who separates
GĀR'BLER, (gār'blz), *n. pl.* The dust,
soil, or filth, severed from good
spices, drugs, &c.
GĀR'DEN, (gār'dn), *n.* A place for
the cultivation of plants for the
kitchen, fruits, flowers; a rich,
well cultivated spot or tract of
country.
GĀR'DEN, *v. i.* To cultivate a garden.
GĀR'DEN-ER, *n.* One who makes or
tills a garden.
GĀR'DEN-ING, (gār'dn-ing), *n.* Hor-
ticulture; the tilling of a garden.
GĀR'GA-RISM, *n.* A gargle for the
mouth and throat.
GĀR'GA-RIZE, *v. t.* To wash the
mouth with a gargle.
GĀR'GOT, *n.* A swelling in the throat
of cattle.
GĀR'GLE, *v. t.* To wash the mouth
and throat with a liquid preparation.
GĀR'GLE, *n.* A liquid preparation for
the mouth.
GĀR'LAND, *n.* A wreath of flowers;
a chaplet; *v. t.* to deck with a
garland. [ous root.
GĀR'LIC, *n.* A plant having a bulb.
GĀR'MENT, *n.* An article of clothing;
dress. [depositing grain.
GĀR'NER, *n.* A granary; place for
GĀR'NET, *n.* A mineral and gem,
usually red. [tion.
GĀR'NISH, *n.* Ornament or decora-
GĀR'NISH, *v. t.* To adorn; to deco-
rate; to set off.
GĀR-NISH-EE, *n.* One in whose
hands property of an absconding
debtor is attached.
GĀR-NISH-ER, *n.* One who decorates
or embellishes. [ration.
GĀR-NISH-MENT, *n.* Ornament; deco-
GĀR-NISH-TURN, *n.* Ornamental appen-
dages.
GĀR'NAN, *n.* A highland horse.
GĀR'NET, *n.* [Scot. *garret*.] The up-
per room of a house, immediately
under the roof. [a garret.
GĀR-RET-REN', *n.* One who lives in

GĀR'RI-SON, (gār're-sm), *n.* A body
of troops in a fort; a fortress fur-
nished with troops for defense.
GĀR'RI-SOR, *v. t.* To secure by a fort
and soldiers. [ling.
GĀR-RŌTE', *n.* Punishment by strang-
GĀR-RŌLI-RY, *n.* Loquacity; talk-
ativeness. [ative.
GĀR-RŌ-LOUS, *n.* Loquacious; talk-
GĀR'TER, *n.* A band to fasten a
stocking; *v. t.* to fasten with a
garter.
GAS, *n.* [In the Sax. *gast*, spirit;
ghost.] An aeriform, elastic fluid.
GAS-CON-DE', *n.* A boasting; brag-
ging; bravado; *v. t.* to boast; to
bluster. [gas; aeriform.
GAS'S-ORS, *n.* Being in the form of
GASH, *n.* A deep and long cut or in-
cision in the flesh.
GASH, *v. t.* To make a long incision.
GASH'FUL, *n.* Full of gashes; hideous.
GAS-I-FI-CĀTION, *n.* The act of con-
verting into gas. [aeriform fluid.
GAS-I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into an
GAS'KET, *n.* A plaited cord to fasten
a sail.
GAS'KINS, *n. pl.* Wide, open hose.
GAS'LIGHT, *n.* Light produced by
burning gas.
GAS-ME-TER, *n.* A machine attached
to gas-works and pipes, to show
the quantity used.
GAS-OM-E-TER, *n.* In chemistry, an
instrument for collecting or pre-
serving gas. [gases.
GAS-OM-E-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring
GĀS, *v. i.* or *t.* To open the mouth
wide in catching breath.
GĀS, *n.* An opening of the mouth
to catch breath. [ach.
GAS'TRIC, *n.* Belonging to the stom-
GAS-TRI-C-QUIST, *n.* One who
speaks as from his belly; a ventri-
loquist.
GAS-TRI-C-QUIST, *n.* A speaking that
appears to proceed from the belly;
ventriloquism. [the stomach.
GAS-TRI-TIS, *n.* Inflammation of
GAS-TRO-I-C-Ō-ŌY, *n.* A treatise on the
stomach.
GAS-TRO-NŌ-MER, } *n.* One who likes
GAS-TRO-NŌ-MIST, } good living; an
epicure. [gastrology.
GAS-TRO-NŌ-MY, *n.* Pertaining to
GAS-TRO-NŌ-MY, *n.* The art or
science of good eating.
GĀTH, *n.* A large door, as of a city,
castle, or house.
GATH'ER, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth
made by drawing.
GATH'ER, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring together;
to collect; to pick; to form into
pus. [a collector.
GATH'ER-ER, *n.* One who gathers;
GATH'ER-ING, *n.* A collection; a
tumor. [puckers.
GATH'ER, *n. pl.* Plaits; folds;
GAUD, *n.* An ornament for the per-
son. [gayly.
GAUD'LY, *ad.* With much show;
GAUD'NESS, *n.* Showiness; ostenta-
tious finery.

GÄU'P, a Showy; ostentatiously fine.
GÄÜZ, (gäje), v. t. To measure the contents of a cask; to measure in respect to proportion. *See* GAÜZ.
GÄÜZ, [measuring.]
GÄÜZ, n. A gage; a rod for measuring the contents of casks, &c.
GÄÜZ'ER, (gä'jer), n. A man whose business is to measure casks.
GÄÜT, (gänt), a. Empty; lean; thin; slender; meager, as an animal after long fasting. *[defense.]*
GÄÜT'LET, n. An iron glove for GAÜZ, n. A very thin silk or linen.
GAÜZ, n. Like gauze; thin as GAÜZ, *pred.* of GIVE. *[gauze.]*
GAÜZ, n. A small parcel of grain laid in reaping.
GAÜZ'KIND, n. A tenure in England by which land descended from a father to his sons in equal proportions. *[two lively strains.]*
GAÜT, n. A brisk dance, with GAÜZ, n. A cuckoo; a simpleton.
GAÜT, n. Foolish; awkward; clumsy; n. a stupid, awkward fellow.
GAÜ, a. Merry; jovial; fine; showy.
GAÜ'ET, n. Finery; show; merri-ment; airiness. *[diddly.]*
GAÜ'LY, ad. Finely; merrily; splen-didly.
GAÜ'NESS, n. Fineness; show; splen-didness. *[attention.]*
GAÜ, v. t. To look with fixed
GAÜ, n. A fixed or eager look; a look of eagerness.
GAÜ'FUL, a. Looking with a gaze; looking intently; given to gazing.
GAÜ'ZEL, n. An animal partak-
GAÜ'ZELLE, } ing of the nature of
GAÜ'ZEL, } the goat and the deer.
GAÜ'Z, n. One who looks with fixed attention.
GAÜ'ZETTE, (ga-zet'), n. *[Fr. gazette.]* A newspaper; v. t. to announce or publish in a gazette.
GAÜ'Z-TERR, n. A writer of news; title of a newspaper; a book of topographical descriptions.
GAÜ'Z-STOCK, n. One gazed at in scorn. *[lining parapets.]*
GAÜ'ZON, (ga-zoon), n. Turf for GAÜZ, n. Apparatus; harness; tackle; v. t. to harness; to dress; to apply tackle.
GAÜ'ING, n. Harness; the manner of arraying, or transmitting motion to, machinery.
GAÜ, a. A word used by teamsters, &c., directing their teams to turn to the right; opposed to *hau*.
GAÜ, n. pl. of GÖSE.
GAÜ'BL, a. That may be congeal-ed, or converted into jelly.
GAÜ'TIN, n. Concrete animal sub-stance. *[or become jelly.]*
GAÜ'TIN-ITE, v. t. or i. To form a GAÜ'TIN-IOUS, a. Of the nature of relatin. *[part.]*
GAÜ, v. t. To deprive of an essential
GAÜ'ING, n. A castrated horse.
GAÜ'ID, (je'fid), a. Cold, or very cold.

GAÜ'LY, n. The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; a gluey substance; jelly.
GAÜT, pp. of GÄÜZ. *[clous stone.]*
GAÜ, n. *[L. gemma.]* A bud; a pre-
GAÜ, v. t. To adorn with jewels; to bud. *[aldry.]*
GAÜ'EL, n. A pair; *[a term in her-]*
GAÜ'EL-NÄTION, n. A doubling; duplication. *[the zodiac.]*
GAÜ'EL, n. pl. Twins; a sign in
GAÜ'EL, n. Pertaining to gems.
GAÜ'EL-TION, n. Form of budding in plants. *[of the nature of gems.]*
GAÜ'EL-OUS, a. Pertaining to gems;
GAÜ'EL-ER-OUS, a. Producing buds.
GAÜ'EL-ER-OUS, a. Producing buds or gems. *[spruce; smart.]*
GAÜ'EL, a. Full of gems; neat;
GAÜ'EL-ER, (zhän-därm'), n. In France, one of a select body of troops, who watch over the interior public safety.
GAÜ'DER, n. *[Fr. genre.]* Sex; differ-ence of words to express sex; v. t. to beget; to procreate; to produce. *[to genealogy.]*
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'IC-AL, a. Pertaining
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'IST, n. One skilled in genealogy.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'IZ, v. t. To relate genealogies, or the histories of descent.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. History of de-scents; lineage; pedigree; enu-meration of ancestors.
GAÜ'EL, n. pl. *See* GENUS.
GAÜ'EL, a. Common; public; extensive; comprehending many species or individuals.
GAÜ'EL, n. The commander of an army; the whole; in general; in the main.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'IS-MO, n. Chief officer of an army. *[general; bulk.]*
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'ITY, n. State of being
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'ITION, n. The act of making general.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, v. t. To render gen-eral; to reduce to a genus.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, ad. In general; com-monly. *[frequency.]*
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. Commonness;
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. The skill or office of a general; military skill.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, v. t. To produce; to procreate.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. The act of be-getting; production; a single suc-cession in natural descent; the people of the same period; gene-alogy; a family; a race.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, a. Able to produce.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. One who begets or produces; principal sound in music; a vessel in which steam is produced. *[genus.]*
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, a. Comprehending a
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, ad. With regard to genus.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. Liberality of soul; bounty; liberality in act; principle.

GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, a. Liberal; open-heart-ed; free.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, ad. With liberality; freely. *[bestowing]*
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. Liberality in
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. The first book of the Sacred Scriptures.
GAÜ'EL, n. A small horse; an ani-mal of the weazle kind.
GAÜ'EL, a. Relating to origin.
GAÜ'EL, n. The spirit distilled from grain; gin. *[tion.]*
GAÜ'EL, a. Contributing to produc-
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, ad. With life; gayly; cheerfully. *[or knots jointed.]*
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, a. Having knees,
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. Knottiness; the having knots or joints like a knee. *[turn of mind.]*
GAÜ'EL, n. A man of a peculiar
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. pl. Parts belonging to generation. *[case of nouns.]*
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, a. Noting the second
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. One who procreates; a father.
GAÜ'EL, n. pl. *GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y. Among the ancients, a good or evil spirit or demon supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life.*
GAÜ'EL, n. pl. GENUSES. The peculiar structure of mind given by nature to an individual, which qualifies him for a particular em-ployment; a particular talent for a particular study; a man endow-ed with uncommon vigor of mind; disposition.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, (zhän-därm'), n. pl. *[Fr.]* In France, guards or select troops employed by the police to watch over the interior public safety. *[in manners.]*
GAÜ'EL, a. Well-bred; polished
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, ad. With polite man-ners. *[manners.]*
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. Gracefulness of
GAÜ'EL, n. A heathen; a pagan; any person not a Jew or a Chris-tian; a pertaining to heathens.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. Heathenism; pa-ganism.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, (hish'us), a. Pe-culiar to people; hereditary.
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, n. Politeness or grace-fulness of manners. *[peaceable.]*
GAÜ'EL, a. Tame; meek; mild;
GAÜ'EL-LOÜ'Y, (föke), n. People of good breeding.
GAÜ'EL-MAN, n. A man of good breeding; a term of complaisance;
GAÜ'EL-MAN, n. A term of an ad-dress to an assembly.
GAÜ'EL-MAN-LOÜ'Y, a. Becoming
GAÜ'EL-MAN-LOÜ'Y, a. gentle-man; polite; complaisant.
GAÜ'EL-MAN-LOÜ'Y, n. Behavior of a well-bred man.
GAÜ'EL-MAN-LOÜ'Y, n. Tame-ness; meek-ness; mildness.
GAÜ'EL-MAN-LOÜ'Y, n. A woman of good family or polite manners.
GAÜ'EL, ad. Softly; with care; tenderly.

GER-TOO', *n.* A native of India or Hindostan.
 GENTRY, *n.* People of education and good breeding.
 GE-NU-FLEC'TION, *n.* An act of religious kneeling.
 GEN-U-INE, *a.* Free from adulteration; real; pure. [naturally.]
 GEN-U-INE-LY, *ad.* Really; truly;
 GEN-U-INE-NESS, *n.* A genuine quality.
 GE'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* GEN'ER-A. In *natural science*, an assemblage of species; a class.
 GE-O-CEN'TRIC, { *a.* Having the
 GE-O-CEN'TRIC-AL, { same center as the earth.
 GE-OD'E-SY, *n.* In *practical geometry*, the art of measuring the earth.
 GE-OD'NO-SY, *n.* Science of the structure of the earth.
 GE-OD'O-MY, *n.* The science or doctrine of the formation of the earth; geography. [geography.]
 GE-OD'A-PHEA, *n.* One skilled in GE-O-GRAPH'IC, { *a.* Relating to
 GE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, { geography.
 GE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a geographical manner.
 GE-OD'A-PHY, *n.* Description of the earth's surface, &c.; a book containing a description of the earth.
 GE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to geology. [ology.]
 GE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in geology.
 GE-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To study geology.
 GE-OL'O-GY, *n.* The science of the structure and materials of the earth.
 GE'O-MAN-CER, *n.* A fortune-teller.
 GE'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *γν* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by means of figures and lines. [ometry.]
 GE-OM'E-TER, *n.* One skilled in GE-O-MET'RIC, { *a.* Pertaining to
 GE-O-MET'RIC-AL, { or according to the rules of geometry.
 GE-O-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to geometry.
 GE-OM'E-TRI-CIAN, (-trish'an,) *n.* One versed in geometry.
 GE-OM'E-TRIZE, *v. t.* To perform geometrically.
 GE-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The science of quantity and mensuration.
 GE-O-PON'ICA, *n.* The art or science of cultivating the earth.
 GE-O-R'A'MA, *n.* An instrument which exhibits a complete view of the earth. [poem.]
 GEON'IE, (Jorg'ik,) *n.* A rural GEON'IC, { *a.* Relating to the
 GEON'IC-AL, { doctrine of agriculture.
 GERU, *n.* A seed-bud; first prin-
 GERMAN, *a.* Pertaining to Ger-
 many; *n.* a native of Germany;
 German language.
 GERMAN, *a.* Cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins. [many.]
 GER-MAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Ger-

GERMAN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language.
 GER'MEN, *n.*; *pl.* GERMENS. A sprouting seed.
 GERM'IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the germ or seed-bud.
 GERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* To bud; to sprout; to shoot forth.
 GERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of sprouting. [In Latin.]
 GERUND, *n.* A kind of verbal noun
 GER-TION, *n.* The act of carry-
 ing young in the womb from con-
 ception to delivery. [gendary.]
 GES'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to deeds; le-
 GES-TIC-U-LATE, *v. t.* To use ges-
 tures or motions; *v. t.* to repre-
 sent by gesture. [ing gestures.]
 GES-TIC-U-LATION, *n.* Act of mak-
 GES-TIC-U-LATOR, *n.* One that
 shows postures, or makes ges-
 tures.
 GES-TUR-AL, *a.* Belonging to gesture.
 GES-TURE, (Jest'yur,) *n.* Action;
 motion of the arms, as in speak-
 ing.
 GET, *v. t.*; *pret.* got, [gat.] *pp.* got,
 gotten. To gain; to obtain; to
 win; to learn; to reach. [state.]
 GET, *v. t.* To arrive at a place or
 GEW'GAW, *n.* A showy trifle; a
 bauble; a toy.
 GE'Y-SER, (g'y'ser,) *n.* The name of
 certain fountains in Iceland which
 send forth boiling water.
 GHAT'FUL, (gast'ful,) *a.* Dismal;
 frightful.
 GHAST-LI-NESS, *n.* A deathlike look.
 GHAST-LY, *a.* Horrid; deathlike;
 very pale.
 GHAUT, (grawt,) *n.* In the *East In-*
dia, a pass through a mountain;
 hence, a chain of mountains.
 GHER'KIN, (gur'kin,) *n.* A pickled
 cucumber.
 GHÖST, (göst,) *n.* [Sax. *gast*.] The
 soul of a deceased person; appar-
 ition. [spiritual.]
 GHÖST-LY, *a.* Like a ghost; pale;
 GHÖUL, (gool,) *n.* A demon that
 feeds on the dead.
 GI'ANT, *n.* A man of extraordinary
 stature; *a.* like a giant; unusually
 large or strong.
 GI'ANT-ESS, *a.* A female giant.
 GI'ANT-LIKE, { *a.* Like a giant; of
 GI'ANT-LY, { extraordinary size;
 gigantic; huge. [of a giant.]
 GI'ANT-SHIP, *n.* State or character
 GIGANT, (Jowt,) *n.* In *Turkey*, an
 infidel.
 GIN'ER-ISM, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate
 speech; nonsense; *a.* unmean-
 ing, as words.
 GIB'ERT, *a.* A gallows to expose
 criminals; *v. t.* to hang and ex-
 pose on a gibbet.
 GIB-BOS-I-TY, *a.* Protuberance;
 GIB-BOS-NESS, *a.* a swelling; a
 round or swelling prominence;
 roundness; convexity.
 GIB-BOUS, *a.* Swelling; protuber-
 ant; convex.

GIN'EAT, *n.* An old cat, or he cat.
 GIXE, *v. t.* or *t.* [Sax. *gabban*.] To
 sneer; to taunt; to reproach.
 GLEX, *n.* A sneer; taunt; scoff; re-
 proach. [ingly.]
 GIN'ING-LY, *ad.* Scornfully; taunt-
 GIBBETS, *n. pl.* The entrails of a
 fowl. [water, or push a boat.]
 GIB-STIFF, *n.* A staff to guage
 GIB'DI-NESS, *n.* A swimming of the
 head; inconstancy; levity.
 GID'DI-LY, *ad.* With the head swim-
 ming; heedlessly.
 GID'DY, *a.* Reeling; whirling; un-
 stable; volatile.
 GIFT, *n.* Any thing granted gratui-
 tously; faculty. [faculty.]
 GIFT, *v. t.* To endow with any
 GIFTED-NESS, *n.* The quality of
 being gifted. [a chance.]
 GIG, *n.* A thing that whirls round;
 GI-GAN-TE'AN, *a.* Like a giant;
 mighty. [enormous.]
 GI-GANT'IC, *a.* Like a giant; huge;
 GI-GAN-TOL'O-GY, *n.* An account of
 giants. [catches of breath.]
 GIO'GLE, *n.* A laugh with short
 GIO'GLE, *v. t.* To laugh in a silly
 way; to titter. [titterer.]
 GIO'GLER, *n.* A silly laugher; a
 GIO'GLER, *n.* A wanton, lascivious
 girl.
 GIO'OT, (Jig'ot,) *n.* [Fr.] A term ap-
 plied, in *cooking*, to a leg of
 mutton; a hip joint.
 GILD, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* GILDED or
 GILT. To overlay with gold; to
 adorn; to brighten; to give a fair
 external appearance.
 GILD'EN, *n.* One who gilda.
 GILD'ING, *n.* An overlaying with
 gold; gold laid.
 GILL, (jil,) *n.* The fourth of a pint;
 a plant; ground-ivy; a rivulet
 flowing between steep banks.
 GILL, *n.* The organ of respiration in
 fishes. [with gold.]
 GILT, *pp.* or *a.* from GILD. Overlayd
 GILT, *n.* Gold laid on the surface.
 GIM'BAL, *n.* A brass ring suspending
 a compass in its box.
 GIM'LET, *n.* A small borer, but of
 different sizes. [mechanism.]
 GIM'CRACK, *n.* A device; toy; trivial
 GIMP, *n.* Silk twist or lace; edging.
 GIN, *n.* A contraction of Geneva;
 spirit of grain; a machine; trap;
 snare. [with a gin.]
 GIN, *v. t.* To clear cotton of its seed
 GIN'ER, *n.* A plant and the root; a
 native of China.
 GIN'GER-BREAD, *n.* A cake made of
 flour, butter and ginger, sweet-
 ened. [nicely.]
 GIN'GER-LY, *ad.* Cautiously; neatly;
 GING'NAM, *n.* A striped cotton cloth.
 GIN'GLE, { *v. t.* To make a sharp,
 JIN'GLE, { clattering sound. See
 JINGLE. [slightly bitter.]
 GIN'GHO, *n.* A plant and its root.
 GIP'VY, *n.*; *pl.* GIP'SIES. A vagabond
 strolling and stealing, and pre-
 tending to tell fortunes; a re-

proachful name for a dark complexion. [African quadruped.
GI-NAPPE', *n.* A camelopard; an **GI-NAP-PÖL**, *n.* A large, branched chandelier. [severe stroke.
GI-NO, (*gurd*), *n.* A twitch; pang;
GI-NO, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* girded or gird. To bind; to tie round; to dress; to prepare; to gibe.
GI-NO-ER, *n.* The chief timber in a floor. [the waist.
GI-NO-LE, (*gurd*), *n.* A band round
GI-NO-LE, *v. t.* To bind; to cut a ring round a tree.
GI-RI, (*guri*), *n.* A female child; a young woman.
GI-RI-HOOD, *n.* The state of a girl.
GI-RI-SH, *a.* Like a girl; light; giddy. [giddiness.
GI-RI-SH-NESS, *n.* Girlish manners;
GI-RI, { *n.* A band or strap for a
GI-RI, { saddle; a circular bandage. [an action.
GI-ST, *n.* In law, the main point in
GI-VE, *v. i.* or *t.*; *pret.* gave; *pp.* given. [Sax *gifan*; *gýfan*.] To bestow; to make a present; to yield; to grant; to render; to utter; to quit; to resign.
GI-VE-R, *n.* One who gives; a donor.
GI-VES, *n. pl.* Fetters. See **GI-VES**.
GI-VING, *n.* The act of bestowing gratuitously. [ach of a fowl.
GI-ZARD, *n.* The muscous stomach.
GLA'STROUS, *a.* Smooth; having an even surface. [ice; icy.
GLA'CI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or like
GLA'CI-ATE, *v. i.* To change into ice. [ice formed.
GLA-CI-ATION, *n.* Act of freezing;
GLA'CI-ER, *n.* A field of ice formed and continuing in valleys or high mountains.
+GLA'CI-S, *n.* [Fr.] A slope or sloping bank in fortifications. [icy.
GLA'CI-OUS, (*glá'shus*), *a.* Like ice;
GLAD, *a.* Pleased; cheerful; joyous; giving joy; *v. t.* to make glad; to exhilarate.
GLAD-DEN, (*glád/dn*), *v. t.* To make or become glad. [wood or in ice.
GLADE, *n.* An opening through a
GLAD-D-ATE, *a.* Sword-shaped; resembling a sword.
GLAD-D-I-TOR, *n.* A sword-player; a prize-fighter. [gladiators.
GLAD-D-I-A-TÖ-R-I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to
GLAD-D-I-A-TÖ-R-Y, *a.* Relating to gladiators. [cheerfully.
GLAD-D-Y, *ad.* With joy or pleasure;
GLAD-NESS, *n.* Joy; pleasure; delight. [pleasure.
GLAD-SOME-NESS, *n.* Moderate joy;
GLAIR, *n.* The white of an egg; a halbert; *v. t.* to smear with the white of an egg. [des of glair.
GLAIR-Y, *a.* Partaking of the quality.
GLANCE, *n.* [D. *glans*.] A sudden shoot or darting of light; a cast of the sight.
GLANCE, *v. i.* or *t.* To dart; to fly off obliquely; to hint; to cast for a moment.

GLAND, *n.* A secreting substance in animals and plants.
GLAND-ERS, *n.* A running from the nose; a disease of horses.
GLAN-DI-FER-OUS, *a.* Bearing acorns or other nuts. [gland or nut.
GLAND-I-FORM, *a.* Resembling a
GLAND'S-LAR, *a.* Consisting of or like glands.
GLAND-U-LATION, *n.* The situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.
GLAND-ULE, *n.* A small gland, or secreting vessel. [glands.
GLAND-U-LIF-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing
GLAND-U-LOUS, *a.* Like a gland; consisting of glands.
GLANS, *n.* The nut of the penis; an acorn; a strumous swelling.
GLARE, *n.* A bright, dazzling light; a fierce, piercing look.
GLARE, *v. i.* To shine so as to dazzle the sight. [white of an egg.
GLARE-OUS, *a.* Resembling the
GLARE-ING, *pp.* Emitting a dazzling light; *a.* open; barefaced.
GLARE-ING-LY, *ad.* Openly; notoriously.
GLASS, *n.* [Sw. *D.* and *Dan.* *glas*.] A transparent substance made of sand and alkali; a glass vessel of any kind; a mirror; a vessel to be filled with sand, for measuring time; a perspective glass.
GLASS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous.
GLASS, *v. t.* To cover with glass, (usually *glaze*).
GLASS-ES, *n. pl.* Spectacles.
GLASS-FURNACE, *n.* A furnace for melting the materials of glass.
GLASS-HOUSE, *n.* A house where glass is made. [ance.
GLASS-I-NESS, *n.* A vitreous appearance.
GLASS-MET-AL, *n.* Glass in fusion.
GLASS-WORKS, *n. pl.* Place where glass is made. [ous; like glass.
GLASS-Y, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous.
GLAUB-ERS-SALT, *n.* A cathartic salt.
GLAUCOUS, *a.* Having a light or sea-green color; covered with a fine bloom. [sword.
GLAIVE, *n.* [Fr. *glaiue*.] A broad-
GLAIV-MÖRE, *n.* A large two-handed sword, formerly used by the Highlanders. See **CLAYMORE**.
GLAZE, *v. t.* To furnish with glass; to cover with a smooth or vitreous substance; to make glossy.
GLAZIER, (*gláz'zur*), *n.* One who sets window-glass.
GLAZING, *n.* The art of setting glass; the vitreous substance on potters' ware.
GLAZE, *n.* A sudden shoot of light; *v. i.* to shine with flashes of light.
GLEAM-Y, *a.* Flashing; darting light.
GLEAN, *v. t.* To gather the remains; to pick up.
GLEAN, *n.* A collection of remains.
GLEAN-ER, *n.* One who gathers after reapers. [what is gathered.
GLEANNING, *n.* Act of gathering;

GLENN, *n.* Turf; soil; land belong- ing to a parish church.
GLENN-OUS, { *a.* Turfy; cloddy.
GLENN-Y, {
GLENN, *n.* Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety. [gay; joyous.
GLENN-Y, *a.* Merry; laughing;
GLENN-SOME, (*glé'sum*), *a.* Merry; joyous. [from a sore.
GLEET, *n.* A flux of thin humor
GLENN, *n.* A valley; space between hills. [ents of gluten.
GLI-A-DINE, *n.* One of the constitu-
GLIS, *a.* Smooth; slippery; volu-
GLIS, *ad.* Smoothly; volubly.
GLIS-NESS, *n.* Smoothness; volu-
GLIDE, *v. i.* To flow gently and silently; to move without ap-
GLIDE, *n.* The act of passing
GLIDE-ER, *n.* He or that which glides.
GLID-ING-LY, *ad.* In a flowing man-
GLIM-MER, *v. i.* To shoot feeble or scattered rays; to shine faintly.
GLIM-MER-ING, *n.* A faint light; slight view. [light.
GLIM-SE, *n.* A slight view; a faint
GLIS-TEN, (*glis'n*), *v. i.* To sparkle with light. [with light.
GLIS-TER, *v. t.* To glisten; to sparkle
GLIS-TER, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy.
GLIT-TER, *v. i.* To shine brightly; to sparkle with light.
GLIAT, *v. i.* To stare with eager-
GLIAT, *n.* eagerness or admiration.
GLI-SATE, { *a.* Round; spherical;
GLI-SA-TED, { having the form of
GLI-SA-TED, { a globe. [the earth.
GLI-SA, *n.* A round body; a sphere;
GLI-SA-SA, { *a.* Round; globular;
GLI-SA-SA, { spherical.
GLI-SA-SA-TY, *n.* Roundness; spher-
GLI-SA-SA-TY, { ical.
GLI-SA-SA-LAR, *a.* Like a globe; spher-
GLI-SA-SA-LAR-LY, *ad.* So as to resem-
GLI-SA-SA-LAR-LY, { ble a sphere. [round mass.
GLI-SA-SA, *n.* A small globe or
GLI-SA-SA-LAR, *a.* Round; globular;
GLI-SA-SA-LAR, *a.* having the form of a small sphere.
GLI-SA-SA, *n.* A roundish head of flow-
GLI-SA-SA, { ers. [ball.
GLI-SA-SA-SA, *v. t.* To gather into a
GLI-SA-SA-SA, *a.* Growing in round-
GLI-SA-SA-SA, { ed or massive forms.
GLI-SA-SA-SA, *n.* The act of
GLI-SA-SA-SA, { gathering or winding into a ball.
GLI-SA-SA-SA, [Scot. *gloun*.] Dark-
GLI-SA-SA-SA, { ness; depression of spirits;
GLI-SA-SA-SA, { *v. t.* to shine obscurely.
GLI-SA-SA-SA, *ad.* Darkly; obscurely.
GLI-SA-SA-SA, *n.* Want of light;
GLI-SA-SA-SA, { sullenness. [sullen.
GLI-SA-SA-SA, *a.* Dark; cloudy; dismal;
GLI-SA-SA-SA-SA, *n.* Act of mak-
GLI-SA-SA-SA-SA, { ing glorious.
GLI-SA-SA-SA-SA, *v. t.* To make glorious;
GLI-SA-SA-SA-SA, { to praise; to extol. [renowned.
GLI-SA-SA-SA-SA, *a.* Illustrious; splendid;
GLI-SA-SA-SA-SA-SA, *ad.* Illustriously;
GLI-SA-SA-SA-SA-SA, { with renown.

GLÓRY, *n.* [*L. gloria.*] The circle of rays surrounding a figure in painting; brightness; splendor; renown. [display pride.]

GLÓRY, *v. t.* To exult; to boast; to glory. **GLÓRYING**, *n.* Act of exulting.

GLOSS, *n.* Brightness; specious appearance; interpretation.

GLOSS, *v. t.* or *i.* To make smooth and shining; to explain; to give a specious appearance to.

GLOSS-ÁL'N-AL, *a.* Containing explanations. [or comments.]

GLOSS-Á-RIST, *n.* A writer of glosses.

GLOSS-Á-RY, *n.* A dictionary or vocabulary for explaining obscure words. [smooth surface.]

GLOSS-I-NESS, *n.* The luster of a gloss.

GLOSS-ÓO'Á-R-FHER, *n.* A writer of notes and commentaries.

GLOSS-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to glossography.

GLOSS-ÓO'Á-R-FHY, *n.* The writing of notes to illustrate what may be obscure in a book. [fines terms.]

GLOSS-ÓO'Á-DIST, *n.* One who defines.

GLOSS-ÓO'Á-ÉV, *n.* Definition of terms.

GLOSS'Y, *a.* Smooth and shining; bright; reflecting luster from a smooth surface. [the windpipe.]

GLOT'TIS, *n.* The narrow opening of the tongue.

GLÓV, (*gluv*), *n.* A cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger. To throw the glove was, with our ancestors, to challenge to single combat.

GLÓV'ER, *n.* One who makes and sells gloves. [heat; to be hot.]

GLÓW, *v. t.* To shine with intense heat. [intense heat; ardent passion.]

GLÓW, *n.* Intense heat; ardent passion.

GLÓZE, *v. t.* To flatter; *n.* flattery.

GLÚE, *n.* A tenacious substance for cement; *v. t.* to join or cement with glue. [sticky.]

GLÚ'Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

GLUM, *a.* Sullen; gloomy; grave.

GLÚMA, *n.* In botany, the calyx or corol of certain plants; husk; chaff. [the base.]

GLÚM'OUS, *a.* Having a glume at the base.

GLÚT, *v. t.* To cloy; to disgust; to overload. [wedge to split logs.]

GLÚT, *n.* Great plenty; a wooden block.

GLÚT'EN, *n.* A tough, elastic substance procured from flour.

GLÚT'IN-Á-TE, *v. t.* To unite with glue. [with glue.]

GLÚT'IN-Á-TION, *n.* A cementing.

GLÚT'IN-Á-TIVE, *a.* Tenacious; cementing.

GLÚT'IN-ÓUS, *a.* Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue.

GLÚT'IN-ÓUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being viscid.

GLÚT'IN-ÓV'IT, *a.* being viscid.

GLÚT'ON, (*glut'n*), *n.* A voracious eater; one eager for any thing to excess; a carnivorous quadruped.

GLÚT'ON-ÓUS, *a.* Given to excessive eating.

GLÚT'ON-ÓUS-LY, *ad.* In a glutinous manner.

GLÚT'ON-V, *n.* Excess in eating; voracity of appetite; luxury of the table. [building.]

GLÚTH, *n.* A channel or cavity in the art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GNÁ, (*nár*), *v. t.* To growl; **GNÁL**, (*nárl*), *v. t.* to murmur; to snarl. [of knots.]

GNÁL'ED, (*nárl*), *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

GNÁSH, *v. t.* or *i.* To strike or grind the teeth. [stings.]

GNAT, (*nat*), *n.* A small insect that bites or tears with the teeth.

GNÁW, (*naw*), *v. t.* [*Sax. gnagan.*] To bite or tear with the teeth.

GNÁW'ING, (*naw'ing*), *n.* A biting or fretting.

GNÉSS, (*nise*), *n.* In geology, a species of aggregated rock, slaty in its structure, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica.

GNÉSS'OID, (*nise'oid*), *a.* Having some of the characteristics of gneiss.

GNÓMA, (*nóme*), *n.* An imaginary being, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth.

GNÓMON, (*nómon*), *n.* The style or pin of a dial.

GNÓM'IC, (*nóme*), *n.* The art of dialing.

GNÓST'IC, (*nóst'ik*), *n.* *pl.* Heretics who corrupted Christianity by human philosophy.

GNÓST'IC-ISM, (*nóst'ic-izm*), *n.* The doctrines of the Gnostics, who held all beings emanations from the Deity.

GNÓ, (*ná*), *n.* An animal which in form resembles the horse, the ox, and the deer.

GO, *v. t.* or *pp.* went; *pp.* gone. To move; to walk; to depart.

GÓAD, *n.* A pointed instrument to drive oxen.

GÓAD, *v. t.* To prick with a goad; to incite; to urge forward; to stimulate; to instigate.

GÓAL, (*góle*), *n.* A starting post; final purpose. [Capra.]

GÓAT, *n.* An animal of the genus *Capra*.

GÓAT'HEAD, *n.* A keeper of goats.

GÓAT'ISH, *a.* Rank; lustful; like goats.

GO, *n.* A lump; a mouthful; **GO-BET**, *a.* small piece.

GO-BE-TWÉN, *n.* One who transacts business between two parties.

GO-BLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To swallow; to make the noise of a turkey.

GO-BLET, *n.* A drinking vessel without a handle. [tom.]

GO-BLY, *n.* An evil spirit; a phantom.

GO-BLY, *n.* Evasion; escape by artifice.

GÓ-CÁXT, *n.* A machine to help children to walk.

GÓD, (*Sax. god*), *n.* The Supreme Being; Jehovah; an idol.

GÓD'CHILD, *n.* One for whom a person is sponsor.

GÓD'DESS, *n.* A female deity.

GÓD'FATHER, *n.* One who is sponsor for a child in baptism.

GÓD'HEAD, *n.* The Divine Nature; Deity. [religious; atheistical.]

GÓD'LESS, *a.* Impious; ungodly; irreligious.

GÓD'LIKE, *a.* Divine; resembling God; of superior excellence.

GÓD'LI-LY, *ad.* Piously; righteously; godly.

GÓD'LI-NESS, *n.* Real piety; true religion; a religious life; the system of Christianity.

GÓD'LY, *a.* Pious; religious; righteous; *ad.* piously; religiously.

GÓD'MOV'ER, *n.* A female sponsor for a child in baptism.

GÓD'SEND, *n.* Something sent by God or good fortune.

GÓD'SHIP, *n.* Godhead; Deity.

GÓD'SON, *n.* A male child for whom one is sponsor. [eye-balls.]

GÓD'OLE, (*gó'iz*), *n.* *pl.* Instruments to cure squinting; glasses to defend the eyes from dust, wind, &c.; blinds.

GÓD'OLE-Á-ED, (*-ide*), *a.* Having large, rolling eyes. [way of life.]

GÓ'ING, *n.* A walking; departure; **GÓ'ING**, *n.* The bronchocoele; a swelling in the fore part of the neck. [fected by the gaster.]

GÓ'ING, *n.* Partaking of, or affording, a fortification, a fortification that is wavy.

GÓLD, *n.* The most precious metal.

GÓLD-Á-AT-ER, *n.* One whose business it is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. [like gold.]

GÓLD'EN, (*góld'n*), *a.* Made of gold; **GÓLD'EN**, *n.* A thin plate of gold for gilding. [gold.]

GÓLD'SMITH, *n.* One who works in gold.

GÓLD'EN-Á, *n.* A flat boat, used at Venice. [a gondola.]

GON-DO-LER, *n.* A man who rows.

GONE, (*gawn*), *pp.* of Go. Departed.

GON'FA-LOR, *n.* An ensign or standard; colors.

GONG, *n.* An instrument of a circular form, made of copper and tin, which is struck with a wooden mallet; used in large hotels.

GON-OM'ETER, *n.* An instrument to measure angles.

GON-OM'ETER, *n.* The art of measuring solid angles.

GON-OM'ETER, *n.* A contagious inflammation of the genital organs.

GOP, *a.* Valid; sound; palatable; pleasant; suitable; proper; complete; convenient; useful.

GOP, *n.* [*Sax. god*.] That which affords happiness; spiritual advantage. [well; right.]

GOP, *ad.* As good, as well; *interj.*

GOP-FR'DAY, *n.* A fast of the Christian church, kept on the Friday of Passion-week. [elegance.]

GOP'LI-NESS, *n.* Beauty; grace; **GOP'LY**, *a.* Beautiful; graceful; comely. [Naturally mild.]

GOP-NÁ-TUR-ED, (*-nátyurd*), *a.*

GOODNESS, *n.* The qualities which constitute excellence.

GOODS, *n. pl.* Movables; furniture; merchandise.

GOOSE, *n.*; *pl.* GESE. A well-known aquatic fowl; a tailor's utensil; a simpleton. [and its fruit.]

GOOSE-BERRY, *n.* A prickly shrub

GOOSE-QUILL, *n.* The large quill of a goose.

GORDIAN, *a.* Very intricate; *gordian knot*, an inextricable difficulty. To cut the *gordian knot*, is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.

GORE, *n.* Clotted blood; a triangular piece; *v. t.* to stab or wound with the horns.

GORGE, *n.* The throat; narrowest part of a capital.

GORME, *v. t.* To swallow with greediness; to fill the throat or stomach; to glut; to satiate. [glittering.]

GORGEOUS, *a.* Very fine or showy; *GORGEOUS-LY*, *ad.* Finely; splendidly; richly. [or ornaments.]

GORGEOUSNESS, *n.* Show of dress

GORGET, (*gor'jet*), *n.* Armor to defend the throat. [horrid being.]

GORGON, *n.* A fabled monster; a GORGONIAN, *a.* Like or pertaining to a gorgon.

GORMAND, } *n.* A glutton; a

GORMANDER, } greedy or ravenous eater. [ty.]

GORMANDISER, *n.* Gluttony; voracity

GORMANDIZE, *v. t.* To eat ravenously. [ravenous eater.]

GORMANDIZER, *n.* A greedy, voracious

GOSLING, *n.* A young goose; a catkin.

GOSPEL, *n.* [*Sax. godelpel*; *god*, good, *spel*, history.] The history of Jesus Christ, containing his doctrines and precepts; *v. t.* to instruct in the history of the life and the doctrines of Christ. [gospel.]

GOSPEL, *a.* Accordant with the

GOSPELIZE, *v. t.* To convert to, or instruct in the Christian religion; to evangelize.

GOSAMMER, *n.* Filmy substance like, cobwebs, floating in the air.

GOSSET, *n.* One that goes about and tattles; a sponsor; *v. t.* to run about and tattle; to chat; to talk much. [and tattling.]

GOSSETING, *ppr.* or *a.* Running about

GOSBOOM, *n.* A servant; a foot-boy.

GOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of GAT.

GOTHEN, (*got'en*) *pp.* of GAT.

GOTH, *n.* A barbarian; one of an ancient tribe that inhabited Scandinavia, now Sweden and Norway. [blunderer.]

GOTHAMIST, *n.* A wiseacre; a

GOTHAMITE, *n.* A term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York. [rude.]

GOTHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths;

GOTHICIZE, *v. t.* To bring back to barbarism.

GOTHICISM, *n.* Rudeness; barbarity. [used to cut holes.]

GOUDER, *n.* A round, hollow chisel,

GOUDER, *v. t.* To cut with a gouge.

GOORMAND, (*goor'mand*), *v. t.* A ravenous eater. [fruit.]

GÖRD, (*görde*), *n.* A plant and its

GOUT, *n.* A painful disease of the small joints.

GOUT, (*gou*), *n.* [Fr.] Taste; relish.

GOUTYNESS, *n.* Gouty affections.

GOUTY, *a.* Diseased with the gout, or subject to it.

GÖVERN, (*güvern*), *v. t.* [Fr. *gouverner*.] To direct. In grammar, to require a noun to be in a particular case. To rule; to control; to regulate.

GÖVERNABLE, *a.* Subject to rule; that may be governed; manageable; obedient. [control.]

GÖVERNANCE, *n.* Management;

GÖVERNANT, *n.* A governess; a lady who has the care of young females.

GÖVERNESS, *n.* A female who governs; an instructress.

GÖVERNMENT, *n.* Control; system of polity for ruling a nation; an empire or kingdom; the persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state. In grammar, the influence of a word in regard to construction.

GÖVERNMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to government.

GÖVERNOR, *n.* A chief magistrate; one who rules; a tutor; one who steers a ship.

GÖVERNORSHIP, *n.* The office of a

GOWN, *n.* A long garment; a loose habit or robe.

GOWNMAN, } *n.* One devoted to

GOWNMAN, } the arts of peace; a man of letters. [vulgar.]

GRAB, *v. t.* To seize; to hold fast;

GRABBLE, *v. t.* To grope; to sprawl.

GRACE, *n.* [Fr. *grace*.] Favor; privilege; unmerited favor of God; religious affections; beauty; a short prayer before or after meals; the title of a duke or archbishop.

GRACE, *v. t.* To adorn; to dignify; to honor. [drank after grace.]

GRACEFUL, *n.* The cup or health

GRACEFUL, *a.* Comely; dignified; elegant. [manners.]

GRACEFULLY, *ad.* With dignity of

GRACEFULNESS, *n.* Comeliness; dignity and elegance of manners.

GRACELESS, *a.* Destitute of grace; corrupt; depraved.

GRACES, *n. pl.* Three beautiful sisters who attended Venus; a play with hoops and rods; elegant manners. [ascending.]

GRACIOUS, *a.* Kind; civil; conde-

GRACIOUSLY, *ad.* Kindly; with free good will. [ascension.]

GRACIOUSNESS, *n.* Kind conde-

GRADATION, *n.* Regular progress; order; series. [by step.]

GRADATORY, *a.* Proceeding step

GRADU, *n.* [Fr. *grade*.] Degree; rank; a step or degree in any ascending series.

GRADU, *v. t.* To reduce to a certain degree of descent or ascent.

GRADIENT, *a.* Moving by steps.

GRADUAL, *a.* Step by step; advancing by degrees; *n.* an order of steps. [groes.]

GRADUALLY, *ad.* By steps or de-

GRADUATE, (*grad'yü-äte*), *v. t.* or *i.* To honor with an academical degree; to mark with degrees; to receive a degree. [graduate.]

GRADUATE, *n.* One who has received a degree. [graduate.]

GRADUATIONSHIP, *n.* The state of a

GRADUATION, *n.* Progression by degrees; act of marking degrees.

GRADUATOR, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line.

GRADUS, *n.* A dictionary of prosody.

GRADT, *n.* A cion inserted in a stock.

GRADT, *v. t.* To insert as a cion in another tree. [cion.]

GRADTAR, *n.* One who inserts a

GRAIL, *n.* Small particles of any kind.

GRAIN, *n.* [Fr. *grain*.] Corn; a small seed, or weight; temper; dyed or stained substance. To dye in grain, is to dye in the raw material. [granulate.]

GRAIN, *v. t.* To form into grains;

GRAINS, *n. pl.* Remains of malt after brewing. [legs.]

GRADUATE, *a.* Stilted; having long

GRAMINEAL, } *a.* Grassy; like or

GRAMINEOUS, } pertaining to grass. [leaves like grass.]

GRAMINIFEROUS, *a.* Bearing

GRAMINIFEROUS, *a.* Feeding on grass.

GRAMMAR, *n.* [L. *grammatica*.] The art of writing and speaking a language correctly; a system of rules for speaking and writing a language. [grammar.]

GRAMMARIAN, *n.* One skilled in

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, (*-skool*), *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught.

GRAMMATIC, *a.* According to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, *ad.* According to grammar. [ficial grammarian.]

GRAMMATICALLY, *n.* A super-

GRAMMATICALLY, *v. t.* To render grammatical.

GRAMMATIST, *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a low grammarian; a pedant.

GRANARY, *n.* A store-house for grain.

GRAND, *a.* Very great; magnificent; splendid. [old woman.]

GRANDAM, *n.* Grandmother; an

GRANDCHILD, *n.* The child of a son or daughter.

GRANDDAUGHTER, (*-daw'ter*), *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDER, *n.* A man of rank; a nobleman.

GRAND'EUR, (grand'yur), *n.* Greatness; magnificence; elevation of thought or expression, or of mien or deportment.

GRAN-DIL-O-QUENT, } *a.* Pompous;
GRAN-DIL-O-QUOUS, } bombastic;
 speaking in a lofty style. [ing.]

GRAN-DIL-O-QUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking.

GRAND'FATHER, *n.* A father's or mother's father. [jury.]

GRAND-JURY, *n.* One of a grand jury to decide on indictments.

GRAND'MOTHER, *n.* A father's or mother's mother.

GRAND'FATHER, *n.* A grandfather; an ancestor. [or daughter.]

GRAND'SON, *n.* The son of a son.

GRANDOE, *n.* A farm with the buildings and stables. [like grains.]

GRANIFEROUS, *a.* Bearing seeds.

GRANITE, *n.* An aggregate stone, composed of quartz, feldspar and mica. [granite.]

GRANITIC, *a.* Consisting of or like granite.

GRANITIFORM, *a.* Resembling granite in structure or shape.

GRANIVOROUS, *a.* Subsisting on grain or corn.

GRANT, *v. t.* To bestow; to yield; to concede; to admit.

GRANT, *n.* A thing granted; act of granting.

GRANTABLE, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed. [is made.]

GRANT-EE, *n.* One to whom a grant is made.

GRANTOR, *n.* One who makes a grant.

GRANULAR, } *a.* Consisting of
GRANULARITY, } grains, or resembling grains.

GRANULATE, *v. t.* To form into grains or small masses; *v. i.* to collect or be formed into grains.

GRANULATE, *a.* Consisting of or resembling grains.

GRANULATION, *n.* Act or process of forming into grains.

GRANULE, (gran'yule), *n.* A little grain or particle.

GRANULOUS, *a.* Full of grains.

GRAPPE, *n.* The fruit of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made by expression and fermentation.

GRAPPERY, *n.* A building or inclosure for rearing grapes.

GRAPESHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot confined in a canvas bag and discharged from cannon.

GRAPHIC, (graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to writing; well delineated; describing with accuracy.

GRAPHICALITY, *ad.* With good delineation.

GRAPHOMETER, *n.* A mathematical instrument, called also a semicircle, for measuring the degrees in an angle.

GRAPNEL, } *n.* A small anchor,
GRAPNELING, } with four or five
 flukes or claws.

GRASP, *v. t. or i.* To seize; to grasp; to lay hold of.

GRASP, *n.* A seizing; a hook; a close hug in contest.

GRASPING-IRON, (-i'urnz), *n. pl.* Irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast. [catch.]

GRASP, *v. t.* To seize and hold; to grasp.

GRASP, *n.* Gripe of the hands or arms; an embrace. [embraces.]

GRASPER, *n.* One who seizes and grasps.

GRASPINGLY, *ad.* In a grasping manner.

GRASS, *n.* [Sax. *græs.*] In common usage, herbage, &c.; the name of many species of plants which are food for cattle.

GRASS, *v. t. or i.* To grow over or cover with grass.

GRASSHOPPER, *n.* An insect that hops among grass.

GRASSINESS, *n.* The state of abounding with grass.

GRASSY, *a.* A plot of grassy ground. [grass.]

GRASSY, *a.* Covered or filled with grass.

GRATE, *n.* A frame of bars or cross-bars.

GRATE, *v. t. or i.* To rub as a rough surface; to fret; to vex; to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.

GRATEFUL, *a.* Having a sense of favors; agreeable; awakening pleasurable emotions.

GRATEFULLY, *ad.* With gratitude; pleasantly.

GRATEFULNESS, *n.* Gratitude; the quality of being agreeable to the mind or taste. [rasping.]

GRATER, *n.* An instrument for gratifying.

GRATIFICATION, *n.* Pleasure enjoyed; a reward; satisfaction.

GRATIFY, *v. t.* To please; to delight; to indulge to satisfaction.

GRATINGLY, *ad.* Harshly; offensively. [compensation.]

GRATIS, *ad.* [L.] Freely; without.

GRATITUDE, *n.* Thankfulness; kind feelings toward a benefactor.

GRATUITOUS, *a.* Free; voluntary; granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, *ad.* Voluntarily; without reward; freely; without proof.

GRATUITY, *n.* A gift; something freely given without compensation or equivalent.

GRATULATE, *v. t.* To express joy at another's prosperity; to congratulate.

GRATULATION, *n.* A rejoicing with another; congratulation.

GRATULATOR, *a.* Expressing joy; congratulatory.

***GRATIFY**, *n.* [L.] In law, the grievance complained of; cause of action.

GRAVE, *n.* A pit for the dead; any place where the dead are deposited; a place of great mortality.

GRAVE, *a.* Serious; solemn; weighty; deep; slow; plain; not gay or tawdry; low.

GRAVE, *v. t.* *pret.* graved, *pp.* graved, graven. To engrave; to carve; to clean, as a ship.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

GRAVEL, *n.* Pebbles; small stones produced by concretions in the kidneys and bladder. [to puzzle.]

GRAVEL, *v. t.* To cover with gravel.

GRAVELLED, (grav'eld), *pp. or a.* Covered with gravel; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRAVELLESS, *a.* Having no grave; unburied. [gravel.]

GRAVELLY, *ad.* Abounding with gravel.

GRAVELLY, *ad.* Seriously; solemnly; deeply. [briety; solemnity.]

GRAVEMENT, *n.* Seriousness; solemnity.

GRAVER, *n.* A tool to engrave with.

GRAVE-OLUNCH, *n.* A strong and offensive smell. [odor.]

GRAVE-OLUNT, *a.* Having a strong smell.

GRAVE-STONE, *n.* A stone set by a grave, as a memorial.

GRAVE-YARD, *n.* A yard for burying the dead.

GRAVIMETER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies. [gravimetry.]

GRAVING, *n.* Carved work; engraving.

GRAVITY, *v. i.* To tend toward the center. [center.]

GRAVITATION, *n.* Tendency to the center.

GRAVITY, *n.* Weight; heaviness; seriousness; force which draws toward the center.

GRAVITY, *n.* The juice from meat when roasting.

GRAY, *a.* Hoary; white with black.

GRAYBEARD, *n.* An old man.

GRAY-HOUND, *n.* See GREYHOUND.

GRAYISH, *a.* Somewhat gray.

GRAYNESS, *n.* The quality of being gray. [slightly.]

GRAY, *v. t.* To eat grass; to rub.

GRAY, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on herbage.

GRAYHER, (grä'zhur), *n.* One who feeds cattle or supplies with grass.

GRAYING, *pp.* Brushing; feeding on grass; a supplying pasture; a pasture. [state.]

GREASE, *n.* Animal fat in a soft state.

GREASE, *v. t.* To smear or anoint with grease.

GREASILY, *ad.* With grease or fat.

GREASINESS, *n.* State of being greasy; fatness.

GREASY, *a.* Like grease or oil; smooth; fat; oily.

GREAT, *a.* Large; important; chief; large in bulk; extended in length; large in number; large in degree; long-continued; pregnant.

GREAT, *n.* [Sax. *great.*] The whole; the gross; the mass; people of distinction.

GREATLY, *ad.* In a great degree; magnanimously. [grandeur.]

GREATNESS, *n.* Largeness; dignity.

GREAVES, *n. pl.* Ancient armor for the legs.

GRĒ'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Greece; *n.* a native of Greece. [language.]
GRĒ'CIAM, *n.* An idiom of the Greek
GRĒ'CIAN, *v. t.* To render Grecian; to translate into Greek.
GRĒD'LY, *ad.* Ravenously; voraciously. [eagerness.]
GRĒD'NESS, *n.* Ravenousness;
GRĒD'Y, *a.* Ravenous; very hungry; covetous. [of Greece.]
GREEN, *n.* A native, or the language
GREEN, *a.* Of the color of growing plants; new; fresh; raw; not dry; *n.* the color of growing plants; a grassy plat. [cookery.]
GREENS, *n. pl.* Young plants used in
GREEN, *v. t.* To make green.
GREEN'GROW, *n.* A crop that does not become white. [dure.]
GREEN'ERY, *n.* Green plants; verdure.
GREEN'HAND, *n.* An inexperienced person.
GREEN'HORN, *n.* A raw youth.
GREEN'HOUSE, *n.* A house to keep plants green.
GREEN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat green.
GREEN'ISH-NESS, *n.* A greenish state or quality.
GREEN'ROOM, *n.* The retiring room of play actors in a theater.
GREEN'SICK-NESS, *n.* A disease of females. [grass.]
GREEN'SWARD, *n.* Turf with green
GREEN, *v. t.* To salute; to address; to congratulate; *v. i.* to meet and salute; to cry out. [gratulation.]
GREEN'ING, *n.* A salutation; congratulation.
GREEN'ING, *a.* Pertaining to a flock.
GRĒ-GĀ'IAN, *a.* Belonging to the herd. [ing in flocks.]
GRĒ-GĀ'IAN-OUS, *a.* Herding; keeping.
GRĒ-GĀ'IAN-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a flock or herd.
GRĒ-GĀ'IAN, *a.* Belonging to Gregory, as the Gregorian calendar; the Gregorian chants.
GRĒ-MĀ'IAL, *a.* Belonging to the lap or bosom. [used in war.]
GRĒ-NĀ'D, *n.* A hollow ball or shell
GRĒ-NĀ'DIEN', *n.* A foot soldier, wearing a cap.
GRĒY, *a.* See GRAY.
GRĒY'GROUND, (*grā*), *n.* A tall, slender dog, kept for the chase. [in.]
GRĒ'DOLE, *n.* A pan to bake cakes
GRĒ'D, *v. i.* To grate, or cut with a grating.
GRĒ'D-LIN, *a.* White and red mixed.
GRĒ'D-MON, (*turn*), *n.* A grate to broil meat on.
GRĒ'Y, (*greek*), *n.* A painful sense of loss; sorrow; affliction.
GRĒ'Y'AWON, *n.* That which causes grief or uneasiness; hardship; trouble. [ment; to afflict.]
GRĒ'Y, *v. i.* or *t.* To mourn; to lament.
GRĒ'Y'OUS, *a.* Giving pain; afflictive; distressing. [grief.]
GRĒ'Y'OUS-LY, *ad.* Painfully; with grief.
GRĒ'Y'OUS-NESS, *n.* Grief; sorrow.
GRĒ'Y'ON, *n.* A fabled animal, resembling a lion.
GRĒ'Y'ON, *n.* A fabled animal, resembling in part an eagle, and in part a lion.

GRĒ-LĒ'D, *n.* Any thing broiled on a gridiron. [sully.]
GRĒ-M, *a.* Fierce; ferocious; ugly;
GRĒ-MĒ'CI, *n.* Affectation; a wry mouth; distortion of the countenance from habit or insolence.
GRĒ-MĀ'XIN, *n.* The name of an old cat.
GRĒ-M, *n.* Foul matter; deep blackness; dirt; *v. t.* to foul; to soil or sully deeply. [ferociously.]
GRĒ-M'LY, *ad.* In a surly manner;
GRĒ-M'NESS, *n.* A fierce look; surliness.
GRĒ-M, *v. i.* [*Sax. grimian*.] To show the teeth in laughter or scorn.
GRĒ-M, *n.* Act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth.
GRĒ-M, *v. t.*; *pret.* ground. To rub; to sharpen; to reduce to powder; to oppress; *v. i.* to perform the act of grinding.
GRĒ-M'ER, *n.* One who grinds; instrument of grinding; a molar tooth; the teeth in general.
GRĒ-M'ER'S, *n.* A flat, circular stone, used for sharpening tools.
GRĒ-M'ER, *n.* One who shows his teeth.
GRĒ-M'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter.
GRĒ-M, *a.* Seizing; a grasping.
GRĒ-M, *v. t.* [*Sax. gripan*.] To seize; to hold fast; to squeeze.
GRĒ-M, *n.* A grasp; a squeeze; oppression. [pressor.]
GRĒ-M, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor.
GRĒ-M'ING, *a.* Seizing; grasp; distressing pain. [rible.]
GRĒ-M'LY, *a.* Horrible; frightful; terrible.
GRĒ-M, *n.* Corn ground, or corn for grinding at one time.
+GRĒ-M'ER, (*grā-zel*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A tradesman's wife or daughter.
GRĒ-M'LE, (*grīl*), *n.* Cartilage; a firm substance. [grain.]
GRĒ-M'LE, *n.* A mill for grinding
GRĒ-M'LY, (*grīl*), *a.* Like gristle; tough. [gravel; sandstone.]
GRĒ-M, *n.* The coarse part of meal;
GRĒ-M'NESS, *n.* The quality of being gritty; sandiness.
GRĒ-M'Y, *a.* Full of sand or small, hard particles.
GRĒ-M'LE, *n.* A gray color.
GRĒ-M'LED, (*grīzld*), *a.* Gray; of a mixed color.
GRĒ-M'LY, *a.* Gray; somewhat gray.
GRĒ-M, *v. i.* To mourn with a deep noise; to sigh.
GRĒ-M, *n.* A deep mournful sound uttered in pain; any low, rumbling sound. [lamentation.]
GRĒ-M'ING, *n.* Act of uttering groans;
GRĒ-M'ING, (*grawt*), *n.* Fourpence sterling; a proverbial name for a small sum. [bulls taken off.]
GRĒ-M, *n. pl.* Oats that have the
GRĒ-M'ER, *n.* A dealer in sugar, tea, liquors, and spices.

GRĒ-CER-Y, *n.* The goods sold by grocers. [but not sweetened.]
GROG, *n.* Spirit and water mixed,
GROG'GR-Y, *n.* A place where grog and other liquors are drank.
GROG'RAM, *n.* A thick stuff of silk and hair.
GROIN, *n.* The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh.
GROOM, *n.* One who tends horses; a servant. In England, an officer of the king's household.
GROOM'ING, *n.* The care and feeding of horses.
GROOVE, *n.* A furrow; a channel or long hollow cut by a tool; *v. t.* to cut a furrow or channel with an edged tool.
GROVE, *v. i.* To feel along; to search or attempt to find by feeling in the dark. [ner.]
GROV'ING-LY, *ad.* In a groping manner.
GROSS, *a.* Thick; bulky; corpulent; stupid; indelicate; enormous; whole; entire. [dozen.]
GROSS, *n.* The whole bulk; twelve
GROSS'LY, *ad.* Coarsely; palpably.
GROSS'NESS, *n.* Thickness; fatness; indelicate plainness.
GROU'N-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the gooseberry.
GROT, *n.* } *n.* A cave.
GROT'TO, *pl.* **GROT'TOS**, } *ern*; a cave.
GROU'ESQUE, (*gro-tesk*), *a.* Wildly formed; whimsical; ludicrous; odd. [manner.]
GROU'ESQUE-LY, *ad.* In a fantastical
GROU'ESQUE-NESS, *n.* State of being grotesque. [soil; foundation.]
GROU'N, *n.* The upper part of land;
GROU'N, *v. t.* or *t.* To lay on the ground; to lay; to found; to run around. [of a building.]
GROU'N'-FLOOR, *n.* The lower story
GROU'N'-LESS, *a.* Void of foundation; false. [cause.]
GROU'N'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without just
GROU'N'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of just cause. [building.]
GROU'N'-FLOT, *n.* The site of a
GROU'N'-MENT, *n.* Rent for building ground.
GROU'N'-SWELL, *n.* The swell or rolling of billows near the shore, or in water not deep.
GROU'N'-WORK, (*wurk*), *n.* Ground; foundation; the basis; first principle; original reason.
GRU'P, (*groop*), *n.* A cluster; crowd; throng; assemblage of figures.
GRU'P, *v. t.* To form a cluster; to unite in an assemblage.
GROUSE, *n.* A heath-cock; cock of the woods.
GROUT, *n.* Coarse meal; pollard.
GRU'Y, *n.* A small wood or cluster of trees.
GRU'V, (*grovl*), *v. i.* To creep on the earth; to cringe or be mean.
GRU'V'ER, *n.* One who creeps; an abject wretch.

GAŵ, v. i. *pres.* grew; *pp.* grown, [*Sax. growan.*] To vegetate; to increase; to improve.
 GAŵ, v. t. To raise; to produce.
 GAŵ'ER, n. One who grows, or produces.
 GROWL, n. The murmur of a dog.
 GROWL, v. i. or t. To grumble; to snarl; to murmur. [*murm.*]
 GROWL'ER, n. One that snarls or murmurs, *pp.* of GROW.
 GRŌWTH, n. Increase of size; produce; progress.
 GRUB, n. A small worm; a dwarf.
 GRUB, v. t. or i. To dig; to remove by digging; mostly followed by up; to grub up, is to dig by the roots with an instrument.
 GRUB-STREET, n. Originally the name of a street in London, much inhabited by mean writers; hence applied to mean writings, as, a *Grub-street* poem.
 GRUDĒS, v. t. or i. To envy the enjoyment of another; to be reluctant. [*jealousy.*]
 GRUDĒS, n. An old quarrel; secret GrudĒS'ING-LV, *ad.* With grudging; reluctantly. [*led in water.*]
 GRŪ'L, n. Food made of meal, boiled.
 GRUFF, a. Stern; surly; rough; grum. [*roughly.*]
 GRUFFLY, *ad.* With surliness; GRUFFNESS, n. Surliness; moroseness. [*the throat.*]
 GRUM, a. Morose; sullen; deep in GRUM'BLE, v. i. To mutter; to murmur; to growl. [*complains.*]
 GRUM'BLER, n. One who mutters or GRUM'BLING, n. Murmurs; complaint.
 GRUM'BLING-LV, *ad.* With murmurs or complaint.
 GRUMX, n. Clotted blood; thick matter. [*countenance.*]
 GRUM'LV, *ad.* Morosely; with a sour GRŪ'MOUS, a. Clotted; consisting of grume. [*concreted.*]
 GRŪ'MOUSNESS, n. State of being GRUNT, v. t. To utter a deep sound, like a hog. [*hog.*]
 GRUNT, n. The guttural sound of a GUI'AL-CUM, n. The resin of lignum vite.
 GUI'NO, n. A substance found on many islands frequented by fowls, used as a manure.
 GUAR'AN-TY, n. A surety for performance by a third person; one to whom a guaranty is made; v. t. to warrant; to make sure; to indemnify. [*Warranted.*]
 GUAR'AN-TYED, (gar'an-tyed,) *pp.*
 GUAR'AN-TOR, n. A warrantor.
 GUAR'AN-TY, v. t. To warrant; to undertake for the performance of an agreement.
 GUAR'AN-TY, n. One who warrants; an undertaking for the performance by another person.
 GUARD, (gārd,) n. A watch; defense; security.
 GUARD, v. t. To watch; to defend;

to secure from harm; v. i. to watch by way of caution.
 GUARD'ED-NESS, n. Caution; circumspection.
 GUARD'I-AN, n. One who has the care of another; a defender.
 GUARD'I-AN, a. Guarding; protecting. [*guardian.*]
 GUARD'I-AN-SHIP, n. The office of a GUARD'-ROOM, n. A room in which guards lodge. [*harbor.*]
 GUARD-SHIP, n. A ship to defend a GU-BER-NA-TŌ'R-I-AL, a. Pertaining to a governor or to government.
 GUD'ŌZON, (gud'jun,) n. A fish, or person gulled; a pin on which a wheel turns. [*or recompense.*]
 GUD'DON, (ger'don,) n. A reward.
 GUER-RILLA, (gwer-ril'la,) n. or a. A term applied to an irregular mode of warfare. [*suppose.*]
 GUSS, (gee,) v. t. To conjecture; to GUESS, n. A conjecture; surmise.
 GUESS'ING-LV, *ad.* By way of conjecture. [*a visitor.*]
 GUEST, n. A stranger entertained; GUEST'-CHAM-BER, n. An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests.
 GUID'A-BLE, a. That may be guided or governed by counsel.
 GUID'ANCE, n. Direction; government; care. [*instruct.*]
 GUIDĒS, v. t. To lead; to direct; to GUIDĒS, n. One who shows the way; a director.
 GUIDĒSLESS, a. Having no guide.
 GUIDĒS-RŪT, n. A post at the corners of the road for directing travelers. [*directs.*]
 GUID'ER, n. One who leads or GUIDĒS, (gild,) n. A fraternity; society. [*Judicature in London.*]
 GUIDĒS-HALL, n. The great court of GUIDĒS, (gile,) n. Cunning; craft; deceit. [*artful.*]
 GUIDĒSFUL, a. Deceitful; crafty; GUIDĒSFUL-LV, *ad.* With craft or stratagem. [*less; sincere.*]
 GUIDĒSLESS, a. Void of guile; art- GUIDĒSLESSNESS, n. Simplicity; artlessness.
 GUIDĒS-TINE, (gil'lo-teen,) n. A machine for beheading persons.
 GUIDĒS-TINE, v. i. To behead with a guillotine.
 GUILT, (gilt,) n. Criminality and liahleness to punishment. [*nally.*]
 GUILT'I-LV, *ad.* With guilt; criminal.
 GUILT'I-NESS, n. Criminality; guilt.
 GUILT'LESS, a. Free from criminality; innocent. [*guilt.*]
 GUILT'LESSNESS, n. Freedom from GUILT'Y, a. Criminal; wicked; corrupt.
 GUIN'EA, (gin'ny,) n. Formerly an English gold coin, value four dollars sixty-six cents.
 GUIN'EA, n. Manner; custom; garb.
 GUIT'IN, (git'ilr,) n. A stringed instrument of music.
 GŪ'LY, } n. In building, an ogee or GŪ'LY, } wavy member.

GŪ'LY, n. In heraldry, a term denoting red.
 GULF, n. A deep recess in the sea; abyss; whirlpool; a deep place in the earth; an eddy.
 GULF'Y, a. Full of gulfs; deep.
 GULL, n. A marine fowl of several species; one easily cheated; a trick; fraud. [*defraud.*]
 GULL, v. t. To cheat; to trick; to GUL'LET, n. The passage for food into the stomach. [*water.*]
 GUL'LV, n. A channel worn by GUL'LV, v. t. To wear a channel by water. [*disgorge.*]
 GULP, v. t. To swallow eagerly; to GULP, n. A swallow; a disgorging.
 GUM, n. The fleshy substance that incloses the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened. [*gum.*]
 GUM, v. t. To smear or close with GUM'BO, n. A dish of food made of young capsules of ocra, with salt and pepper, stewed and seasoned with butter.
 GUM-MIT'ER-OUS, a. Producing gum.
 GUM'MI-NESS, n. Quality of being gummy.
 GUM'MOUS, } a. Like gum; viscous;
 GUM'MY, } adhesive. [*ket, &c.*]
 GUN, n. A fire-arm; cannon; mus- GUN'-BOAT, n. A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow.
 GUN'NER, n. One who manages guns; a cannonier.
 GUN'NER-Y, n. The art and science of firing guns. [*shooting.*]
 GUN'NING, n. Act of hunting or GUN'POW-DER, n. A composition of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, mixed, dried, and granulated.
 GUN'SHOT, n. The reach or range of a shot or ball; a. made by the shot of a gun. [*guns.*]
 GUN'SMITH, n. A man who makes GUN'STICK, n. The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
 GUN'WALE, } (gun'nel,) n. The up-
 GUN'NEL, } per part of a ship's side. [*deep place.*]
 GURDS, n. A whirlpool; abyss; GUR'GLE, v. i. To run, as water, with a purling noise; to run in a broken current.
 GUSH, v. i. To rush out, as a fluid; n. rushing out, as of a fluid.
 GUSSET, n. A piece of cloth for strengthening a garment.
 GUST, n. [*L. gustus.*] Pleasure; sense of tasting; taste; a sudden blast of wind.
 GUST'A-BLE, a. That may be tasted.
 GUST'ATION, n. The act of tasting.
 GUST'A-TO-RY, a. Pertaining to taste.
 GUST'FUL, a. Pleasant to the taste.
 GUST'FULNESS, n. Agreeableness to the taste.
 GUST'LESS, a. Tasteless; insipid.
 GUST'O, n. Relish; taste.
 GUST'Y, a. Tempestuous; subject to blasts of wind.
 GUT, n. The intestinal canal of an

animal; v. t. to take out the entrails or contents.
 +GUT'U-SE-RE'NA, [L.] Blindness occasioned by a palsied retina; amaurosis.
 GUT'TER, n. A passage for water; v. t. to form in hollows or channels.
 GUT'TUR-AL, a. Belonging to the throat; deep in sound; n. a letter pronounced in the throat.
 GUT'TUR-AL-LY, ad. In or with the throat. [steady]
 GUT, (gŭ), n. A rope to keep a body
 GUT'ZLE, v. t. or t. To swallow much or frequently. [toper]
 GUT'ZLER, n. One who guzzles; a

GYMN, v. t. To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to another.
 GYM-NI'SI-UM, n. A place of exercise; a school.
 GYM-NAST, n. One who teaches or learns gymnastic exercises.
 GYM-NASTIC, a. Pertaining to athletic exercises for health, &c.
 GYM-NASTIES, n. The art of performing athletic exercises.
 GYM-NIC, a. Performing athletic exercises. [naked seeds]
 GYM-NO-SPERM, n. A plant bearing
 GYN-AR-CHY, (jin'ar-ke), n. Government by a female. [ties of gypsum]
 GYR-OS, n. Partaking of the quali-

GYR'UM, n. A mineral or stone used as a manure; sulphate of lime; plaster of paris.
 GYR'AT, n. See GYR'AT.
 GYR'AL, a. Whirling; moving round.
 GYR-AL-TION, n. A whirling; circular motion.
 GYR, n. A circular motion; a turn.
 GYR'AL-COR, (jir'fawk-n.) n. A kind of hawk.
 GYR-O-MAN-GY, n. A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.
 GYVE, n. Gyves are fetters for the legs; v. t. to shackle; to fetter; to chain.

H

The letter *H* is not strictly a vowel or a consonant, but the mark of a stronger emission of breath than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is sometimes mute, as in *honor*, and when united with *g*, as in *right*.

HA, ex. denoting surprise, joy, or grief.

+HA'IR-Is eon'pus. A writ to deliver a person from false imprisonment. [hats, &c.]

HAIR-DASH-ER, n. A dealer in HAIR-DASH-ERY, n. Goods of a haberdasher. [the neck]

HAIR-ER-ON, n. Armor to defend HAIR-IL-MENT, n. Dress; clothing.

HAIR'T, n. Aptitude gained by practice; dress; a coat worn by ladies over other garments.

HAIR'T, v. t. To clothe; to equip.

HAIR'T-A-BLE, a. That can be inhabited. [habitable]

HAIR'T-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being HAIR'T-AN-GY, n. Legal settlement.

HAIR'T-ANT, n. A dweller; an inhabitant.

HAIR-T-I-TION, n. A place of abode; a residence; a settled dwelling; a mansion. [customary]

HAIR-TU-AL, a. Acquired by habit; HAIR-TU-AL-LY, ad. With frequent practice. [use often]

HAIR-TU-ITE, v. t. To accustom; to HAIR-TUDE, n. Habit; customary practice. [house]

+HAC-I-N'US, n. An isolated farm-HACK, v. t. To eat awkwardly, or into small pieces.

HACK, n. A horse or coach kept for hire; a notch; a cut. [or hump]

HACK'LE, (hakl), v. t. To comb flat HACK'LE, n. A hatchel; raw silk;

any slimy substance unspun; a fly for angling. [hacked]

HACK'LY, ad. Rough; broken as if HACK'NEY, (hak'ne), n. A pad; a

bag; a pony; a horse or coach

for hire; a hireling; a. let for hire; common. [make trite]

HACK'NEY, v. t. To use much; to HACK'NEY-ED, (hak'nid), pp. or a. Used much; accustomed.

HACK'NEY-BOACH, n. A coach kept for hire.

HAD, pret. and pp. of HAVE.

HA'DES, (hâ'déz), n. The region of the dead.

HAE-CE'IT-TR, n. A word used by the school-men to denote the essence of individuality. [bly]

HA'FLE, v. i. To speak unintellig-

HIFT, n. Handle, as of a sword; the hilt. [ment]

HAG, v. t. To tire; to harass; to tor-

HAG, n. An ugly woman; a fury; a witch.

HAGGARD, n. Any thing wild or ugly; a hawk; a. ugly; deformed; lean; meager. [ner]

HAGGARD-LY, ad. In an ugly man-

HAGGERS, } n. A mess of meat,
HAGGIS, } chopped and inclosed
in a membrane; a sheep's head and pluck mixed.

HAGGISH, a. Of the nature of a hag.

HAG'GLE, v. t. To mangle in cutting; to tear; v. i. to be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate; to cavil. See HIGGLES.

HAGGLER, n. One who mangles.

HA'IR-OO'RA-PHA, n. pl. Sacred writings. [sacred books]

HA'IR-OO'RA-PHER, n. A writer of HA'IR-OO'RA-PHY, n. pl. [Gr.] Sacred writings. [fall from the air]

HAIL, n. Little masses of ice which HAIL, v. t. To call; to salute; to fall as in ice masses. [tation]

HAIL, int. Be well; a term of salu-

HAIL, n. A wish of health; saluta-

tion. [falling]

HAIL-STONE, n. A single mass of ice

HAIL, n. A small animal filament, or a mass of them; a trifling value; course; order.

HAIR-BREADTH, n. The diameter of a hair.

HAIR-CLOTH, n. Cloth made of hair.

HAIR'LESS, n. State of being hairy.

HAIR'LESS, a. Destitute of hair; bald.

HAIR-PIN, n. A pin used in dressing the hair.

HAIR-SPLITTING, n. The act or practice of making very minute distinctions in reasoning.

HAIR', a. Full of hair; made of hair.

HAIR'HEAD, n. A military weapon with an iron head. [a halberd]

HAIR-HEAD-EN', n. One armed with HAIR-ON, (ha'ee-on), a. Calm; peaceful; happy.

HAIR, a. Sound; strong; robust.

HAIR or HALL, v. t. To drag. See HAUL. [two equal parts of a thing]

HALF, (hâf), n.; pl. HALVES; one of HALF-BLOOD, (hâfblud), n. A relation by one parent. [ment]

HALF-BRED, a. Wanting in refine-

HALF-MOON, n. The moon at the quarters; a crescent or outwork in fortification. [wages]

HALF-PAY, n. Half the amount of

HALF-PENNY, (hap'pen-ny, or hap'pen-ny), n. A copper coin, value of half a penny. [ried by officers]

HALF-PYKE, n. A small pike car-

HALF-WAY, a. Equally distant from the extremes; ad. at half the distance.

HALF-WIT, n. A simpleton. [weak]

HALF-WIT-RED, a. Foolish; silly;

HALI-BUT, n. A large flat fish that swims on its side.

HALL, n. [Sax. *heal*; D. *aal*.] Entrance of a house; a large room; a court; college.

HAL-LE LU'IAH, { (hal-le-lu'iah), n.
HAL-LE LU'IAH, { Praise ye the Lord.

HAL'WARD, } n. A rope to raise or
HAL'WARD, } lower a sail.

HAL-LO-GI-TION, n. Erroneous imagination.

HAI'LOID, a. Having the form of salt.
HAI'LOO, v. i. or t. To cry out; to exclaim; *ex.* to excite attention.
HAI'LÖW, v. t. To consecrate; to keep sacred. [souls.]
HAI'LÖW-MÄSS, n. The feast of All-Hai'lo, n. A circle round the sun or moon.
HAI'LER, (haw'ser,) n. A large rope of a size between the cable and bowline. [cause or stop.]
HALT, v. i. or t. To limp; to stop, or halt, a. Lame; limping; n. a stopping; a limping.
HALTER, n. A rope, or strap and head-stall for a horse; a rope for malefactor. [confine.]
HALTER, v. t. To put a halter on; to HALTING, n. A stopping; a limping.
HÄLV, (häv,) v. t. To divide into two equal parts.
HÄLVES, (hävz,) n. pl. of HALV.
HÄM, n. The hind part of the knee; the thigh of a beast.
HÄM-A-DÖY-AD, n. A wood nymph.
HÄM'LÄ-RED, a. Hooked; armed with hooks. [horses.]
HÄMÄS, n. pl. A kind of collar for HAM'LET, n. A village or small cluster of houses. [driving nails.]
HÄM'MÄ, n. An instrument for HAM'MÄ, v. t. To beat or drive with a hammer.
HÄM'MÄ-CLOTH, n. The cloth that covers a coach box.
HÄM'MÄ-HÄRD, n. Iron or steel hardened by hammering.
HÄM'MÖCK, n. A hanging bed used in ships.
HÄ'MÖUS, a. Having the end curved.
HÄM'PÄ, n. A covered basket for carriage. [tangle; to hinder.]
HÄM'PÄ, v. t. To perplex; to en-HÄM'PÄ, n. The tendons of the ham. [done of the ham.]
HÄM'PÄ, v. t. To cut the ten-HÄM'A-PÄ, n. A bumper; a cup.
HÄM'CÄS, n. pl. The ends of elliptical arches; falls of the sile-rails in a ship.
HÄND, n. The extreme part of the arm; pointer of a clock or watch; manner of writing; a measure of four inches; manner of acting, as he changed his hand; a person, as a man employed twenty hands.
HÄND, v. t. To give or transmit with the hand; to manage; to deliver; to lead; to conduct.
HÄND'-HÄB-RÖW, n. A barrow borne by hand. [with the hand.]
HÄND'-BELL, n. A small bell to ring HÄND'-BREADTH, (-breäth,) n. A space equal to the breadth of the hands.
HÄND'-GUFF, n. A manacle consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hand. [hands with iron.]
HÄND'-GUFF, v. t. To confine the HÄND'-FETTER, n. A fetter for the hand; a manacle. [can hold.]
HÄND'-FUL, n. As much as the hand

HÄND'-GÄLL-LOP, n. A gentle, easy gallop. [tion; a workman.]
HÄND'-GRIFF, n. Manual occupa-
HÄND'-GRIFFS-MÄN, n. A workman; manufacturer. [ly.]
HÄND'-ILV, ad. Skillfully; dextrous-
HÄND'-NESS, n. Ease or dexterity in performance. [by the hand.]
HÄND'-WÖRK, (-wörk,) n. Work done
HÄND'-KÄR-CHIEF, (hank'er-chif,) n. A piece of cloth used for the face or neck.
HÄND'LÄ, v. t. To touch; to manage; to treat of. [thing is held.]
HÄND'LÄ, n. The part by which a HÄND'MÄID, n. A waiting maid.
HÄND'MÄID-EN, (-mä'dn,) n. A female servant. [the hand.]
HÄND'-MILL, n. A mill moved by HÄND'-SAW, n. A saw used by one hand. [any thing.]
HÄND'SÄL, n. The first act of using HÄND'SÖME, (hän'süm,) a. Dextrous; moderately beautiful; grace in manner, as a handsome address; ample, as a handsome fortune.
HÄND'SÖME-LV, ad. Dextrously; gracefully. [gracefulness.]
HÄND'SÖME-NESS, n. Dexterity; HÄND'-SPIKE, n. A small wooden lever. [A javelin.]
HÄND'-STÄFF, n.; pl. HANDSTÄFFS.
HÄND'-WÄLT-ING, n. The writing of one's hand. [valent.]
HÄND'V, a. Ready; dextrous; con-
HÄNG, v. t.; pres. and pp. hanged or hung. To suspend; to put to death on a gallows; to fix in such a manner as to be movable; v. i. to suspend; to dangle; to depend; to hover.
HÄNG'DÖG, n. A term of reproach for one of a base and degraded character. [one that hangs.]
HÄNG'ER, n. A short broad-sword; HÄNG'ER-ON, n. A dependent; one that besets another.
HÄNG'ING, n. Drapery hung to walls; act of hanging; display.
HÄNG'MÄN, n. A public executioner.
HÄNG'WEST, n. A nest suspended from branches of a tree.
HÄNK, n. A skein of thread; a wooden ring. [eager desire.]
HÄNK'ER, v. i. To long for; to have HÄNK'ER-ING, n. An eager craving of appetite.
HÄP, n. Chance; accident; misfortune; v. i. to happen; to come unexpectedly. [dent.]
HÄP-HÄN'ÄRD, n. A chance; acci-
HÄP'LESS, a. Unhappy; unfortunate.
HÄP'LV, ad. Perhaps; it may be.
HÄP'PEN, (happ'n,) v. i. To fall out; to come to pass.
HÄP'PI-LV, ad. Luckily; fortunately.
HÄP'PI-NESS, n. State of enjoyment; unstudied grace; good luck; good fortune.
HÄP'PV, a. Lucky; being in the enjoyment of good; prosperous; dextrous; blessed; harmonious, as a happy family.

HÄ-RÄNGU', (hä-rang') n. A noisy speech; declamation.
HÄ-RÄNGU', v. i. or t. To make a noisy speech in public; to address.
HÄ-RÄNG'ÖRN, (hä-rang'er,) n. One who harangues; a noisy declaimer.
HÄR'ÄSS, v. t. To tire; to weary; to perplex.
HÄR'ÄSS-ING, pp. Tiring; teasing; annoying; a. tending to annoy or tease. [cursor.]
HÄR'SIN-ÖRN, n. A forerunner; pre-
HÄR'SÖN, n. [Sax. *herberg*.] A lodging; a place of entertainment or rest; a port or haven for ships; an asylum; a shelter.
HÄR'SÖN, v. t. To lodge; to shelter; to protect.
HÄR'SÖN-LESS, a. Without a harbor.
HÄR'SÖN-MÄS-TER, n. An officer who regulates the mooring of ships in a harbor, &c.
HÄRD, a. [Sax. *hard*.] Severe; austere; not prosperous; firm; compact; solid; difficult; covetous; coarse; unpalatable or scanty.
HÄRD, ad. Close; nearly; fast with assiduity. [make or grow harder.]
HÄRD'EN, (här'dn,) v. t. or i. To HÄRD'EN-EN, n. He or that which hardens. [covetous.]
HÄRD'-FIST-ED, a. Close fist; HÄRD'-HAND-ED, a. Having tough hands. [feeling.]
HÄRD'-HÄRT-ED, a. Inhuman; un-
HÄRD'-HÄRT-ED-NESS, n. Want of tenderness; inhumanity.
HÄRD'-HOOD, n. Boldness with firmness; bravery.
HÄRD'-LV, ad. With great boldness; stoutly. [intrepidity.]
HÄRD'-NESS, n. Boldness; firm HÄRD'LV, ad. With difficulty; scarcely; severely; coarsely; un-
HÄRD'-MOV-EN, (-mou'ed,) a. Not easily reined.
HÄRD'NESS, n. Firm texture; compactness; difficulty; severity; cruelty of temper; hardship. [tough.]
HÄRD'S, n. pl. The coarse part of flax; HÄRD'SHIF, n. Severe toil; oppres-
HÄRD'WÄRN, n. Wares made of iron, HÄRD'V, a. Strong; brave; bold.
HÄRN, a. [Sax. *hern*.] A small timid animal. [giddy; volatile.]
HÄRN'-BÄK-EN, (-bänd,) a. Wild; HÄRN'-HÄRT-ED, a. Timid; timorous; fearful. [hare's.]
HÄRN'LIP, n. A divided lip, like a HÄRN, n. A place in Eastern dwelling-houses where Eastern princes confine their women.
HÄRN'-ÖI-FORM, a. Shaped like a herring.
+HÄRN'-GÖT, (här'l-hö,) n. [Fr. *herce*.] A kind of ragout of roots and meat; the kidney-bean.
HÄRN'-EN, n. A dog for hunting hares.
HÄRN, v. i. To hear; to listen.
HÄRN, n. The filaments of flax or hemp.

HAR

HAR-LE-QUIN, *n.* A buffoon; a merry andrew. [tricks.]
HAR-LE-QUIN, *v. i.* To play sportive
HAR-LE-QUIN-AGE, (*hâr-le-kin-âde*), *n.* Exhibitions of harlequins; feats of buffoonery. [prostitute.]
HAR-LOT, *n.* A lewd woman; a
HAR-LOT-RY, *n.* The practice of lewdness. [jura.]
HARM, *n.* Injury; hurt; *v. t.* to in-
HAR-MAT-TAN, *n.* A dry, easterly wind in Africa.
HARM-FUL, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; detrimental. [fully.]
HARM-FUL-LY, *ad.* Injuriouly; hurt-
HARM-LESS, *a.* Innocent; doing no harm. [innocently.]
HARM-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without hurt;
HARM-LESS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being innoxious; innocence; freedom from hurt or guilt.
HAR-MON-IC, *a.* Concordant;
HAR-MON-IC-AL, *consonant*; musical. [musical glasses.]
HAR-MON-I-CA, *n.* A collection of
HAR-MON-I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Musically.
HAR-MON-ICS, *n.* The science of musical sounds.
HAR-MON-I-OUS, *a.* Accordant; musical; adapted to each other; symmetrical. [cord; musically.]
HAR-MON-I-OUS-LY, *ad.* With con-
HAR-MON-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Accordance; agreement. [music.]
HAR-MO-NIST, *n.* A composer of
HAR-MO-NIZE, *v. t. or i.* To make or be in concord; to agree or cause to agree.
HAR-MO-NY, *n.* Adjusted proportions; musical concord; accordance in facts or views; a literary work which brings together parallel passages, and shows their agreement or consistency.
HAR-NESS, *n.* Armor; furniture for a horse, &c.
HAR-NESS, *v. t.* To dress in armor; to equip; to put on harness.
HAR-P, *n.* [*Sax. hærpa*.] A stringed instrument of music; *v. t.* to play on a harp; to dwell on. [harp.]
HAR-PER, *n.* One who plays on a
HAR-POON, *n.* A barbed spear for whaling; a harping-iron.
HAR-POON, *v. t.* To strike with a harpoon. [harpoon.]
HAR-POON-ER, *n.* One who uses a
HAR-PIS-CHORD, *n.* A large stringed instrument of music.
HAR-RY, *n.* A fabulous winged animal; extortioner; a plunderer.
HAR-RI-DAN, *n.* A decayed, lewd woman. [keen scent.]
HAR-RI-ER, *n.* A hunting dog with
HAR-SH, *a.* [*Sw. hærj*.] An instrument to break or smooth land.
HAR-SH, *v. t.* To break or smooth with a harrow; to tear; to ravage; to harass. [a hawk.]
HAR-SH-ER, *n.* One who harrows;
HAR-T, *v. t.* To pillage; to harass.
HARSH, *a.* Rough; rugged; rigorous; grating.

HAT

HARSH-LY, *ad.* In a harsh manner; severely. [severity.]
HARSH-NESS, *n.* Roughness; rigor;
HAR-SHET, *n.* The heart; liver and
HAR-SHET, *n.* lights of a hog.
HART, *n.* A stag or male deer.
HARTS-HORN, *n.* Horn of harts, or spirit of the horns.
HAR-UM-SER-UM, *a.* Wild; precipitate; giddy.
HARUS-RICK, *n.* One who pretended to foretell events by inspecting the entrails.
HARVEST, *n.* The season for gathering ripe grain; the crop gathered; effects; consequences.
HARVEST, *v. t.* To gather a ripe crop.
HARVEST-NORM, *n.* Time of harvest; a song.
HARVEST-MOON, *n.* The moon near its opposition to the sun, when it rises nearly at the same time for several days.
HARVEST-QUEEN, *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of the harvest. [small bits.]
HASH, *v. t.* To mince; to dress in
HASH, *n.* Minced meat or meat and vegetables.
HAS-P, *n.* A clasp for a staple.
HAS-SOCK, *n.* A mat to kneel on in church. [singular.]
HAST, second person of HAVE, in the
HAST-ATE, *a.* In botany, spear-shaped.
HASTE, *n.* Speed; swiftness; dispatch; *v. t.* to hurry; to move fast; to accelerate. [speed.]
HASTE, (*hâst*), *v. t. or i.* To make
HAST-LY, *ad.* In haste; rashly; passionately. [rashness.]
HAST-NESS, *n.* Haste; speed;
HASTY, *a.* Quick; speedy; passionate; rash.
HASTY-PUD-DING, *n.* A pudding made of the meal of maize moistened with water and boiled.
HAT, *n.* A cover for the head.
HATCH, *v. t.* To reduce young from eggs; to contrive or plot.
HATCH, *n.* A brood; act of exclusion from the egg; *a. pl.* HATCHES.
HATCH, *n.* The opening in a ship's deck, or more properly, the grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in the ship's deck; flood gates.
HATCH-EL, *n.* An instrument to clean flax.
HATCH-EL, *v. t.* To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel; to vex. [short handle.]
HATCHET, *n.* A small ax with a
HATCHET-FLAX, *n.* A prominent face. [ship's deck.]
HATCH-WAY, *n.* The opening in a
HATE, *v. t.* To dislike greatly; to abhor.
HATE, *n.* Great dislike or aver-
HATEFUL, *a.* Odious; exciting great dislike. [like; odiously.]
HATEFUL-LY, *ad.* With great dis-

HAY

HATEFUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being hateful. [abhorred.]
HATEFUL, *pp. or a.* Disliked greatly;
HATER, *n.* One who hates. [men.]
HAT-TER, *n.* A maker of hats for
HAT-TOCK, *n.* A shock of corn.
HAY-BALE, *n.* A coat of mail without sleeves.
HAYD, *pp. or a.* Not with equal steps or rapidly.
HAYH, (*haw*), *n.* A little low meadow. [contempt.]
HAYH-TI-LY, *ad.* With pride and
HAYH-TI-NESS, (*haw'te*), *n.* Quality of being haughty; pride with contempt; arrogance.
HAYH-TY, (*haw'ty*), *a.* Proud and disdainful. [drag.]
HAYL, *v. t.* To draw with force; to
HAYL, *n.* A pulling with force; a dragging.
HAYUM, *n.* The straw of beans or
HAYUM, *n.* peas; the dry stalks of corn in general.
HAYUNT, (*hant*), *v. t. or i.* To frequent; to intrude on; to disturb.
HAYUNT, *n.* A place of frequent resort.
HAYUNT-ED, *pp. or a.* Frequently visited by apparitions; troubled by frequent visits. [particular place.]
HAYUNT-ER, *n.* One that frequents a
HAY-BOY, (*hæboy*), *n.* A wind instrument of music. [*n.* [Fr.] Pride
HAY-BOY, (*ho-tæ* or *ho-tære*),
HAY-BOY, (*ho-goo*), [Fr.] Strong relish. [possees; to hold.]
HAYE, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* had. To
HAYEN, (*hævn*), *n.* A harbor; a refuge; a safe place; a place of shelter; an asylum.
HAY-OG, *n.* Ravage; slaughter; destruction; *v. t.* to lay waste; to destroy; to ravage. [hawthorn.]
HAY, *n.* The berry and seed of the
HAY, *v. t.* To hesitate in speaking.
HAYZ, *n.* [*Sax. hæfoc*; *W. hæg*.] A genus of birds mostly rapacious.
HAYZ, *v. t.* To catch by means of hawks; to force phlegm from the throat; to cry goods.
HAY-ER, *n.* One who hawks goods in the streets. [acute sight.]
HAY-ET-ED, (*-ide*), *a.* Having
HAY-ER, *n.* A small cable, or large rope.
HAYTHORN, *n.* The thorn that bears haws, used for hedges; the white thorn.
HAY, *n.* [*Sax. hæg*.] Grass dried for fodder; *v. t.* to dry and cure as grass.
HAY-SORN, *n.* In English law, an allowance of wood to a tenant, for repairing hedges and fences.
HAY-STACK, *n.* A pile of hay in the field. [cutting hay.]
HAY-THORN, *n.* An instrument for
HAY-LOFT, *n.* A scaffold for hay.
HAY-MOW, *n.* A mow of hay in a barn.
HAY-RICK, *n.* A stack or large
HAY-STACK, *n.* conical pile of hay.

HEA

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HAYWARD, n. One who guards fences and prevents or punishes trespasses of cattle.

HAZARD, n. [Fr. *hazard*.] Risk of loss; danger; chance; game.

HAZARD, v. t. To risk; to expose to danger; to adventure.

HAZARD-OUT, a. Exposed to danger.

HAZARD-OUT-LY, ad. With danger of loss or injury. [air.]

HAZE, n. Fog; mist; vapor in the air. [hā'zē,] n. A shrub bearing a nut; a. like a hazel-nut; brown.

HAZEL-NUT, n. The nut or fruit of the hazel. [mist.]

Hazy, a. Foggy; misty; thick with haze, *prov.* of the third person, masculine gender, referring to some man or male, for whose name it is a substitute. [mist.]

HEAD, (hed,) n. [Sax. *heafed*.] An individual; countenance; understanding; the upper part of the body; topic; a chief.

HEAD, v. t. or i. To lead; to top; to have source; to go in front of; to oppose.

HEADACHE, (hed'āke,) n. Pain in the head. [head.]

HEAD-DRESS, n. The dress of the head. [head.]

HEADFAST, n. A rope at the head of a ship. [head.]

HEAD-GEAR, n. A dress for women's head. [head.]

HEAD-LESS, (hed'less,) a. Having no head. [ad. rashly.]

HEAD-LESS, (hed'less,) n. Rashness; precipitation; obstinacy.

HEAD-ING, n. Timber for the heads of caaks.

HEADLAND, n. A promontory; land at the end of furrows or near a fence unplowed.

HEADLESS, (hed'less,) a. Having no head. [ad. rashly.]

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HEALTHYNESS, n. State of being in health.

HEALTHY-LY, ad. Without disease.

HEALTHY, (helth'y,) a. Well; free from disease; sound; conducive to health. [mass of ruins.]

HEAP, n. [Sax. *heap*.] A pile; a mass of ruins.

HEAP, v. t. To pile; to amass; to accumulate.

HEAPY, a. Lying in heaps. [ear.]

HEAR, v. t. or i. To perceive by the ear. [pret. and pp. Per-]

HEARD, (herd,) } ceived by the ear. [auditor.]

HEARER, n. One who hears; an auditor.

HEARING, n. The sense of perceiving sounds.

HEARKEN, (hark'n,) v. t. To listen; to lend the ear; to observe; to obey; to attend.

HEARSAY, n. Report; rumor.

HEARSE, (hears,) n. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

HEARSE-CLOTH, n. A pall; a cloth to cover the hearse.

HEART, (hārt,) n. [Sax. *heort*.] The chief part; seat of the affections; courage; disposition; the organ of the blood's motion; inner part.

HEARTACHE, n. Deep sorrow; grief; affliction.

HEART-BROKEN, (-brō'kn,) a. Deeply grieved. [stomach.]

HEART-BURN, n. A disease of the heart; sincere; deeply affecting.

HEART-FELT, a. Affecting the heart; sincere; deeply affecting.

HEARTY, (hārt'y,) n. Place on which a fire is made. [sincerely.]

HEARTY-LY, ad. From the heart; sincerely.

HEARTYNESS, n. Sincerity; earnestness. [courage.]

HEARTLESS, a. Spiritless; void of courage or spirit.

HEARTLESS-LY, ad. Without courage or spirit.

HEARTLESSNESS, n. Want of courage or spirit; destitution of feeling or affection.

HEART-RENDING, n. Overpowering with anguish; deeply affecting.

HEART-SEARCHING, (hārt'serch-ing,) a. Searching the secret thoughts and purposes. [heart.]

HEART-STRING, n. Tendon of the heart.

HEART-WHOLE, a. Sound; not broken-hearted.

HEARTY, a. Healthy; strong; sincere; cordial.

HEAT, n. As a cause of sensation, heat is considered as a subtle fluid; as a sensation, it is the effect produced by the passage of caloric to the organs of the body; warmth; glow; passion.

HEAT, v. t. or i. To make or grow hot; to inflame. [utensil.]

HEATER, n. A thing that heats; a heater.

HEATH, n. A shrub; ling; a place overgrown with heath or shrubs of any kind.

HEATHEN, (hē'thən,) n. [Sax. *heathen*.] A pagan; a gentile; one who has no revelation; a gentile; pagan.

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HEATHEN-DOM, n. That part of the world where heathenism prevails.

HEATHEN-ISH, a. Like heathens; rude; illiterate.

HEATHEN-ISM, n. Paganism; rudeness; ignorance of the true God; idolatry.

HEATHEN, (hē'thən,) n. Heathenism; a. Abounding with heath.

HEAVE, (hēve,) v. t.; pret. Heaved, or hove, *pp.* heaved or hoven. To lift; to swell; to pant; to cast; to vomit; v. t. to cause to swell; to lift. [tension of the breast.]

HEAVE, n. A rising; swell; distension of the breast.

HEAVEN, (hev'n,) n. [Sax. *heofen*.] The aerial heavens; the starry heavens; and the heaven of heavens, or the third heaven, the residence of Jehovah; the region of the air; expanse above; place of the blessed.

HEAVEN-LY, a. Pertaining to heaven.

HEAVEN-LY, ad. So as to resemble heaven.

HEAVEN-WARD, ad. Toward heaven.

HEAVE-OF-FERING, n. First fruits to a priest.

HEAVES, (heevz,) n. A disease of horses, marked by difficult breathing. [weight; grievously.]

HEAVY-LY, (hev'e-ly,) ad. With great weight; affliction; dullness. [dull.]

HEAVY, a. Weighty; grievous; dull.

HEB-DO-M-DAL, { a. Weekly; oc-

HEB-DO-M-DA-RY, { ccurring every week.

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HEED/FUL-NESS, *n.* Care to guard against danger; circumspection; vigilance.
HEED/LESS, *a.* Careless; negligent.
HEED/LESS-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently. [negligence.]
HEED/LESS-NESS, *n.* Carelessness;
HEEL, *n.* The hind part of the foot, or of a stocking.
HEEL, *v. t.* To lean; to incline; to dance; to add a piece to the heel.
HEEL/PIECE, *n.* Armor for the heel.
HEEL/TAP, *n.* A piece of leather added to the heel of a shoe; *v. t.* to add leather to the heel.
HEFT, *n.* Weight; ponderousness.
HE-ÖT/RA, *n.* The epoch from which the Mohammedans reckon years, being the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 12, 622.
HEIFER, (*heifer*), *n.* A young cow.
HEIGHT, (*hite*), *n.* Elevation; altitude; highness; any elevated ground.
HEIGHTEN, (*hi'tn*), *v. t.* To raise higher; to advance in progress to a better state.
HEIN/IOUS, (*hain'us*), *a.* Hatelul; enormous. [ousness.]
HEIN/IOUS-NESS, *n.* Enormity; odibz, (*äre*), *n.* He who inherits by law; *v. t.* to inherit; to take by succession.
HEIN/ESS, (*äre'ss*), *n.* A woman who inherits by law; a female heir; an inheritrix. [of an heir.]
HEIN/LESS, (*äre'less*), *a.* Destitute
HEIN/LOOM, *n.* Any furniture, or movable, which descends to the heir with the house.
HEIN/PRE-SUMPTIVE, *n.* One who, if the ancestor should die, immediately would be heir.
HEINSHIP, (*äre'ship*), *n.* State, character or privileges of an heir; right of inheritance.
HELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of **HOLD**.
HE/LI-ÄE, *a.* Emerging from or
HE/LI/ÄE-ÄL, *a.* passing into the light of the sun. [moving around.]
HE/LI-EAL, *a.* Spiral; winding;
HE/LI-EON, *n.* A mountain in Boeotia, in Greece, from which flowed a fountain.
HE/LI-O-CENTRIC, *a.* Relating to the position of a heavenly body as seen from the sun. [heliography.]
HE/LI-OGRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to
HE/LI-OGRAPHY, *n.* The art of fixing the images of objects by the camera obscura. [the sun.]
HE/LI-OLÄ-TRY, *n.* The worship of
HE/LI-O-SCOPE, *n.* A sort of telescope.
HE/LI-SPHERIC-AL, *a.* Noting a rhomb line. [line; a winding.]
HE/LIX, *n.*; *pl.* **HE/LIXES**. A spiral
HELL, *n.* [*Sax. höll*.] The place of the damned; the grave; the place of departed spirits.
HELL-BÖRNE, *n.* The name of several plants; the Christmas rose.
HELL-ENI-ÄN, *a.* Pertaining to
HELL-ENIC, *a.* Greece.

HEL/LEN-ISM, *n.* A Greek phrase or idiom. [Greek language.]
HEL/LEN-IST, *n.* A Jew who used the
HEL/LEN-ISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Hellenists.
HELL-HOUND, *n.* An agent of hell.
HELL/ISH, *a.* Infernal; very wicked.
HELL/ISH-LY, *ad.* In a hellish manner. [tion or wickedness.]
HELL/ISH-NESS, *n.* Infernal disposition.
HELM, *n.* A helmet; instrument for steering a ship. [a head-piece.]
HELM/ET, *n.* Armor for the head;
HE/LOT, *n.* A slave in ancient Sparta.
HE/LOT-ISM, *n.* The slavery of the Helots.
HELP, *v. t.* [*W. helpe*.] To aid; to assist; to heal; to supply; to prevent. [relief.]
HELP, *n.* Aid; assistance; support;
HELPER, *n.* One who yields assistance. [ing.]
HELP/FUL, *a.* Affording aid; assist-
HELP/FUL-NESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness. [means of relief.]
HELP/LESS, *a.* Destitute of help or
HELP/LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of strength.
HELM/ÄTÄ, (*n.*) A companion; a
HELM/ÄTÄ, (*n.*) helper.
HELVE, *n.* Handle of an ax or hatchet; *v. t.* to furnish with a handle. [Swiss.]
HEL-VETIC, *a.* Pertaining to the
HEM, *n.* The border of a garment doubled and sewed to strengthen it; a particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*.
HEM, *v. t.* To form a border; to border; to confine; *v. t.* to make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.
HEM', In compound words signifies half. [circle.]
HEM'-CY-CLIC, (*-si'kl*), *n.* A half
HEM'-I-PLE-ÖV, *n.* Palsy on one side of the body. [sphere.]
HEM'-IPHERE, *n.* The half of a
HEM'-IPHERIC, *a.* Being, or
HEM'-IPHERIC-AL, *a.* containing half a sphere.
HEM'-I-PTICH, (*hem'i-ptik*), *n.* Half a verse, or a verse not completed.
HE-MI/TICH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hemistich. [semitone.]
HEM'-TÖNE, *n.* A half tone; a
HEM/LOCK, *n.* A poisonous plant.
HE-MOT/TY-SIS, *n.* A spitting of blood.
HEM/OR-ÄHÄS, *n.* A flowing of blood from a ruptured vessel, &c.
HEM-OR-RHOIDAL, *a.* Consisting in a flux of blood.
HEM/OR-RHOIDS, *n.* The piles; hemorrhoids.
HEMP, *n.* [*Sax. hænep*.] A plant whose skin is used for cloth and ropes. [hemp.]
HEMP/EN, (*hemp'n*), *a.* Made of
HEM, *n.* The female of any kind of fowl; especially of the domestic fowl.
HENCHMAN, *n.* A servant; a page.
HEM-DE/Ä-GON, *n.* In geometry, a

figure of eleven sides and as many angles.
HEM-DIÄ-DYS, *n.* In grammar, a figure where the same idea is expressed by two different words or phrases. [by the wife.]
HEM-PECE-ÖD, (*-pekt*), *a.* Governed
HENCE, (*hens*), *ad.* From this place or this time; from this cause; from this source. [forth.]
HENCH/PÖRTH, *ad.* From this time
HENCE-FORWARD, *ad.* From this time forward. [liver.]
HE-PÄTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the
HEP-TÄ-GÄ/SU-LÄR, *a.* Having seven cells. [sounds.]
HEP-TÄ-SHÖRD, *n.* A system of seven
HEP/TIDE, *n.* The sum or number of seven. [languages.]
HEP-TÄ-GLOT, *n.* A book of seven
HEP-TÄ-GON, *n.* A figure of seven sides and angles.
HEP-TÄ/GON-AL, *a.* Having seven sides and angles. [seven kings.]
HEP-TÄCHY, *n.* Government of the
HEP-TÄ/GU-LÄR, *a.* Having seven angles.
HER, (*hur*), *a.* Belonging to a female.
HER, pronoun in the objective case, third person, feminine; belonging to a female.
HERALD, *n.* [*Fr. heraut*.] An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, challenge to battle, and proclaim peace; an officer who regulates coats of arms; a harbinger; forerunner.
HERALD, *v. t.* To introduce, as by a herald. [ry.]
HER-ÄL/DIC, *a.* Pertaining to herald-
HER-ÄL-DRY, *n.* The art or practice of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms. [herald.]
HER-ÄL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a
HERB, (*erb*), *n.* A plant with a succulent stalk.
HER-ÄL/CIOUS, (*her-bä'hus*), *a.* Like an herb; soft; perishing yearly.
HERBÄDE, (*erb'äde* or *herb'äde*), *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.
HERBÄL, *n.* A book on plants; collection of specimens of plants dried; *a.* relating to herbs.
HERBÄL-IST, *n.* One skilled in herbs.
HER-ÄL/Ä-UM, *n.* A collection of dried plants. [herbs.]
HERB-ÄSCENT, *a.* Growing into
HERB-Ä/Ä-ÖUS, *a.* Bearing herbs.
HERB-Ä/Ö-ÖUS, *a.* Subsisting on herbage.
HERB-Ä-ÄL/TION, *n.* Search for plants; figure of plants in minerals.
HERB-Ä-ÄTÄ, *v. t.* To seek for plants.
HERBÖUS, *a.* Abounding with herbs.
HERB'Y, *a.* Having the nature of herbs.
HER-Ö/LÄ-ÄN, *a.* Like Hercules; very great or difficult.
HERP, *a.* A collection of beasts; a vulgar crowd. [companions.]
HERP, *v. t.* or *l.* To associate in
HERP/MAN, *n.* The keeper of a herd.
HERP, *n.* In this place or state.

HERB-A-SOUTS', *ad.* About or near this place. [present]
HERB-AT'ER, *ad.* In time after the
HERB-AT', *ad.* At this time; on this account.
HERB-B', *ad.* By this. [inherited]
HERB-IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be
HERB-DIT-AMENT, *a.* Any property that can be inherited.
HERB-IT-A-BU-LY, *ad.* By way of inheritance. [inheritance]
HERB-IT-A-RY, *a.* Descending by
HERB-IN', *ad.* In this. [from this]
HERB-OF', (*hère-off'*) *ad.* Of this;
HERB-ON',
HERB-UP-ON', } *ad.* On or upon this.
HERB-SI-ARCH or **HERB-SI-ARCH**,
a. A leader in heresy; chief of a sect of heretics. [doctrines]
HERB-SY, *n.* Error in fundamental
HERB-TIC, *a.* One who errs in faith.
HERB-TIC-AL, *a.* Containing heresy.
HERB-TU',
HERB-UN-TU', } *ad.* To or unto this.
HERB-TO-FORM, *ad.* In time antecedent; formerly. [same time]
HERB-WITH', *ad.* With this; at the
HERB-IS-ON, *a.* A beam armed with iron spikes used in fortifying or obstructing a passage. [herited]
HER-IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inherited.
HER-IT-AGE, *n.* Inheritance; the people of God.
HER-MAPH-RO-DISE, } *a.* Union of
HER-MAPH-RO-DIT-ISM, } both sexes
in one person. [of both sexes]
HER-MAPH-RO-DITE, *n.* One who is
HER-MAPH-RO-DIT-IC, *a.* Partaking of both sexes. [explaining]
HER-ME-NET-IC, *a.* Interpreting;
HER-ME-NET-ICS, *n.* The art of finding the meaning of an author's words, and of explaining it to another.
HER-MET-IC, } *a.* Designating
HER-MET-IC-AL, } chemistry; perfectly close. [accurately]
HER-MET-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Closely;
HER-MIT, *n.* One who lives in solitude; a recluse. [ing]
HER-MIT-AGE, *n.* A hermit's dwelling
HER-MIT-ESS, *a.* A female hermit.
HER-MIT-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to hermits.
HER-NI-A, *n.* A rupture.
HER-NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to hernia.
HERO, *n.* pl. **HEROES**. [*L. heros.*]
A brave man; a great warrior.
HERO-IC, } *a.* Becoming a hero;
HERO-IC-AL, } bold; illustrious.
HERO-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Bravely; intrepidly.
HERO-I-COM-IC, *a.* Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous. [hero]
HERO-INE, (*her-o-in*) *n.* A female
HERO-ISM, *n.* Distinguished bravery.
HERPES, (*herpès*) *n.* Tetters; an eruption of the skin; erysipelas; ring-worm. [herpes]
HER-PET-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the
HER-PET-OL-OGY, *n.* A description of reptiles. [Belonging to her]
HER'S, (*hurz*) *pron. fem. possessive.*

HER'SCHEL, (*her'shel*) *n.* A planet discovered in 1781, by Dr. Herschel. [Herschel]
HERSE, *n.* A portcullis. *See also*
HER-SELF', (*hur-self'*) *pron.* The female in person.
HER-TAN-CT, *n.* Pausing; doubting.
HER-TATE, *v. i.* To pause in doubt; to delay; to stammer.
HER-TATION, *n.* A pausing or delay; doubt; a stopping in speech.
HER-TI-AN, *a.* Western; being in the west. [word]
HER-TRO-CLITE, *n.* An irregular
HER-TRO-CLITE, *a.* Irregular; anomalous. [Scriptures]
HER-TRO-DOX, *a.* Contrary to the
HER-TRO-DOX-Y, *n.* Heresy; doctrine contrary to the true faith or to the established church.
HER-TRO-GE-NE-OUS, *a.* Of a different nature.
HER-TRO-GE-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Difference of nature. [in-chief]
HER-MAN, *n.* A Cossack commander.
HEW, *v. t.*; *pret.* hewed; *pp.* hewed, hewn. To cut off chips and pieces for making a smooth surface; to chop; to cut; to cut with a chisel. [stone]
HEW'ER, *n.* One who hews wood or
HEX-A-GON, *a.* A figure with six sides and angles. [and angles]
HEX-A-GON-AL, *a.* Having six sides
HEX-A-ME'DRAL, *a.* Having six equal sides.
HEX-A-ME'DRON, *n.* A regular, solid body of six equal sides; a cube.
HEX-AM'E-TER, *n.* A poetic verse of six feet; a consisting of six metrical feet. [angles]
HEX-AM'GU-LAR, *a.* Having six
HEX-A-PED, *a.* Having six feet.
HEX-A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* Having six petals. [six columns]
HEX-A-PLAR, *a.* Sextuple; having
HEX-A-STYLE, *n.* A building with six columns.
HEY, (*hè*) *ex.* of joy or exultation.
HEY'DAY, *ex.* denoting surprise.
HI-ATUS, *n.* A chasm; aperture; defect.
HI-BERN'AL, *a.* Pertaining to winter.
HI-BERN'ATE, *v. i.* To pass the winter.
HI-BERN'ATION, *n.* The passing of a winter in a close lodge, as beasts or birds.
HI-BERN'IAN, *n.* A native of Ireland.
HI-BERN'IC-ISM, *n.* An idiom peculiar to the Irish.
HI-BERNO-CELT-IC, *n.* The native language of the Irish.
HIC'COUGH, (*hik'up*) *n.* A spasmodic affection of the stomach.
HIC'COUGH, *v. i.* To have a spasmodic affection of the stomach.
HICK-O-RY, *n.* A tree; a species of Juglans.
HID, } *pp.* of **HIDE**. Concealed;
HID'DEN, } secret.
HID'DEN-LY, (*hid'dn-le*) *ad.* In a secret manner.

HIDE, *v. t. or i.*; *pret.* hid; *pp.* hid, hidden. To conceal; to withdraw from sight; to keep close.
HIDE, *n.* The skin of a beast; portion of land. [too tight]
HIDE-BOUND, *a.* Having the skin
HIDE-OUS, *a.* Frightful; horrible; terrible. [fally]
HIDE-OUS-LY, *ad.* Horribly; fright-
HIDE-OUS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being frightful. [cealmest]
HID'ING, *n.* Withdrawment; concealment.
HID, *v. i.* To hasten; to move with speed. [order]
HI'E-ARCH, *n.* The chief of a sacred
HI'E-ARCH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sacred order. [hierarchy]
HI'E-ARCH'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to
HI'E-ARCH-Y, *n.* Order of celestial beings; constitution of the Christian church.
HI-E-RAT-IC, *a.* Pertaining to priests.
HI'E-RO-GLYPH, } *n.* A sacred
HI'E-RO-GLYPH-IC, } character or
mystical symbol in ancient writings; pictures intending to express historical facts.
HI'E-RO-GLYPH-IC, } *a.* Express-
HI'E-RO-GLYPH'IC-AL, } ive of
meaning by characters, pictures, or figures. [blematically]
HI'E-RO-GLYPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Em-
HI'E-RO-GLYPH'IST, *n.* A person skilled in hieroglyphics.
HI'E-RO-GRAM, *n.* A species of sacred writing.
HI'E-RO-LOGY, *n.* The science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians.
HI'E-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifices.
HI'E-RO-PHANT, or **HI-ER'OPHANT**,
n. A priest; one who teaches the mysteries of religion.
HIC'CLE, *v. i.* To cry from door to door; to chaffer.
HIC'OLER, *n.* One who cries provisions; a chafferer.
HIGH, (*hi*) *a.* [Sax.] Elevated; lofty; exalted; dear.
HIGH, *ad.* Aloft; eminently; greatly.
HIGH-FLY'ER, *n.* One of extravagant opinions. [proud; turgid]
HIGH-FLOWN, *a.* Elevated; lofty;
HIGH-LAND, *n.* A mountainous country. [Scottishman]
HIGH-LAND-ER, *n.* A mountain
HIGH-NESS, *n.* The mass which is read before the high altar on Sundays and great occasions.
HIGH-MIND-ED, *a.* Proud; arrogant; also having honorable pride; not mean. [nity of rank]
HIGH-NESS, *n.* Height; altitude; dig-
HIGH-PRIEST, *n.* The chief priest, as among the Jews.
HIGH-SOUND-ING, *a.* Pompous noisy; ostentatious.
HIGHLY, *ad.* In a great degree with much esteem.
HIGHT, } (*hitte*) *n.* Elevation; al-
HIGHT, } titude; highness.

HYON'WAV, *n.* A public road; course; train of action. [road.]
HYON'WAV-MAN, *n.* A robber on the HYON'-WROUGHT, (hi'raut,) *a.* Very neatly finished; wrought with exquisite skill. [meritment.]
HI-LAN'-TV, *n.* Mirth; gaiety;
HI-LI'-NI-ous, *a.* Mirthful; merry.
HILL, *n.* A natural elevation of land; heap about maize; an eminence; &c. [plants.]
HILL, *v. t.* To draw earth round
HILL'OCK, *n.* A small elevation of land.
HILL'V, *a.* Abounding with hills.
HILT, *n.* The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.
HIM, objective case of **HE**.
HIM-SER', *pron.* emphatical, in the nominative or objective case.
HIND, *a.* Pertaining to the part which follows; *comp.* hinder; further aft. [rustic.]
HIND, *n.* Female of the red deer; *a.* Hind'ER, *v. t.* To impede; to delay; to obstruct; to prevent; *v. i.* to interpose obstacles.
HIND'ER-ANCE, *n.* Act of impeding
HIND'ER-ANCE, *n.* or restraining motion; impediment.
HIND'MOST, *a.* That is last or
HIND'ER-MOST, *a.* behind all others.
HINDOO, *n.* A native of Hindoostan.
HINDOO-ISM, *n.* The system of religion among the Hindoos or their doctrines and rites.
HINDOO-STAN-NE', *n.* or *a.* A term applied to the Hindoos or to their language.
HINDS, (hin,) *n.* The joint on which a door hangs. [to depend.]
HINDS, *v. t.* or *i.* To hang; to rest;
HINT, *v. t.* or *i.* To suggest; to allude to; to touch on; to mention slightly. [intimation.]
HINT, *n.* [It *comes*.] A suggestion;
HIP, *n.* Joint of the thigh; low spirits; *v. t.* to sprain the hip; to depress.
HIP-PO-CEN'TAUR, *n.* A fabled monster; half man and half horse.
HIP-PO-CRAB, *n.* A medicinal drink, composed of wine and spices.
HIP-PO-GRIF, *n.* A fabulous monster, half horse and half griffin.
HIP-POPH'-AG, *n.* The practice of eating horses. [ing on horses.]
HIP-POPH'-AGOUS, (-pof'-,) *a.* Feeding
HIP-POPH'-AG-MUS, *n.* The river horse.
HIP-ROOF, *n.* A roof with an angle.
HIP-SHOT, *a.* Having the hip dislocated.
HIS-CIN, *n.* A liquid, fatty matter, obtained from mutton suet, with a rank smell.
HIVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hyra*.] To procure for temporary use at a price; to engage in service; to bribe.
HIRE, *n.* Wages; price; compensation for use.
HIRE'LING, *n.* One that is hired; *a.* mercenary; *a.* serving for wages; mercenary.

HIS'ER, *n.* One who hires.
HIS-UTS', *a.* Hairy; shaggy; set with bristles. [hairy.]
HIS-UTS'-NESS, *n.* State of being
HIS, *pron.* possessive of *he*; an ad-jective pronoun corresponding to the *L. eius*. Of him. *His* was formerly used for *he*.
HIS'RID, *a.* Beset with bristles.
HISS, *v. i.* To make a sibilant sound; to express contempt; *v. t.* to condemn by hissing; to explode.
HISS, *n.* A sibilant noise, like that of a serpent.
HISS'ING, *n.* A sibilant sound; expression of contempt; occasion of contempt. [silent.]
HIST, *ac.* Equivalent to hush; be
HIS-TO'-RI-AN, *n.* A writer or compiler of history.
HIS-TO'-RI-E, *a.* Pertaining to
HIS-TO'-RI-E-AL, *a.* history; containing history. [history.]
HIS-TO'-RI-E-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of
HIS-TO'-RI-O-GRAPHER, *n.* A writer of history.
HIS-TO'-RI-O-GRAPHY, *n.* The art or employment of writing history.
HISTO'-RY, *n.* An account of facts, particularly of facts concerning nations and states; narration; verbal relation of facts or events; description; an account of things as they exist.
HISTO'-RI-O-GRAPHY, *a.* Pertaining to stage-players; theatrical.
HISTO'-RI-O-NIAM, *n.* The practice of buffoons.
HIT, *v. t.*; *pres.* and *pp.* hit To strike or touch; to fall on.
HIT, *n.* Striking; a blow; an event.
HITCH, *v. t.* or *i.* To catch; to tie; to move by jerks.
HITCH, *n.* A knot; a noose; tie.
HITNESS, *ad.* To this place; used with verbs signifying motion.
HITNESS, *a.* Nearest; toward the speaker. [or place.]
HITNESS-MOST, *a.* Nearest this way
HITNESS-TO, *ad.* To this time or place. [place.]
HITNESS-WARD, *ad.* Toward this
HIVE, *n.* [Sax. *hyfe*.] A box or vessel for the habitation of bees; a swarm of bees; a society. [hive.]
HIVE, *v. t.* or *i.* To collect into
HIVES, *n.* The disease called croup or rattles.
HÖ, *int.* *a.* ex. A call to excite at-
HÖA, *int.* *a.* Gray; white or whit-
HÖAB, *a.* Gray; white or whit-
HÖAB'V, *a.* ish; moldy; mossy.
HÖARD, *v. t.* To collect and lay up; to amass. [laid up.]
HÖARD, *n.* A store or large quantity
HÖAR'-FROST, *n.* White particles of ice; frozen vapors or dew; white
HÖAR'-HOUND, *n.* A bitter plant. [frost.]
HÖAR'-NESS, *n.* Whiteness; a gray color. [harsh.]
HÖAR'Z, *a.* Having a rough voice;
HÖAR'Z-LY, *ad.* With a hoarse, harsh voice.

HÖAR'Z-NESS, *n.* Roughness of voice.
HÖAR'V, *a.* White or whitish. See
HÖAR, *a.* [ery; cheat.]
HÖAX, *n.* Deception for sport; mock-
HÖAX, *v. t.* To deceive; to play a trick upon.
HÖB, *n.* The nave of a wheel; *a.* HUB, *n.* piece of timber in which to insert the spokes. [limp.]
HÖB'LE, *v. i.* To walk lamely; to
HÖB'LE, *n.* A halting walk; perplexity.
HÖB'LING-LY, *ad.* Lamely; with halting. [favorite object.]
HÖB'V, *n.* A horse; *a.* hawk; *a.* HÖB'V-HÖARZ, *n.* A wooden horse; a favorite object; a stupid fellow
HÖB'GÖB-LIN, *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition. [for shoes.]
HÖB'WAIL, *n.* A thick-headed nail
HÖB'WÖB, *ad.* Take, or not take.
HÖCK, *n.* The joint between the knee and fetlock.
HÖCK, *v. t.* To hamstring; to
HÖCK'LE, *n.* hough.
HÖCK, *n.* A kind of Rhenish wine.
HÖ'EUS-PÖ'EUS, *n.* A juggler or juggler's trick. [carrying mortar.]
HÖP, *n.* A bricklayer's tray for
HÖP'ER-PÖ'EUS, *n.* A mixed mass;
HÖTCH'PÖTCH, *a.* a medley of ingredients. [present day.]
HÖ-DI-BERN'AL, *a.* Belonging to the
HÖP'MAN, *n.* A man who carries mortar. [cutting up weeds.]
HÖB, (hō,) *n.* A farmer's tool for
HÖB, *v. t.* To cut or dig with a hoe; to clear from weeds; *v. i.* to use a hoe.
HÖB, *n.* A swine; a dirty fellow.
HÖB, *v. t.* or *i.* To bend, as a hog's back; to scrape under water; to cut the hair short. [and year.]
HÖB'GÖB-EL, *n.* A sheep of the sec-
HÖB'GÖB, *n.* A sheep of two years old; a colt; a young boar of the second year. [brutish.]
HÖB'GÖB, *a.* Filthy; greedy;
HÖB'GÖB-LY, *ad.* Brutishly; greedily. [tishness.]
HÖB'GÖB-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; bru-
HÖB'HEAD, (hog'hed,) *n.* A measure of sixty-three gallons; a butt is also so called, which contains from 110 to 120 gallons.
HÖB'PEN, *n.* A hog pen.
HÖB'DEN, (hō'dn,) *a.* A rude, bold girl; a romp.
HÖB'DEN, (hō'dn,) *a.* Rude; hold; inelegant; *v. t.* to romp indiscreetly.
HÖIST, *v. t.* To raise; to lift; *n.* a lift; height of a flag or ensign.
HÖITV-TOITV, *ac.* Denoting sur-
HÖLD, *v. t.* or *i.*; *pres.* held; *pp.* held; holden. [Sax. *holden*.] To stop; to restrain; to confine; to possess; to keep; to continue.
HÖLD, *n.* Catch; support; custody; interior of a ship. [strait.]
HÖLD'SACK, *n.* A hindrance; re-
HÖLD'EN, *n.* One that holds or pos-

senses; something by which a thing may be held. [cramp.]
HÖLD'fÄT, *n.* An iron hook; catch;
HÖLD'ING, *n.* Tenure; a farm held;
 chorus of a song; hold; influence;
 power over.
HÖLÄ, *n.* [Sax. *hol*.] A hollow place;
 rent; means of escape; *v. t.* to dig or make holes in.
HÖL'I-DÄM, *n.* Blessed lady; an ancient oath. [gayety.]
HÖL'I-DÄY, *n.* A day of joy and
HÖL'I-LÄ, *ad.* Piously; religiously;
 sacredly.
HÖL'I-NÄSS, *n.* Purity; perfect rectitude;
 sanctity; piety; moral goodness;
 title of the Pope.
HÖL'ING-AK, *n.* A narrow ax for cutting
 holes in posts.
HÖL-LÖ', *ad.* A word used in call.
HÖL-LÖ', *ing.* Written also *holla*.
HÖL'LO, { (*hol'lo* or *hol-lö'*) } *v. i.* To
HÖL'LA, call out or exclaim.
HÖL'LOW, *a.* Empty; deep; false;
 deceitful; *n.* a low place; a hole;
 excavation.
HÖL'LOW, *v. t.* To excavate; to make
 hollow.
HÖL'LOW-HÄRT-ED, *a.* Insincere;
 deceitful.
HÖL'LOW-NÄSS, *n.* Cavity; insincerity;
 deceit.
HÖLM, *n.* The evergreen oak; an
 ilex; a river lala. [ridge.]
HÖL'O-EAUST, *n.* A whole burnt sac-
 Hol'o-eaust, *n.* A deed or testa-
 ment written wholly by the
 grantor's or testator's own hand.
HÖL'STEN, *n.* A leathern case for
 pistols.
HÖ'LV, *a.* [Sax. *halig*.] Perfectly
 pure and complete in moral char-
 acter, as God; pious; godly;
 sacred.
HÖ'LV-DÄY, *n.* A festival or anni-
 versary feast; a day of amuse-
 ment; *a.* pertaining to a festival.
HÖ'LV ÖNDÄT, (-göt), *n.* The Divine
 Spirit; the Sanctifier of souls.
HÖ'LV-ÖNE, (*hö'ly-wun*), *n.* An ap-
 pellation of the Supreme Being.
HÖ'LV-STÖNE, *n.* A stone used by
 seamen in cleaning the decks of
 ships.
HÖM'ÄDE, *n.* Service to a lord; rever-
 ence; worship; *v. t.* to pay
 homage to; to honor. [age.]
HÖM'Ä-ER, *n.* One who pays hom-
 age.
HÖME, *n.* One's dwelling-house, or
 one's country; *a.* close; severe;
 poignant.
HÖME'BOHN, { *a.* Native; domestic.
HÖME'BRED, {
HÖME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.
HÖME'LI-NÄSS, *n.* Plainness; coarse-
 ness. [gant.]
HÖME'LV, *a.* Plain; coarse; inole-
HÖME'MÄDE, *a.* Made in one's own
 country. [homeopathy.]
HÖ-ME-O-Ä-THIST, *n.* One skilled in
HÖ-ME-O-Ä-THY, *n.* The doctrine or
 theory of curing diseases by pro-

ducing in the patient affections
 similar to the disease.
HÖ-ME-O-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to
 homeopathy.
HÖ-ME'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Homer.
HÖM'S'RUN, *a.* Made in the family;
 plain.
HÖM'S'TÄLL, { *n.* The place of the
HÖM'S'TÄD, { mansion-house.
HÖM'S'WÄRD, *ad.* Toward home.
HÖM'I-C-DÄL, *a.* Murderous;
 bloody.
HÖM'I-CIDÄ, *n.* The killing of one
 human being by another; a per-
 son who kills another.
HÖM-I-LÄT'IC, { *a.* Pertaining to
HÖM-I-LÄT'IC-ÄL, { families, and
 social intercourse. [preaching.]
HÖM-I-LÄT'IES, *n.* The science of
HÖM'I-LV, *a.* A plain and familiar
 discourse, or a sermon read or
 pronounced to an audience.
HÖM'I-NV, *n.* In America, food pre-
 pared from maize, hulled, but
 broken, coarse and boiled. [hill.]
HÖM'MOCK, *a.* A small detached
HÖ-MO-Ö'E'NE-ÄL, { *a.* Being of the
HÖ-MO-Ö'E'NE-ÖUS, { same kind, or
 of like elements. [ness of kind.]
HÖ-MO-Ö'E'NE-ÖUS-NÄSS, *n.* Same-
 ness.
HÖM'O-NYM, *n.* A word of the same
 sound with another, but differing
 in signification. [each other.]
HÖ-MO-L'O-GOUS, *a.* Proportional to
HÖ-MON'Y-MOUS, *a.* Equivocal; am-
 biguous. [same sound.]
HÖ-MOPH'O-NOUS, *a.* Having the
HÖ-MOR'O-NOUS, *a.* Equable; of uni-
 form tenor.
HÖNE, *n.* A stone for sharpening
 razors; *v. t.* to sharpen on a hone.
HÖN'ÄT, (on'est), *a.* [Fr. *honnête*.]
 Upright in dealing; just; true;
 sincere; chaste.
HÖN'ÄT-LV, *ad.* Uprightly; justly.
HÖN'Ä-TY, (on'es-ty), *n.* Moral
 rectitude; justice; probity; truth;
 good faith.
HÖN'ÄY, (hun'y), *n.* [Sax. *hannig*.]
 Sweet vegetable juice collected
 by bees from flowers; sweetness;
 a word of tenderness; sweet one.
HÖN'ÄY, *v. t.* To sweeten; *v. i.* to
 talk fondly. [honey bee.]
HÖN'ÄY-BÄG, *n.* The stomach of the
HÖN'ÄY-CÖME, (hun'o-köme), *n.* A
 substance formed into cells for
 holding honey in a hive.
HÖN'ÄY-DÄW, *n.* A sweet substance
 found on the leaves of trees and
 plants in small drops like dew.
HÖN'ÄY-ED, (hun'id), *pp.* or *a.*
 Covered with honey; sweet.
HÖN'ÄY-MOON, *n.* The first month
 after marriage.
HÖN'ÄD, *n.* The name given by the
 Chinese to a factory of European
 merchants.
HÖN'ÄD, *a.* See HÖN'ÄYED.
HÖN'ÄI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE,
 [Fr.] Shame be to him that evil
 thinks.
HÖN'ÖN, (on'ur), *n.* Esteem paid to

worth; reputation; regard to
 reputation; bravery; dignity.
HÖN'ÖN, *v. t.* To esteem; to rever-
 ence; to exalt; to dignify;
 to glorify. In commerce, to accept
 and pay when due; as, to honor
 a bill of exchange.
HÖN'ÖN-A-BLE, *a.* Actuated by noble
 motives; illustrious; honest.
HÖN'ÖN-A-BLY, *ad.* Reputably; nobly;
 generously.
HÖN'ÖN-Ä-RY, *a.* Conferring honor;
 possessing a title or place, with-
 out performing services or receiv-
 ing a reward; as, an honorary
 member.
HÖN-ÖN'I'Ä-UM, { *n.* A lawyer's
HÖN'ÖN-A-RY, { fee; salary of
 a professor.
HÖÖP, In composition, [Sax. *hōp*.]
 denotes state, quality, or charac-
 ter; as, *manhood*.
HÖÖP, *n.* A covering for the head.
HÖÖP'WINK, *v. t.* To blind; to cover;
 to deceive. [foot.]
HÖÖR, *n.* The horny cover of a beast's
 hoof.
HÖÖR'-SOUND, *n.* Having dry quar-
 ters and straitened, often attended
 with lameness. [hoofs.]
HÖÖR'ÄD, (hoof), *a.* Furnished with
 hoofs.
HÖÖK, *n.* A bent piece of iron; some-
 thing bent.
HÖÖK, *v. t.* To fix on a hook; to catch.
HÖÖK'ÄD, *n.* Bent in the form of a
 hook. [like a hook.]
HÖÖR'ÄD-NÄSS, *n.* State of being bent
 Hoör, *n.* A band of wood or metal
 for a caak.
HÖÖP, *v. t.* To fasten with hoops.
HÖÖP, *v. i.* To cry out; to shout; to
 whoop.
HÖÖP'ING-CÖUGH, (hoop'ing-kauß),
n. A cough in which the patient
 whoops. [citizens of Indiana.]
HÖÖP'SÄN, *n.* A term applied to the
 Hoöt, *n.* A cry or shout of contempt.
HÖÖT, *v. i.* or *t.* To shout at, in con-
 tempt. [jump.]
HÖP, *v. t.* To leap on one leg; to
 Hop, *n.* A leap on one leg; a dance;
 a plant.
HÖPE, *n.* [Sax. *hōpa*.] Desire of good
 with a belief that it is obtainable;
 the object of hope; an opinion or
 belief not amounting to certainty.
HÖPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *hōpien*.] To cherish
 a desire of good, with some ex-
 pectation of obtaining it; *v. t.* to
 desire with expectation of good,
 or with a belief that it may be
 obtained. [promise.]
HÖPE'FUL, *a.* Full of expectation or
 Hope'ful, *ad.* In a hopeful
 manner. [ground to expect.]
HÖPE'FUL-NÄSS, *n.* Promise of good;
 Hope'less, *a.* Destitute of hope;
 forlorn; desperate.
HÖPE'LESS-LV, *ad.* Without hope.
HÖPE'LESS-NÄSS, *n.* Destitution of
 hope.
HÖP'ING-LV, *ad.* With hope of good.
HÖP'ER, *n.* One that hopes; part of
 a mill.

HOP'PLE, *v. t.* To tie the feet, not closely.

HOP'PLES, (hop'plz.) *n. pl.* Fetters for animals turned out to graze.

HÓ'RAL, *a.* Relating to an hour, or hour.

[tinuing an hour.

HÓ'RA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or concerning.

HÓRDE, *n.* A clan; tribe; migratory band.

HÓ-RÍZON, *n.* A term denoting the line which terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth, which is the *sensible* horizon. The *real* or the *rational* horizon is a great circle, whose plane passes through the center of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir; the line that bounds the sight.

HÓR-I-ZON'TAL, *a.* Parallel to the horizon.

HÓR-I-ZON'TAL-LY, *ad.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORN, *n.* [Sax. *horn*.] The hard projecting substance on an animal's head; a wind instrument, a trumpet; the extremity of the moon, when waxing or waning; the feeler of an insect; a drinking cup.

HORN'BOOK, *n.* The first book for children. [horn.

HORN'ER, *n.* One who works in horn.

HORN'ET, *n.* An insect of the wasp kind.

HORN'LESS, *a.* Having no horns.

HORN'PIPE, *n.* An instrument of music; a tune. [ification.

HORN'-WORK, *n.* An outwork in fortification.

HORN'Y, *a.* Made of or like horn; callous.

HÓ-KÓO'KA-PHY, *n.* Art of constructing dials.

HÓ-O-LÓE, *n.* An instrument which indicates the hour of the day.

HÓ-O-LÓD'IE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the horologe or to horology.

HÓ-ROU'O-ÓY, *n.* Art of constructing machines for measuring time.

HÓ-ROU'E-TRY, *n.* The measuring of time by hours.

HÓ-RÓ-SCOPÉ, *n.* The position of the stars at the time of one's birth, as affording to astrologers the means of predicting his fortunes.

HÓ-ROU'CO-PY, *n.* The art of predicting future events by the disposition of stars. [bristles.

HÓ-RENT, *a.* Standing erect like horn.

HÓ-RÍ-BLE, *a.* Tending to excite horror; dreadful.

HÓ-RÍ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Terribleness; dreadfulness. [fully.

HÓ-RÍ-BLY, *ad.* Dreadfully; frightfully.

HÓ-RÍD, *a.* Dreadful; hideous; shocking. [ngly.

HÓ-RÍD-LY, *ad.* Dreadfully; shockingly.

HÓ-RÍD-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; horribleness. [dread.

HÓ-RÍFIC, *a.* Causing horror or

HÓ-RÍ-FY, *v. t.* To strike with horror; to make horrible.

HÓ-RÍOR, *n.* A shivering; excessive

fear; terror; that which excites horror.

HÓRS DE COM-BAT', (hórs/de-kom-bat') [Fr.] Out of the combat; slain, or disabled to fight.

HÓRSE, (hórs.) *n.* [Sax. *hors*; G. *ross*.] A quadruped for draught; a machine for support; cavalry.

HÓRSE-BACK, *n.* The state of being mounted on a horse; posture of riding on a horse.

HÓRSE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to throw over a horse. [in horses.

HÓRSE'-DÉAL-ER, *n.* One who trades horses.

HÓRSE'-GÚARDS, *n. pl.* Cavalry for guards. [horses.

HÓRSE'-JOCKEY, *n.* A dealer in horses.

HÓRSE'-LÁUGH, (hórs'láf,) *n.* A loud laugh. [a farrier.

HÓRSE'-LEECH, *n.* A large leech; a carriage on poles, borne by and between horses. [horses.

HÓRSE'-MAN, *n.* One skilled in riding horses.

HÓRSE'-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Act or art of riding and training horses.

HÓRSE'-PLAY, *n.* Rough, rugged play.

HÓRSE'-RACE, *n.* A race by horses.

HÓRSE'-SHOE, *n.* A shoe for the hoof of a horse.

HÓRSE'-STEAL-ER, *n.* A stealer of horses.

HÓRSE'-THIEF, *n.* a horse or horse.

HÓRSE'-WHIP, *n.* A whip for driving horses; *v. t.* to lash with a horse-whip. [ing; advice.

HÓR-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act of exhorting.

HÓR-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* Giving admonition.

HÓR-TÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Giving advice; encouraging.

HÓR-TÍ-CUL-TOR, *n.* One who cultivates a garden.

HÓR-TÍ-CUL-TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

HÓR-TÍ-CUL-TURE, *n.* The culture of a garden.

HÓR-TÍ-CUL-TUR-IST, *n.* One skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.

HÓR-TU-LAN, *a.* Belonging to a garden.

HÓR-TUS SÍC'CUS, *n.* Dry garden; a collection of plants dried for preservation. [praise to God.

HÓ-SAN'NA, *n.* An exclamation of praise.

HÓSE, *n.*; *pl.* **HÓSEN**. Stockings; coverings for the legs; a pipe for a fire engine. [in stockings.

HÓSIER, (hó'zher,) *n.* One who deals in stockings.

HÓSIER-Y, *n.* Stockings, socks, &c.

HÓSPICE, *n.* A term applied to certain convents in some of the passes of the Alps.

HÓSPÍ-TÁ-BLE, *a.* Kind to strangers.

HÓSPÍ-TÁ-BLY, *ad.* In a hospitable manner.

HÓSPÍ-TAL, *n.* A building for the sick or insane.

HÓSPÍ-TAL-ER, *n.* The *hospitallers* were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims.

HÓSPÍ-TÁ-LÍ-TY, *n.* The act or prac-

tice of gratuitous entertainment to strangers.

HÓST, *n.* [L. *hospes*.] One who entertains a stranger; he that is entertained; an army.

HÓST, *n.* [L. *hospes*.] In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the sacrifice of mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ.

HÓSTAGE, *n.* A person given to a hostile power in pledge for the performance of conditions.

HÓST'ESS, *n.* A female; landlady.

HÓST'ILE, *a.* Unfriendly or adverse, as a public foe.

HÓSTÍ-LÍ-TY, *n.* Enmity of a public foe; state of war.

HÓST'LER, (hó'sler, or ó'sler,) *n.* One who has the care of houses at an inn. [furious.

HÓT, *a.* Having heat; ardent; eager; Hot'ed, *n.* A bed covered with glass, for raising early plants, &c.

HÓTCH'POTCH, *n.* A mixture of ingredients. In law, a mixing of lands.

HÓT'COCK-LIKE, (-kók'iz,) *n. pl.* A boyish play. [travellers.

HÓ-TÉL, *n.* A palace; an inn for travellers.

HÓ-TÉL DÍXU, (ó-tél'dé-u') *n.* [Fr.] A hospital.

HÓT'HOUSE, *n.* A house to shelter plants from cold air; a bagnio, or place to sweat in. [eagerly.

HÓT'LY, *ad.* Violently; keenly; Hot'ness, *n.* Heat; state of being hot. [a pea.

HÓT'SPUR, *n.* A rash, ardent person.

HÓT-TEN-TOT, *n.* A native of South Africa.

HÓU'DAN, *n.* A seat to be fixed on a camel's back.

HÓUGH, (hók,) *n.* The lower part of the thigh; the ham; *v. t.* to hock; to hamstring.

HÓUND, *n.* A dog for hunting.

HÓUR, (our,) *n.* [L. and Sp. *hora*.] The twenty-fourth part of a day; a particular time, as the *hour* of death; the time marked by a clock or watch. [by sand.

HÓUR'-GLASS, *n.* A glass to show time.

HÓUR'-HAND, *n.* The hand of a clock or watch which shows the hour.

HÓUR'I, *n.* Among the *Mohammedans*, a nymph of paradise.

HÓUR'LY, *a.* Done or happening every hour; *ad.* every hour; frequently.

HÓUR'-PLATE, *n.* The plate of a clock on which the hours are marked; the dial.

HÓUR'S, *n.* [Sax., Goth., Sw., Scot., *Ans*.] A family or race; branch of the legislature; a quorum; a building for man or animals; a church; the house of God; a monastery; a religious house.

HÓUSE, (houz,) *v. t.* To put under shelter.

HÓUSE-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who breaks into a house by day with felonious intent.

HOUSE-BREAK-ING, *n.* The act of feloniously breaking into, or entering into a house by daylight.
HOUSE-HOLD, *n.* A family living together. [family].
HOUSE-HOLD-ER, *n.* The master of a house.
HOUSE-HOLD-STUFF, *n.* Furniture; movables.
HOUSE-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who occupies a house with his family, or who has charge of a house.
HOUSE-KEEP-ING, *n.* The family state.
HOUSE-LE, *n.* The sacramental bread.
HOUSE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a house or shelter.
HOUSE-Maid, *n.* A woman servant.
HOUSE-ROOM, *n.* Place in a house.
HOUSE-WARM-ING, *n.* A feast on entering a new house.
HOUSE-WIFE, (*house-wife*, sometimes contracted into *houswife*.) *n.* The mistress of a family; a good manager; a female economist.
HOUSE-WIFE-RY, *n.* Female economy. [who builds houses].
HOUSE-WRIGHT, *n.* An architect.
HOUS-ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a house; covering; *a.* warped; crooked. [cloth].
HOUS-ING, *n.* A shelter; a horse-house.
HOVEL, *n.* A shed; a cottage; *v. t.* to put in a hovel; to shelter.
HÖVE, *pret.* of **HEAVE**. [*A low word.*]
HÖVE, (*huv'er*) *v. t.* To flap the wings as a fowl; to hang over; to wander near.
How, *ad.* In what manner; why.
How-BE-IT, *ad.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding.
How-EV'ER, *ad.* Nevertheless; yet; at least; at all events.
How-ITZ, *n.* A kind of mortar.
How-ITZ-ER, *n.* A short gun, mounted on a field carriage.
Howl, *v. t.* [*D. Aulen.*] To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to cry as a dog or wolf; *v. t.* to utter with outcry.
Howl, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf.
Howl-ER, *n.* A fowl of the owl kind.
Howl-ING, *a.* Filled with howls or howling beasts; *n.* the cry of a dog or wolf. [soever].
How-so-EV'ER, *ad.* In what manner.
How, *n.* A small coasting vessel, rigged as a sloop.
Hus. See **Hon**.
HUS-BUB, *n.* Uproar; tumult; riot.
HUCKLE-BACK-ED, (*huk'l-bakt*.) *a.* Having round shoulders. [berry].
HUCKLE-BER-RY, *n.* The whortle.
HUCKLE-BONE, *n.* The hip bone.
HUCK-STER, *n.* A retailer of small articles. [or business].
HUCK-STER-AGE, *n.* Small dealing.
HUD-LE, *v. t.* or *t.* To crowd together without order; *a.* a crowd without order.
HU-DI-BRAS-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Hudibras, or doggerel poetry.
HUE, *n.* Color; dye; great noise; a clamor.

HUFF, *n.* A swell of anger or pride.
HUFF, *v. t.* or *t.* To swell; to bluster; to treat with arrogance.
HUFF-ISH, *a.* Insolent; arrogant; hectoring. [arrogance].
HUFF-ISH-NESS, *n.* Swelling pride; puffery.
HUFF-Y, *a.* Swelled; puffy; petulant.
HUG, *v. t.* To embrace closely; to gripe in wrestling; to sail near.
HUG, *n.* A close embrace; a gripe in wrestling. [very large].
HÖGE, *a.* Bulky; vast; immense;
HÖGE-LY, *ad.* Immensely; enormously. [crecy].
HUGGER-MUGGER, *n.* Privacy; seclusion.
HÜ-GE-NOT, (*hü'ge-not*.) *n.* A name formerly given to a Protestant in France.
HULK, *n.* The body of an old ship.
HULL, *n.* The outer covering of a nut, &c.; frame of a ship or other vessel. [penetrate the hull].
HULL, *v. t.* To husk or peel; to
HUM, *v. t.* or *t.* To sing low; to buzz; to mock.
HUM, *ex.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt. [ception].
HUM, *n.* A low, buzzing sound; de-
HÜ-MAN, *a.* Belonging to mankind; having the qualities of a man.
HÜ-MÄNE, *a.* Kind; compassionate; tender. [tenderly].
HÜ-MÄNELY, *ad.* With kindness;
HÜ-MAN-IST, *n.* A professor of grammar and rhetoric; one versed in human nature.
HÜ-MAN-I-TÄRI-AN, *n.* One who holds that Jesus Christ was a mere man.
HÜ-MAN-ITY, *n.* Peculiar nature of man; mankind; kind disposition; tenderness; philology; grammatical studies. *Humanities*, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric and poetry.
HÜ-MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render humane, or kind. [mankind].
HÜ-MAN-KIND, *n.* The human race;
HÜ-MAN-LY, *ad.* After the manner of men. [neek].
HUM-BLE, *a.* Low; lowly; modest;
HUM-BLE, *v. t.* To bring low; to abase; to mortify; to make to condescend; to sink. [size].
HUM-BLE-BEE, *n.* A bee of a large
HUM-BLY, *ad.* Without pride; submissively.
HUM-BUG, *n.* An imposition.
HUM-BUG, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on. [*A low word.*] [drone].
HUM-DRUM, *n.* A stupid fellow; a
HÜ-MER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder.
HÜ-MID, *a.* Moist; damp; watery.
HÜ-MID-ITY, *n.* Moisture in the
HÜ-MID-NESS, *n.* form of visible vapor; dampness.
HÜ-MIL-I-TÄTE, *v. t.* To humble; to abase; to bring low; to lower in condition; to depress.
HÜ-MIL-I-TÄTION, *n.* Act of humbling; state of being abased.

HÜ-MIL-I-TY, *n.* [*L. humilitas.*] In ethics, freedom from pride; humbleness; lowliness of mind.
HÜ-MING-YARD, *n.* A very small, beautiful bird.
HÜ-MOR, *n.* Moisture; a disease of the skin; turn of mind; a quality of the imagination, which, by ludicrous images, tends to excite laughter; a trick; practice or habit.
HÜ-MOR, *v. t.* To gratify; to indulge; to comply with; to favor by imposing no restraint.
HÜ-MOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the humors.
HÜ-MOR-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors.
HÜ-MOR-IST, *n.* One who gratifies his humor; one who indulges humor in speaking and writing; a wag. [droll].
HÜ-MOR-OUS, *a.* Jocular; pleasant;
HÜ-MOR-OUS-LY, *ad.* With pleasantry; jocosely.
HÜ-MOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Oddness of conceit; fickleness.
HÜ-MOR-SÖME, *a.* Influenced by humor; peevish. [protuberance].
HUMP, *n.* A swelling, as of flesh;
HUMP-BACK, *n.* A rising or crooked back. [piece]; a push.
HUNCH, *n.* A protuberance; a thick
HUNCH, *v. t.* To push out; to push with the elbow.
HUNCH-BACK-ED, (*-bakt*.) *a.* Having a crooked back.
HUNDRED, *a.* [*Sax. hundred* or *hundred*].
HUNDRED, *n.* Noting the product of ten multiplied by ten; *n.* the sum of ten times ten; a division or part of a county in England. [hundred].
HUNDREDOTH, *a.* The ordinal of a
HUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of **HANG**.
HUN-GER, (*hung'ger*.) *n.* [*Sax. hunger*].
HUN-GER, *n.* Desire of food; craving appetite; any strong desire.
HUN-GER, *v. t.* To crave food.
HUN-GRY-LY, *ad.* With a keen appetite. [barren].
HUN-GRY, *a.* Craving food; lean;
HUNGRY, *a.* A sordid, niggardly man; a miser.
HUNT, *v. t.* To chase, as game; to seek for; to pursue closely.
HUNT, *n.* Chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds. [game].
HUNTER, *n.* One who pursues
HUNTERMAN, *n.* A woman who hunts.
HUNTERMAN, *n.* A man who hunts.
HUN-DLE, *n.* A texture of twigs; a crate. [sical instrument].
HUN-DUR-DY, *n.* A stringed mu-
HURL, *v. t.* To throw with violence.
HURL, *n.* Act of throwing with force. [tock of a horse].
HUN-BONE, *n.* A bone in the but-
HUN-LY-BUSTLE, *n.* Tumult; bustle; confusion.
HUR-ALY, *ex.* Shout of joy or ex-
HUR-RAN, *ulation*.
HUR-AL-CÄNE, *n.* [*Sp. Asracan.*] A

violent tempest distinguished by the vehemence of the wind.

HUR'RY, *v. t.* To hasten; to drive or impel with violence; *v. i.* to move or act in haste. [*tion.*]

HURRY, *n.* Great haste; precipitation. HURT, *n.* A bruise; harm; injury.

HURT, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* hurt. To harm; to injure; to wound.

HURT'FUL, *a.* Injurious; pernicious.

HURT'FUL-LY, *ad.* With harm; injuriously. [*doing harm.*]

HURT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of hurting.

HUR'TLE, *v. t.* To clash or run against. [*sive.*]

HUR'LESS, *a.* Harmless; inoffensive.

HUS'BAND, *n.* [*Sax. husbonda.*] A man married or betrothed to a woman; a ship's owner who has charge of it.

HUS'BAND, *v. t.* To manage with frugality; to till; to save.

HUS'BAND-MAN, *n.* A farmer; a cultivator of the ground; the master of a family.

HUS'BAND-RY, *n.* The business of cultivating the earth, raising, managing and fattening of cattle, and the management of the dairy; frugality; domestic economy.

HUSH, *a.* Still; silent; calm; quiet; *v. t.* to silence; to quiet; to calm.

HUSH; imperative of the verb, used as an exclamation. [*to secrecy.*]

HUSH'N'DRY, (-mun'ny), *n.* A bribe.

HUSE, *n.* The covering of certain fruits.

HUSE, *v. t.* To strip the husks from.

HUSK'ING, *n.* The act of stripping off husks; a gathering of neighbors, upon invitation, to assist in husking. [*ness; harshness.*]

HUSK'Y-NESS, *n.* Dryness; roughness.

HUSK'Y, *a.* Abounding with husks; dry; harsh. [*German cavalry.*]

HUS'KIN', *n.* A mounted soldier in Huss'ITRY, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian Reformer.

HUSKY, *n.* A worthless woman.

HUSKINGS, *n. pl.* A court held in Guild Hall in London; the place where an election is held.

HUS'LE, (hus'li,) *v. t.* To push; to crowd; to shake together in confusion. [*wife.*]

HUSWIFE, (huz'zif,) *See* HOUSE-
HUT, *n.* A poor cottage or shed; a mean abode; *v. t.* or *i.* to furnish with huts; to take lodgings in huts, as troops in winter-quarters.

HUTCH, *n.* A chest or box; a rat-trap.

HUZ-ZI', *n.* A shout of joy.

HUZ-ZI', *v. i.* To shout in joy; *v. t.* to receive or attend with shouts of joy.

HUZ-ZI'AD, (huz-zard'), *pp.* Uttered in shouts of joy; received with shouts of joy. [*a gem.*]

HY'ACINTH, *n.* A genus of plants; HY-ACINTH'INE, *a.* Pertaining to hyacinth.

HY'ADE, { *n.* A cluster of seven
HY-AD'S, } stars, in the Bull's

Head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain. [*glass.*]

HY'ALINE, *a.* Glassy; resembling

HY'BRID, or HY'RID, *n.* A mongrel, or mule.

HY'BRID, { *a.* Mongrel; pro-
HY'BRID-IOUS, } duced by the
mixture of two species. [*heads.*]

HY'DRA, *n.* A monster with many

HY'DRANT, *n.* A pipe or machine to discharge water from an aqueduct.

HY'DRATE, *n.* In chemistry, a compound in definite proportions of metallic oxyd with water.

HY'DRAUL'IC, { *a.* Relating to
HY'DRAUL'IC-AL, } the conveyance
of water through pipes.

HY'DRAUL'ICS, *n.* The science of the force and motions of fluids.

HY'DRO-CELE, *n.* Rupture proceeding from water. [*the head.*]

HY'DRO-CEPH'ALUS, *n.* Dropsy of

HY'DRO-DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* The branch of natural philosophy which treats of the phenomena of water and other fluids.

HY'DRO-GEN, *n.* A gas constituting one of the elements of water, of which hydrogen forms 11.1 parts in a hundred, and oxygen 88.9.

HY'DRO-GEN-ATE, { *v. t.* To combine
HY'DRO-GEN-IZE, } with hydrogen. [*makes sea-charts.*]

HY'DRO-GRAPHER, *n.* One who

HY'DRO-GRAPH'IC, { *a.* Relating
HY'DRO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } to a description of the sea.

HY'DRO-GRAPHY, *n.* Description of seas, lakes, or the act of forming charts of the sea, &c.

HY'DRO-L'O-GY, *n.* Science of water and its properties; phenomena and laws. [*and water.*]

HY'DRO-MEL, *n.* A liquor of honey

HY'DROM'ETER, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the gravity, density, &c., of water.

HY'DROM'ETER, *n.* The art of measuring the gravity, density, &c., of water. [*hydropathy.*]

HY'DRO-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to

HY'DRO-PATHIST, *n.* One who practices by hydropathy.

HY'DRO-PATHY, *n.* The water-cure; the method of curing diseases by means of water.

HY'DRO-PHOB'IA, *n.* [*Gr. φόβος, water, and φόβος, to fear.*] Dread of water; canine madness.

HY'DRO-PHOBIC, *a.* Pertaining to canine madness.

HY'DROP'IC, { *a.* Dropsical; con-
HY'DROP'IC-AL, } taining water.

HY'DRO-STAT'IC, { *a.* Relating to
HY'DRO-STAT'IC-AL, } the weigh-
ing of fluids.

HY'DRO-STATICS, *n.* That branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties and pressure of fluids at rest.

HY'E'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to winter.

HY'E-MATION, *n.* The spending of

HY'E'NA, *n.* A quadruped of the genus Canis, feeding on flesh, ravenous and untamable.

HY'GE'IAN, *a.* Relating to health.

HY'GI-ENE, { *n.* That department
HY'GI-EN'IA, } of medicine that
treats of the preservation of
health.

HY-GROM'ETER, *n.* An instrument to measure the moisture of the air.

HY-GROM'ETER, *n.* The act of measuring the moisture of the air.

HY'LO-THE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that matter is God.

HY-LO-Z'ISM, *n.* The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life.

HY'MEN, *n.* The deity that presides over marriage.

HY-MEN-IAL, { *a.* Pertaining to
HY-MEN-IAL, } marriage; *n.* a
marriage song.

HYMN, (him), *n.* A divine song of praise; *v. t.* to praise in songs of adoration.

HYM'NIC, *a.* Relating to hymns.

HYV, *n.* Depression of spirits.

HY-PAL'LA-GE, *n.* In grammar, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases.

+HY'PER, [*Gr.; English over,*] is used in composition to denote excess.

HY-PER-BO-LA, *n.* A section of a cone.

HY-PER-BO-LE, *n.* Exaggeration; a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth.

HY-PER-BOL'IC-AL, *a.* Exaggerating; diminishing. [*cold.*]

HY-PER-BOL'IC-AN, *a.* Northern; very

HY-PER-CRIT'IC, *n.* A critic exact beyond reason; a captious censor.

HY-PER-CRIT'IC-AL, *a.* Critical beyond use. [*rigor of criticism.*]

HY-PER-CRIT'ICISM, *n.* Excessive

HY-PHEN, *n.* The mark (-) between words forming compounds, &c.

HYV-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine tending to produce sleep.

HYV-O-CHONDRI-AC, *n.* One affected with debility and low spirits.

HYV-O-CHONDRI-AC, { *a.* Affect-
HYV-O-CHONDRI-AC-AL, } ed with
hypocondria, or melancholy.

HYV-O-CHONDRI-ACISM, *n.* A disease arising from debility and dyspepsy.

HY-PO-CRISY, *n.* [*L. hypocrisis.*] Dissimulation; deceit.

HYV-O-CRIT'IC, *n.* A dissembler; a deceitful person. [*insincere.*]

HYV-O-CRIT'IC-AL, *a.* Dissembling;

HYV-O-CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Without sincerity.

HY-PO-S-TASIS, *n.* Distinct substance.

HY-PO-STAT'IC, { *a.* Distinctly
HY-PO-STAT'IC-AL, } personal; con-
stitutive.

HY-POTH'Y-NUS, *n.* In geometry, the longest side of a right-angled triangle. [*as a ship.*]

HY-POTH'Y-CATE, *v. t.* To pledge.

HY-POTH'Y-CATION, *n.* The act of pledging as a security for a debt.

HY-POTH'N-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **HY-POTH'NSES**.
A supposition; a system or theory assumed to account for what is not understood.
HY-RO-THE'T'IC-AL, *a.* Supposed; conditional.
HY-RO-THE'T'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Upon supposition.
HY-RO-TYR-O-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In rhetoric,

a description of things as actually present.
HY'SON, *n.* A species of green tea.
HY'SOR, (hi'sup or his'sup), *n.* A genus of plants, aromatic and pungent.
HY-TER'IC, } *a.* Affected with
HY-TER'IC-AL, } fits of a certain kind.

HY-TER'IC, *n.* A disease of females, attended with spasms; sense of suffocation and drowsiness.
+HY-TER-ON PRO'TER-ON, *n.* [Gr.] A figure, when that is said last, which was done first.
HY-TER-O'O-MY, *n.* The Cesarean section, or cutting a fetus from the womb.

I

The letter **I** is a vowel. It has a long sound as in *fine*, and short as in *sin*, and the sound of long *E*, as in *machine*.

I, *pron.* of the first person; used by a speaker who calls himself **I**.

I-AM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an iambus.

I-AM'IC, } *n.* A poetic foot of two
I-AM'BUS, } syllables, the first short, the last long, as in *delight*.

+Ia-Y'DEM, [L.] In the same place.

I-EL'RI-AN, *a.* Soaring high; adventurous in flight.

ICH, *n.* Water congealed to hardness; concreted sugar; *v. t.* to cover with ice, and concreted sugar. [*ice*].

ICE'BERG, *n.* A hill or mountain of ice.
ICE'BLINK, *n.* A bright appearance in the horizon, caused by the appearance of ice reflected. [*land*].

ICE-LAND'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Ice-
IC'HOR, (i'kor), *n.* A thin, watery humor. [*watery*; *serous*].

IC'HOR-OUS, *a.* Like ichor; thin;

ICH-THY-OI'O-ÖV, *n.* The science of fishes. [*on fish*].

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Subeating fish.

ICH-THY-OPH'A-ÖV, *n.* Practice of eating fish.

ICH-THY-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* A fish lizard, an extinct marine animal.

ICE-BLE, *n.* A long, pendant mass of ice. [*or very cold*].

ICE-NES, *n.* The state of being icy

IC'ING, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar.

ICON'O-CLASM, *n.* The act of breaking or destroying images, as of idolaters. [*images*].

ICON'O-CLAST, *a.* A breaker of images.

ICON'O-CLAST'IC, *a.* Breaking images. [*of images*].

ICON-O'GRA-PHY, *n.* A description

ICON-OI'O-ÖV, *n.* The doctrine of images.

ICE-SA-HÉ'DRON, *n.* A solid of twenty equal triangular sides or faces.

ICE-TER'IC, *a.* Affected with jaundice.

ICE-TER'ITIOUS, (-ish'us), *a.* Yellow; having the tinge of jaundice.

ICEY, *a.* Abounding with ice; like ice; cold.

I-D'E'A, *n.* Form of any thing in the mind; notion; image in the mind; an opinion. [*ginary*].

I-D'E'AL, *a.* Existing in idea; imaginative thought.

I-D'E-AL'I-TY, *n.* A capacity for imaginative thought.

I-D'E-AL-ISM, *n.* Theory that every thing exists in idea.

I-D'E-AL-IST, *n.* A believer in idealism.

I-D'E-AL-LY, *ad.* In idea or imagination.

IDEM, [L.] The same. [*nation*].

I-DEN'TIC-AL, *a.* The same; not different.

I-DEN'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With sameness.

I-DEN'TIC-AL-NES, *n.* Sameness.

I-DEN-TI-PI-CÄTION, *n.* Act of identifying. [*to make the same*].

I-DEN-TI-FY, *v. t.* or *i.* To prove or identify.

I-DEN-TI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. identite.*] Sameness.

ID-E-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Represent-

ID-E-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } ing ideas independently of sound.

ID-E-OI'O-ÖV, *n.* A treatise on the doctrine of ideas; the science of mind.

IDES, *n. pl.* The 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

ID-I-O-CRÄ-ST, *n.* Peculiarity of constitution.

ID-I-O-CRÄ-TIC, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

ID-I-O-CY, *n.* Defect in understanding.

ID-I-OM, *n.* Peculiarity of phraseology; the genus or peculiar cast of a language. [*guage*].

ID-I-O-MÄ-TIC, *a.* Peculiar to a language.

ID-I-O-PÄTH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a disease not indicated by any preceding disease.

ID-I-O-PÄ-THY, *n.* A disease peculiar to some part of a body.

ID-I-O-SYN-CRÄ-V, *n.* A peculiarity of constitution.

ID-I-OT, *n.* A natural fool; an oaf.

ID-I-OT'IC, *a.* Like an idiot; foolish.

ID-I-OT-ISM, *n.* Idiom; peculiarity of expression.

IDLE, *a.* Not occupied; slothful; trifling; unprofitable; *v. t.* to spend or lose time in inaction.

IDLE-NES, *n.* Indolence; neglect of business. [*business*].

IDLER, *n.* One who neglects his business.

IDLY, *ad.* Sluggishly; vainly; foolishly.

IDOL, *n.* An image to be worshipped; a person loved and honored to admiration; any thing upon which we set our affections.

IDOL'A-TER, *n.* A worshiper of idols.

IDOL'A-TRESS, *n.* A female idolater.

IDOL'A-TÄISE, *v. t.* or *i.* To worship idols.

IDOL'A-TROUS, *a.* Given to idolatry.

IDOL'A-TROUS-LY, *ad.* By serving idols. [*or images*].

IDOL'A-TRY, *n.* The worship of idols

IDOL-TSE, *v. t.* To love to excess or adoration.

IDYL, *n.* A short pastoral poem.

I. E. *for id est.* [*L.*] That is.

IF, [*This word is often called a conjunction, but is truly a verb in the imperative, giv, give.*] Grant; allow; suppose; admit; introducing a condition; usually called a conjunction.

IGNE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of fire or resembling it.

IGNESCENT, *a.* Yielding sparks of fire.

IGNIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing fire.

IGNI-FORM, *a.* Like fire.

IGNI-FY, *v. t.* To form into fire.

IGNI-FI-TENT, *a.* Presiding over fire.

+IGNUS PAT'US, *n.* A meteor that appears in the night over marshy ground, supposed to be occasioned by phosphoric matter, extricated from putrefying substances.

IGNI-TI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IGNITE, *v. t.* or *i.* To kindle, or render luminous; to take fire.

IGNITION, (-ish'un), *n.* The act of setting on fire or taking fire.

IGNI-VOMOUS, *a.* Vomiting fire.

IGNOBLE, *a.* Of low birth; worthless. [*birth*; *meanness*].

IGNOBLE-NES, *n.* Meanness of

IGNOBLY, *ad.* Of low family; meanly; basely. [*disgraceful*].

IGNOMINIOUS, *a.* Very shameful;

IM-MA-TURN'LY, *ad.* Too early; unseasonably.
 IM-MA-TURN'NESS, } *n.* Unripeness;
 IM-MA-TUR'N-ITY, } incompleteness.
 IM-MEAS'UR-A-BLE, (im-mesh'ur-able) *a.* That can not be measured.
 IM-MEAS'UR-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond all measure.
 IM-ME/DI-ATE, *a.* Proximate; acting without a medium, or the intervention of another cause or means; not acting by second causes, as, the immediate will of God; instant; present.
 IM-ME/DI-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without the intervention of any means; without delay. [membered].
 IM-MEM'O-R-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be remembered. *a.* That can not be measured. *a.* Which is beyond memory.
 IM-MEM'O-R-I-AL-ITY, *ad.* Beyond memory.
 IM-MENSE', (im-mens'), *a.* Unlimited; vast in extent; without known or defined limit. [vastly].
 IM-MENSE'LY, *ad.* Without limits;
 IM-MENSE'-TY, *n.* Unlimited extension.
 IM-MEN'SUR-A-BLE, (men'shur-a-bl), *a.* That can not be measured.
 IM-MERGE' *v. t.* To plunge into a fluid.
 IM-MERSE', *v. t.* To put into a fluid; to sink; to put under water or any other fluid; to sink or cover deep; to plunge; to overwhelm.
 IM-MERSION, (mer'shun), *n.* The act of plunging till covered; entrance into light or shade. [es].
 IM-MESH', *v. t.* To entangle in mesh.
 IM-METHOD'IC-AL, *a.* Having no method. [regularity].
 IM-METHOD'IC-AL-ITY, *ad.* Without
 IM-MI-GRANT, *n.* A person that removes into a country for the purpose of a permanent residence.
 IM-MI-GRATE, *v. t.* To remove into a country for the purpose of residence. [country].
 IM-MI-GRATION, *n.* Removal into a
 IM-MI-NOR, *a.* A hanging over; but used by Shakespeare for an impending evil.
 IM-MI-NENT, *a.* [L. *imminens*, from *minere*]. To hang over; impending; threatening.
 IM-MI-CI-BIL'ITY, *n.* Incapacity of being mixed. [mixed].
 IM-MISC'IBLE, *a.* Incapable of being
 IM-MISSION, *n.* Act of sending in.
 IM-MIT' *v. t.* To send in; to inject.
 IM-MIX' *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.
 IM-MIX'-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.
 IM-MO-BIL'ITY, *n.* Unmovableness; resistance to motion.
 IM-MODER-ATE, *a.* Excessive; extravagant.
 IM-MODER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Excessively; unreasonably.
 IM-MODER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance.

IM-MOD-ER-ATION, *n.* Want of moderation.
 IM-MOD'EST, *a.* Unchaste; indecent; literally, not limited to due bounds; appropriately, wanting in decency and delicacy; wanting in chastity; impure. [serve; unchastely].
 IM-MOD'EST-LY, *ad.* Without due re-
 IM-MOD'ESTY, *n.* Want of modesty; unchastity. [victim].
 IM-MO-LITE, *v. t.* To sacrifice, as a
 IM-MO-LITION, *n.* Act of sacrificing.
 IM-MO-LI-TOR, *n.* One who sacrifices.
 IM-MO'AL, *a.* Contrary to the Divine law; evil; wicked; licentious; dissolute; vicious.
 IM-MO-RAL'ITY, *n.* Any act that is contrary to the Divine law. Injustice, dishonesty, pride, slander, profaneness, gaming, intemperance, are immoralities; all crimes are immoralities; but crimes express more than immorality.
 IM-MO'AL-ITY, *ad.* Viciously; wickedly.
 IM-MORTAL, *a.* Never dying or ending; perpetual; having unlimited existence. [ence].
 IM-MORTAL'ITY, *n.* Immortal exist-
 IM-MORTAL-ITY, *v. t.* To make immortal.
 IM-MO'VA-BIL'ITY, *n.* Steadfast-
 IM-MO'VA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* That
 can not be moved or shaken.
 IM-MO'VA-BLE, *a.* That can not be moved.
 IM-MO'VA-BLES, (moov'a-blz), *n. pl.*
 In *lase*, the opposite of *movables*.
 IM-MO'V-ABLE, *ad.* With unshaken firmness.
 IM-MO'NI-ITY, *n.* Exemption from duty, charge, or tax; peculiar privilege; freedom.
 IM-MUNE', *v. t.* To inclose in walls; to confine. [harmonious].
 IM-MO'SIC-AL, *a.* Not musical; in-
 IM-MU-TA-BIL'ITY, *n.* Unchangeableness.
 IM-MU'TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be changed. [bleness].
 IM-MU'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness.
 IM-MU'TA-BLY, *ad.* Unchangeably; unalterably.
 IMP, *v. t.* To graft; to lengthen; to enlarge.
 IMP, *n.* Offspring; a subaltern or puny devil. [make tight].
 IM-PACT', *v. t.* To drive together; to
 IM-PACT, *n.* Touch; impression.
 IM-PAIR', *v. t.* To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value or excellence; to weaken; to lessen; to injure; to enfeeble.
 IM-PALE', *v. t.* To fix on a stake; to inclose with stakes.
 IM-PALP'MENT, *n.* Act of impaling.
 IM-PAL-PIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of not being perceptible by the touch.
 IM-PAL-PLE, *a.* That can not be felt. [deaden].
 IM-PAL'SY, *v. t.* To paralyze; to
 IM-PAN'CTION, *n.* Consubstantiation.

IM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form or enroll a jury.
 IM-PAN'A-PAN, *v. t.* To make very happy; to put in a place of supreme felicity.
 IM-PAN'ITY, *n.* Inequality; disproportion; oddness; difference in degree or excellence. [a park].
 IM-PARE', *v. t.* To inclose for making
 IM-PARE'ANCE, *n.* Delay of trial for mutual adjustment; continuance of a cause.
 IM-PART', *v. t.* To grant; to communicate; to bestow on.
 IM-PARTIAL, *a.* Free from bias; equal; equitable. [bias].
 IM-PARTIAL'ITY, *n.* Freedom from
 IM-PARTIAL-ITY, *ad.* Equitably; justly; without prejudice or bias of judgment.
 IM-PART-I-BIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of not being subject to partition.
 IM-PART'ILE, *a.* Not partible; that may be conferred or bestowed.
 IM-PART'ING, *ppr.* Communicating; bestowing. [mitating].
 IM-PART'MENT, *n.* Act of commu-
 IM-PAS'-BLE, *a.* That can not be passed. [ing impassable].
 IM-PAS'-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of be-
 IM-PAS-SI-BIL'ITY, } *n.* Exemption
 IM-PAS-SI-BLE-NESS, } from suffering or pain.
 IM-PAS-SI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of passion or pain. [sion].
 IM-PASSION, *v. t.* To affect with pas-
 IM-PASSION-ATE, *v. t.* To affect powerfully.
 IM-PASSION-ED, (pass'und), *ppr.* Animated; expressive of feeling.
 IM-PASSIVE, *a.* Not susceptible of suffering. [bility to pain].
 IM-PASSIVE-LY, *ad.* Without sensi-
 IM-PASSIV'ITY, } *n.* Insensibility
 IM-PASSIVE-NESS, } to pain.
 IM-PAS-TICION, *n.* A union or mixture of different substances by means of cements. [into paste].
 IM-PASTE', *v. t.* To knead; to make
 IM-PATIENCE, *n.* Uneasiness under want or pain; the not enduring pain with composure.
 IM-PATIENT, *a.* Uneasy; not quiet under suffering or want; hasty; not enduring delay.
 IM-PATIENT-LY, *ad.* With uneasiness or restlessness. [as security].
 IM-PAWN', *v. t.* To pawn; to pledge
 IM-PEACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *espécher*]. To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; but appropriately, to exhibit charges of mal-administration against a public officer, before a competent tribunal; to call in question; to call to an account; to accuse by a public body.
 IM-PEACH'-BLE, *a.* Liable to impeachment.
 IM-PEACH'ER, *n.* One who accuses.
 IM-PEACH'MENT, *n.* Accusation by authority; blame; the act of impeaching; censure. [pearls].
 IM-PERIAL', *v. t.* (peri,) To adorn with

IM-PER-CA-BIL-I-TY, } a. The quality
IM-PER-CAN-CT, } of not being
liable to sin. [sin; perfect.]
IM-PER-CA-BLE, a. Not subject to
IM-PER-CT, v. t. To hinder; to obstruct;
to delay; to stop in progress; to
retard. [ped.]
IM-PER-IO-BLE, a. That may be im-
IM-PER-I-MENT, n. Hindrance; ob-
struction. [ward.]
IM-PUL' v. t. To urge or drive for-
IM-PULSANT, n. A power that drives
forward; a. having the quality of
impelling.
IM-PEND', v. t. To hang over; to
be suspended above; to threaten;
to menace; to be near.
IM-PEND'ENCE, n. A hanging over.
IM-PEND'ENT, a. Imminent; mena-
cing.
IM-PEN-ETRA-BIL-I-TY, } a. Quality
IM-PEN-ETRA-BLE-NESS, } of not
being penetrable. [be pierced.]
IM-PEN-ETRA-BLE, a. That can not
IM-PEN-ETRA-BLY, ad. So as not to
be penetrated or pierced.
IM-PEN-I-TENCE, } n. Want of pen-
IM-PEN-I-TEN-CT, } itence; obdu-
racy.
IM-PEN-I-TENT, n. One who does
not repent; a. not repenting of sin.
IM-PEN-I-TENT-LY, ad. Without re-
pentance. [authoritative.]
IM-PEN-A-TIVE, a. Commanding;
IM-PEN-A-TIVE-LY, ad. With com-
mand. [celived.]
IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLE, a. Not to be per-
IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLY, ad. So as not to
be perceived.
IM-PER-FECT, a. Not finished; not
complete; defective; not entire,
sound or whole. [failure.]
IM-PER-FECTION, n. Defect; want;
IM-PER-FECT-LY, ad. Not fully or
completely.
IM-PER-FOR-ABLE, a. That can not
be perforated or pierced.
IM-PER-FOR-ATE, a. Not perforated
or pierced.
IM-PER-I-AL, a. Belonging to an
emperor or an empire; royal;
commanding. [an emperor.]
IM-PER-I-AL-IST, n. The subject of
IM-PER-I-AL-LY, ad. In a royal man-
ner.
IM-PER-I-AL-IVE, a. Commanding;
authoritative; haughty; arrogant.
IM-PER-I-AL-LY, ad. Insolently;
with command.
IM-PER-I-AL-IVE-NESS, n. Commanding
authority; haughtiness. [perish.]
IM-PER-I-AL-BLE, a. Not liable to
*IM-PER-I-UM IN IM-PER-I-O, [L.]
Government within a government.
IM-PER-MA-NENCE, n. Want of con-
tinued duration.
IM-PER-ME-A-BIL-I-TY, n. The qual-
ity of not being permeable.
IM-PER-ME-A-BLE, a. That can not
be passed through the pores.
IM-PER-SON-AL, a. Having no person,
as a verb. [of personality.]
IM-PER-SOR-AL-I-TY, n. Indistinctness

IM-PER-SON-AL-LY, ad. Without a
personal nominative.
IM-PER-SON-LY, v. t. To personify.
IM-PER-SON-I-TION, n. The act of
personifying, or representing
things without life as persons.
IM-PER-SPI-CU-I-TY, n. Want of
clearness to the mind.
IM-PER-SPI-CU-OUS, a. Not perspicu-
ous or plain.
IM-PER-TI-NENCE, n. Rudeness;
want of pertinence.
IM-PER-TI-NENT, a. Not pertaining
or pertinent; meddling; intru-
sive. [officially.]
IM-PER-TI-NENT-LY, ad. Rudely;
IM-PER-TURB-A-BLE, a. That can not
be disturbed. [from agitation.]
IM-PER-TURB-A-TION, n. Freedom
IM-PER-VI-A-BLE, a. Not to be pene-
trated. [trated.]
IM-PER-VI-OUS, a. Not to be pene-
IM-PER-VI-OUS-LY, ad. In a manner
to prevent passage or penetra-
tion. [being penetrable.]
IM-PER-VI-OUS-NESS, n. State of not
IM-PER-TRA-BLE, a. That may be ob-
tained by petition. [quest.]
IM-PER-TRA-TY, v. t. To obtain by re-
IM-PER-TRAITI-ON, n. Act of obtaining
by request, prayer or petition.
IM-PER-TRATIVE, a. Obtaining by re-
quest. [violence.]
IM-PET-US-IO-I-TY, n. A rushing with
IM-PET-US-IOUS, a. Rushing with vio-
lence; vehemence of mind; pre-
cipitate. [mence; furiously.]
IM-PET-US-IOUS-LY, ad. With vehe-
IM-PET-US-IOUS-NESS, n. Violence of
motion, or of temper. [pulse.]
IM-PET-US, n. Force of motion; im-
IM-PET-UE, v. t. To pierce through.
IM-PET-US-IV, n. Ungodliness; irrever-
ence to the Supreme Being; con-
tempt of the Divine character and
authority; neglect of the Divine
precepts; any act of wickedness.
IM-PIN-ET, v. t. To fall, or dash
with force. [profane.]
IM-PI-OUS, a. Irreverent toward God;
IM-PI-OUS-LY, ad. With irreverence;
profanely.
IM-PI-OUS-NESS, n. Contempt of God.
IM-PI-ISH, a. Having the qualities of
an imp.
IM-PLA-CA-BIL-I-TY, } n. The qual-
IM-PLA-CA-BLE-NESS, } ty of being
not appeasable; inexorableness;
irreconcilable anger. [ed.]
IM-PLA-CA-BLE, a. Not to be appeas-
IM-PLA-CA-BLY, ad. With unappeas-
able enmity. [to ingraft.]
IM-PLANT', v. t. To insert; to infix;
IM-PLANT-I-TION, n. Act of setting
or fixing in the mind. [spacious.]
IM-PLAU-SI-BLE, a. Not plausible or
IM-PLAUD', v. t. To sue or prosecute
at law. [ment; untenell.]
IM-PLA-MENT, n. A tool or instru-
IM-PLA-TION, n. Act of filling up;
fullness. [complicated.]
IM-PLIX, a. Unfolded; intricate;
IM-PLI-CATE, v. t. [L. *implicare*.] To

infol; to involve; to bring into
connection with.
IM-PLI-CATION, n. Act of involv-
ing; tacit influence. [tion.]
IM-PLI-CATE, a. Having implica-
IM-PLI-CT, (im-pli-ct,) a. Infolded;
implied; resting on another;
tacitly implied. [unreservedly.]
IM-PLI-CT-LY, ad. By inference;
IM-PLI-CT-NESS, n. State of being
implicit.
IM-PLI-ED-LY, ad. By implication.
IM-PLOR-A-TION, n. Earnest suppli-
cation.
IM-PLOR', v. t. or i. To beg; to be-
seech; to entreat; to petition with
urgency; to crave. [earnestly.]
IM-PLORER, n. One who supplicates
IM-PLUM-ED, (plumd,) } a. Hav-
IM-PLUM-OUS } ing no
plumes or feathers.
IM-PLY', v. t. To contain in sub-
stance, or by inference; to com-
prise; to import; to mean.
IM-POISON, v. t. To poison; to im-
bitter. [fect of wisdom.]
IM-POL-I-CT, n. Inexpedience; de-
IM-POL-ITE, a. Not having or using
politeness; uncivil; rude. [ly.]
IM-POL-ITE-LY, ad. Uncivilly; rude-
IM-POL-ITE-NESS, n. Want of good
manners. [adapted to the end.]
IM-POL-I-TIE, a. Not wise; not
IM-PON-DER-A-BIL-I-TY, } n. Desti-
IM-PON-DER-A-BLE-NESS, } tution of
weight.
IM-PON-DER-A-BLE, } a. Having
IM-PON-DER-OUS, } no sensible
weight. [compactness.]
IM-PO-ROUS-I-TY, n. Want of pores;
IM-PO-ROUS, a. Having no pores;
compact.
IM-PORT', v. t. To bring from another
country or port; to bear or con-
vey, as signification or meaning;
to mean; to signify; to imply.
IM-PORT, n. That which is borne or
conveyed by words; meaning;
signification; that which is
brought into the country from
another country or state; *generally*
in the plural, as, our imports
exceed our exports. [ported.]
IM-PORT-A-BLE, a. That may be im-
IM-PORTANCE, n. Weight; conse-
quence. [ous.]
IM-PORTANT, a. Weighty; moment-
IM-PORTANT-LY, ad. With import-
ance.
IM-PORT-I-TION, n. Act of bringing,
as goods, from foreign countries
into one's own.
IM-PORTER, n. One who brings from
abroad. [solicitation.]
IM-PORTUNATE, a. Pressing with
IM-PORTUNATE-LY, ad. With urgent
solicitation. [solicitation.]
IM-PORTUNATE-NESS, n. Pressing
IM-PORTUNE, v. t. To urge with
vehemence. [request.]
IM-PORTUNE-TY, n. Urgency in
IM-PORT-A-BLE, a. That may be laid on.
IM-POSSE', v. t. [Fr. *impossé*.] To lay

IN-AC-CES-SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be reached or approached.
 IN-AC-CES-SI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be reached. [*cy*; *error*.]
 IN-AC-CU-RACY, *n.* Want of accuracy.
 IN-AC-CU-RATE, *a.* Not correct; erroneous. [*erroneously*.]
 IN-AC-CU-RATE-LY, *ad.* Incorrectly.
 IN-ACTION, *n.* State of rest; idleness. [*indolent*.]
 IN-ACTIVE, *a.* Unemployed; idle.
 IN-ACTIVE-LY, *ad.* Indolently; sluggishly. [*idleness*.]
 IN-ACT-I-VI-TY, *n.* Want of activity.
 IN-AD-E-QUA-CY, *n.* Insufficiency; inequality.
 IN-AD-E-QUATE, *a.* Not equal to the purpose; insufficient; incomplete; defective.
 IN-AD-E-QUATE-LY, *ad.* Not fully; not sufficiently.
 IN-AD-E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* Insufficiency; incompleteness.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, (-b'shun), *n.* Want of adhesion.
 IN-AD-HE-SIVE, *a.* Not adhering.
 IN-AD-MIS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being admissible.
 IN-AD-MIS-SI-BLE, *a.* Not proper to be admitted.
 IN-AD-VER-TENCE, { *n.* Negligence;
 IN-AD-VER-TEN-CY, { oversight;
 the effect of inattention.
 IN-AD-VER-TENT, *a.* Negligent; heedless. [*ligence*.]
 IN-AD-VER-TENT-LY, *ad.* With negligence.
 IN-AFF-A-BLE, *a.* Not affable; reserved.
 IN-AL-IEN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be justly alienated; that can not be transferred to another.
 IN-AL-IEN-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to forbid alienation.
 IN-AL-TER-A-BLE, *a.* Unalterable.
 +IN-AM-O-R-I-TO, *n.* [It.] A man in love. [*space*.]
 IN-AN-I, *a.* Void; empty; *a.* void
 IN-AN-I-MATE, *a.* Void of life or spirit. [*of fullness*.]
 IN-A-NI-TION, *n.* Emptiness; want
 IN-AN-I-TY, *n.* Void space; emptiness.
 IN-AP-PETENCE, { *n.* Want of ap-
 IN-AP-PETEN-CY, { petence or desire.
 IN-AP-PLI-CA-BIL-I-TY, { *n.* Quality
 IN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, { of not
 being applicable. [*be applied*.]
 IN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may not
 IN-AP-PLI-CATION, *n.* Want of application. [*suitable*.]
 IN-AP-PO-SITE, *a.* Not apposite or
 IN-AP-PE-CIA-BLE, *a.* Not to be estimated. [*hensive*.]
 IN-AP-PRE-HENSIVE, *a.* Not apprehending.
 IN-AP-PROACH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be approached. [*unfit*.]
 IN-AP-PRO-PRI-ATE, *a.* Unsuitable;
 IN-AP-PRO-PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.
 IN-AP-TI-TUDE, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.
 IN-ARCH, *v. t.* To graft by approach,

or by joining a cion to a stock without separating it.
 IN-ARCH-ING, *n.* The method of grafting by approach.
 IN-AR-TIC-U-LATE, *a.* Not uttered with articulation or a jointing of the organs; indistinct.
 IN-AR-TIC-U-LATE-LY, *ad.* Not with distinct syllables.
 IN-AR-TIC-U-LATE-NESS, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance.
 IN-AR-TIC-U-LATION, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance.
 IN-AR-TI-FICIAL, (-fish'al), *a.* Not done by art; artless. [*art*; *artlessly*.]
 IN-AR-TI-FICIAL-LY, *ad.* Without art.
 IN-AS-MUCH, *ad.* Such being the case.
 IN-AT-TENTION, *n.* Neglect of attention; disregard; heedlessness.
 IN-AT-TENTIVE, *a.* Regardless; not listening. [*heedlessly*.]
 IN-AT-TENTIVE-LY, *ad.* Carelessly.
 IN-AUD-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be heard. [*to be heard*.]
 IN-AUD-I-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not
 IN-AUD-I-BAL, *a.* Relating to installation; made or pronounced at an inauguration.
 IN-AUD-I-AL-TE, *v. t.* To invest with solemnity; to induct into office.
 IN-AUD-I-ATION, *n.* Act of inducting into office with solemnity or ceremonies.
 IN-AUD-I-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to inauguration; suited to induction into office.
 IN-AU-RIC-TION, *n.* The act of gilding or covering with gold.
 IN-AU-SP-I-CIOUS, (-spish'us), *a.* Unfortunate; unfavorable; ill-omened; unlucky.
 IN-AU-SP-I-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With bad omen. [*bleness*.]
 IN-AU-SP-I-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness.
 IN-BE-ING, *n.* Inherence; inseparableness. [*inherited*.]
 IN-BORN, *a.* Implanted by nature;
 IN-BREATH-E, *v. t.* To infuse by breathing. [*innate*.]
 IN-BRED, *a.* Bred by nature; natural;
 +IN-CA, *n.* Before the conquest of Peru, a Peruvian king or one of the princes of the blood.
 IN-CISE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to confine to any narrow limits; to coop up.
 IN-CAL-CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be calculated.
 IN-CAL-LE-SCENCE, *n.* A growing warm; incipient or increasing heat.
 IN-CAN-DESCENCE, *n.* A white heat.
 IN-CAN-DESCENT, *a.* White or glowing with intense heat.
 IN-CANT-I-TION, *n.* Act of enchanting; enchantment. [*chantment*.]
 IN-CANT-I-TO-RY, *a.* Dealing by enchantment.
 IN-CA-PA-BIL-I-TY, { *n.* Natural in-
 IN-CA-PA-BLE-NESS, { capacity;
 want of power, or of legal qualifications.
 IN-CA-P-A-BLE, *a.* Wanting capacity sufficient; wanting natural power

or capacity to learn, know, or comprehend; not admitting; wanting moral power or disposition; wanting legal qualifications.
 IN-CA-PAC-I-TOUS, (-pash'us), *a.* Not capacious; not spacious.
 IN-CA-PAC-I-TATE, *v. t.* To deprive of power; to disqualify; to disable; to render unfit.
 IN-CA-PAC-I-TATION, *n.* Disqualification; want of capacity.
 IN-CA-PAC-I-TY, *n.* Want of capacity, or of qualifications.
 IN-CAN-CER-ATE, *v. t.* [*Incarnere*.]
 To imprison; to confine. [*ment*.]
 IN-CAN-CER-I-TION, *n.* Imprisonment.
 IN-CAN-ATE, *a.* Clothed in flesh.
 IN-CAN-I-TION, *n.* Act of clothing with flesh or of assuming flesh.
 IN-CAN-I-TIVE, *a.* Causing new flesh to grow. [*to cover*.]
 IN-CASE, *v. t.* To inclose in a case.
 IN-CAT-NA-TION, *n.* Act of linking together.
 IN-CAU-TIOUS, *a.* Unwary; heedless; careless; not circumspect.
 IN-CAU-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without due caution.
 IN-CAU-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of caution; heedlessness; want of foresight. [*conceive*.]
 IN-CA-VI-TED, *a.* Made hollow or
 IN-CA-VI-TION, *n.* A hollow place; act of making hollow.
 IN-CEND-I-A-RISM, *n.* The act or practice of setting fire to buildings.
 IN-CEND-I-A-RY, *a.* One who maliciously burns a house or excites discord; *a.* pertaining to the malicious burning of buildings; tending to excite factions, seditions or quarrels.
 IN-CENSE, (in'cense), *n.* Perfume exhaled by fire; the odors of spices and gums burnt in religious rites; the materials used in making perfumes. [*odors*.]
 IN-CENSE, *v. t.* To perfume with
 IN-CENSE, *v. t.* To provoke; to exasperate. It expresses less than enrage. [*asperation*.]
 IN-CENSEMENT, *n.* Irritation; ex-
 IN-CEN-SION, (-sen'shun), *n.* The act of kindling. [*or excite*.]
 IN-CENSIVE, *a.* Tending to provoke
 IN-CAN-TIVE, *a.* Exciting; encouraging; *n.* incitement; that which encourages; that which moves the mind, or operates on the passions; that which inflames.
 IN-CEN-TION, *n.* A beginning; first attempt. [*inencing*.]
 IN-CEN-TIVE, *a.* Beginning; com-
 IN-CEN-TION, *n.* A covering with wall.
 IN-CERT-I-TUDE, *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
 IN-CES-SAN-CY, *n.* Unintermittent continuance. [*tinual*.]
 IN-CES-SANT, *a.* Unceasing; con-
 IN-CES-SANT-LY, *ad.* Without intermission; unceasingly.
 IN-CES-T, *n.* Cohabitation of persons

within prohibited degrees of kindred. {cast, or guilty of it.
IN-CERT'W-ous, *a.* Consisting in in-
IN-CERT'W-ous-ly, *ad.* With the
 crime of incest.
IN-CERT'W-ous-ness, *a.* Quality of
 being incestuous.
INCH, *n.* The twelfth part of a foot;
proverbially a small quantity or
 degree. {chastity.
IN-CHAS'TI-ty, *n.* Lewdness; un-
IN-CHO-ate, (in'ko-ate,) *a.* Begun;
 commenced. {degree.
IN-CHO-ate-ly, *ad.* In an incipient
IN-CHO-I'tion, *n.* Act of beginning.
IN-CHO-A-tive, *a.* Inceptive; begin-
 ning.
IN-CI-DENCE, *n.* A falling on; man-
 ner of falling; hence, an accident
 or casualty.
IN-CI-DENT, *a.* Falling on; liable to
 fall on; casual; appertaining to.
IN-CI-DENT, *n.* That which hap-
 pens; an event; that which hap-
 pens aside of the main design.
IN-CI-DENT'AL-ly, *ad.* By accident;
 without intention.
IN-CIN-er-ate, *v. t.* To burn to
 ashes. {ashes.
IN-CIN-er-ation, *n.* A burning to
IN-CIN-er-ct, *n.* Beginning; commene-
 mencing. {mencing.
IN-CIP'I-ent, *a.* Beginning; com-
IN-CIP'I-ent-ly, *ad.* At first.
IN-CISE, *v. t.* To cut in; to carve.
IN-CISE, (in'sh'un,) *n.* A cutting;
 cut; gash; the separation of the
 surface of any substance by a
 sharp instrument.
IN-CI'sive, *a.* Cutting; incisive
 teeth, in animals, are the fore
 teeth; the cutters.
IN-CI'sor, *n.* A cutter; a fore tooth.
IN-CI'sor-v, *a.* Having the quality
 of cutting. {incision.
IN-CIS'ure, (in'sh'yur,) *n.* A cut; an
IN-CI'tant, *n.* That which incites
 or stimulates.
IN-CI-T'ion, *n.* Act of moving to
 action; incitement. {action.
IN-CITE, *v. t.* To move or rouse to
IN-CITE'ment, *n.* That which in-
 cites to action; motive; incentive.
IN-CIT'er, *n.* He that excites to ac-
 tion. {rudeness.
IN-CIV-I-ty *n.* Want of civility;
 incivility.
IN-CIV'ism, *n.* Want of civism or
 patriotism. {fast.
IN-CLASP, *v. t.* To clasp; to hold
IN-CLAS, (in'k'l,) *n.* A kind of tape
 made of linen.
IN-CLIM'EN-ct, *a.* Severity; rigor;
 roughness; storminess.
IN-CLIM'ent, *n.* Not mild; rough;
 boisterous.
IN-CLIN-A-ble, *a.* Leaning; some-
 what disposed; having a propen-
 sion of will.
IN-CLIN-I'tion, *n.* A leaning; ten-
 dency; slope; love; desire. In
geometry, the angle made by two
 planes that meet.
IN-CLINE, *v. t. or i.* [L. *inclina.*] To

lean; to bend; to bow; to stoop;
 to dispose. {inclining.
IN-CLIN-A-to-ry, *a.* Leaning; in-
IN-CLOIS'ter, *v. t.* To shut up or
 confine in a cloister.
IN-CLOS'e, *v. t.* To surround; to
 shut in; to fence.
IN-CLÔS'ure, (-klô'zhur,) *n.* Place
 inclosed; thing inclosed. {secure.
IN-CLOUD, *v. t.* To darken; to ob-
IN-CLÔDE, *v. t.* [L. *include.*] To
 confine within; to comprehend;
 to hold; to comprise. {including.
IN-CLU'sion, (-klô'zhun,) *n.* Act of
 including both.
IN-CLU'sive-ly, *ad.* Together; by
IN-CO-AG'U-LA-ble, *a.* That can not
 be concreted or coagulated.
IN-COOL, *ad.* In concealment
IN-COOL'ni-to, or disguise.
IN-COOL'I-tance, *n.* Want of
IN-COOL'I-TAN-ct, *n.* the power of
 thinking.
IN-COOL'I-TANT, (-koj'e-tant,) *a.* Not
 thinking or having the power to
 think.
IN-COOL'I-TA-tive, *a.* Wanting the
 power of thought.
IN-COOL'I-ZA-ble, (-kog'ni-za-ble,
 or -kon'i-za-ble,) *a.* That can
 not be recognized, or distinctly
 known.
IN-CO-HER'ence, *n.* Want of con-
IN-CO-HER'EN-ct, *n.* section; in-
 consistency; looseness, or uncon-
 nected state of parts.
IN-CO-HER'ent, *a.* Not connected;
 inconsistent. {edly; loosely.
IN-CO-HER'ent-ly, *ad.* Unconnect-
IN-CO-HER'ic-DENT, *a.* Not agreeing.
IN-CO-SUST'I-BIL'I-ty, *n.* The
IN-CO-SUST'I-BLE-ness, *n.* quality
 of being incapable of being burnt
 or consumed. {burn.
IN-CO-SUST'I-BLE, *a.* That will not
 be consumed, (in'kum,) *n.* Rent; profit
 accruing from property or business.
IN-COM-MEN'DAM, (law L.) In
England, to hold a vacant liv-
 ing in *commendam*, is to hold it by
 favor of the owner, till a proper
 pastor is provided.
IN-COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-ty, *n.* The
 quality of having no common
 measure.
IN-COM-MEN'SU-RA-ble, *a.* Having
 no common measure; unequal;
 inadequate.
IN-COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* Not of
 equal extent; not admitting a
 common measure.
IN-COM-MÔDE, *v. t.* To disturb; to
 molest; to trouble.
IN-COM-MÔDI-ous, *a.* Inconvenient;
 troublesome.
IN-COM-MÔDI-ous-ly, *ad.* With in-
 convenience; unsuitably.
IN-COM-MÔDI-ous-ness, *n.* Incon-
 venience.
IN-COM-MÔNI-CA-ble, *a.* That can
 not be communicated or revealed
 to others.

IN-COM-MÔNI-CA-BLE-ness, *n.* The
 quality of not being capable of
 communication. {to be imparted.
IN-COM-MÔNI-CA-BLY, *ad.* So as not
IN-COM-MÔNI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not dis-
 posed to communicate or hold
 conversation or intercourse with;
 unsocial.
IN-COM-MÔT-A-BIL'I-ty, *n.* The
IN-COM-MÔT-A-BLE-ness, *n.* quality
 of being not commutable.
IN-COM-MÔT-A-BLE, *a.* That can not
 be exchanged or changed or com-
 muned with another.
IN-COM-MÔT-A-BLY, *ad.* Without
 mutual exchange.
IN-COM-PACT, *a.* Not compact;
IN-COM-PACT'ed, *n.* not close or
 solid.
IN-COM-PA-RA-BLE, *a.* That admits
 no comparison; matchless; usual-
 ly in a *good sense*, but it may be
 properly used in a *bad sense*.
IN-COM-PA-RA-BLY, *ad.* Beyond com-
 parison; without competition.
IN-COM-PAS'SION-ate, *a.* Void of
 pity; cruel.
IN-COM-PAS'SION-ate-ly, *ad.* With-
 out compassion, pity or tender-
 ness.
IN-COM-PAT-I-BIL'I-ty, *n.* Irrecon-
 cillable in consistency or disagre-
 ment; inconsistency.
IN-COM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* Irreconcilably
 inconsistent; differing, or dis-
 agreeing; incongruous, as incom-
 patible tempers; legally or con-
 stitutionally inconsistent. {ly.
IN-COM-PAT'I-BLY, *ad.* Inconsistent.
IN-COM-PRE-TENCE, *n.* Insuffi-
IN-COM-PRE-TEN-ct, *n.* ciency; in-
 ability; want of adequate means,
 or of legal power.
IN-COM-PRE-TENT, *a.* Wanting ade-
 quate powers of mind; wanting
 due strength or suitable faculties;
 wanting the legal qualifications;
 insufficient; improper; unfit.
IN-COM-PRE-TENT-ly, *ad.* Inade-
 quately.
IN-COM-PLÈTE, *a.* Not finished;
 imperfect.
IN-COM-PLÈTE-ly, *ad.* Imperfectly.
IN-COM-PLÈTE'ness, *n.* Unfinished
 state; defectiveness; imperfect-
 ness. {state.
IN-COM-PLÈ'tion, *n.* An unfinished
IN-COM-PLÈ't, *a.* Not complex;
 simple. {pliance.
IN-COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Defect of com-
IN-COM-POS'ite, or *IN-COM-PO-SITE*,
a. Uncompounded; simple.
IN-COM-PRE-HENS-I-BIL'I-ty, *n.*
IN-COM-PRE-HENS-I-BLE-ness, *n.*
 The quality of being incompre-
 hensible. {not be understood.
IN-COM-PRE-HENS-I-BLY, *a.* That can
IN-COM-PRE-HENS-I-BLY, *ad.* So as
 not to be intelligible.
IN-COM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-ty, *n.* The
 quality of resisting a compression
 into a smaller space.
IN-COM-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* That can

INC

not be reduced into a smaller compass. [of concealment.]
 IN-COŃ-CH'IA-A-BLE, a. Not capable
 IN-COŃ-CH'IA-A-BLE, a. That can not
 be conceived by the mind; incom-
 prehensible.
 IN-COŃ-CH'IA-A-BLE-NESS, n. The
 quality of being inconceivable.
 IN-COŃ-CH'IA-A-BLY, ad. Beyond
 comprehension. [portion.]
 IN-COŃ-CIN'NI-TY, n. Want of pro-
 IN-COŃ-CLŪ'SIVE, a. Not producing
 a conclusion; not determining a
 question.
 IN-COŃ-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, ad. Not con-
 clusively.
 IN-COŃ-CLŪ'SIVE-NESS, n. Want of
 such evidence as to satisfy the
 mind of truth.
 IN-COŃ-CON'CTION, n. State of indig-
 estion; unripeuess.
 IN-COŃ-DEN'S-A-BLE, a. That can
 not be condensed. [formity.]
 IN-COŃ-FORM'I-TY, n. Want of con-
 IN-COŃ-Ō'NI-AL, a. Not of a like
 nature; unsuitable.
 IN-COŃ-Ō-Ū-AL/I-TY, n. Unlike-
 ness of nature.
 IN-COŃ'GRU-ENT, (-kong'gru-ent), a.
 Inconsistent; unsuitable.
 IN-COŃ-GRŪ'I-TY, n. Inconsistency;
 unsuitableness of one thing to an-
 other.
 IN-COŃ'GRU-OUS, a. Not consistent;
 not agreeable; unsuitable; im-
 proper.
 IN-COŃ'GRU-OUS-LY, ad. Unsuitably.
 IN-COŃ-SCION-A-BLE, a. Having no
 sense of good or evil.
 IN-COŃ-SE-QUENT'IAL, a. Not fol-
 lowing from the premises; of no
 importance.
 IN-COŃ-SID'ER-A-BLE, a. Not of great
 amount or importance; small;
 trivial.
 IN-COŃ-SID'ER-A-BLY, ad. In a small
 degree; to a small amount; very
 little.
 IN-COŃ-SID'ER-ATE, a. Heedless;
 thoughtless; without regard to
 safety or propriety.
 IN-COŃ-SID'ER-ATE-LY, ad. Without
 due consideration or regard to
 consequences.
 IN-COŃ-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, n. Care-
 lessness; rashness.
 IN-COŃ-SID-ER'ATION, n. Want of
 consideration.
 IN-COŃ-SIST'EN-CY, n. Contrariety;
 incongruity; absurdity in argu-
 ment or narration.
 IN-COŃ-SIST'ENT, a. Incongruous;
 incompatible; not suitable; not
 uniform; being contrary at differ-
 ent times. [consistency.]
 IN-COŃ-SIST'ENT-LY, ad. Without
 IN-COŃ-SŪ'A-BLE, a. Not admitting
 comfort.
 IN-COŃ-SŪ'A-BLY, ad. In a manner
 or degree that does not admit of
 consolation.
 IN-COŃ-SO-NANCE, } n. Disagree-
 IN-COŃ-SO-NAN-CY, } ment; in-

INC

consistency. In *music*, discordance. [ous.]
IN-CON-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* Not conspicuous.
IN-CON-STAN-CE, *n.* Unsteadiness; fickleness; instability of affection; dissimilitude.
IN-CON-STANT, *a.* Unstable; changeable; subject to change of opinion or purpose. [ableness.]
IN-CON-STANT-LY, *ad.* With change.
IN-CON-SUM'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be consumed.
IN-CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Not complete.
IN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disputed; too clear to be controverted.
IN-CON-TEST'A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond all dispute; in a manner to preclude debate.
IN-CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.
IN-CON-TI-NENCE, } *n.* Unchastity;
IN-CON-TI-NEN-CE, } interperance.
IN-CON-TI-NENT, *a.* Unchaste; lewd.
IN-CON-TI-NENT, *n.* One who is unchaste.
IN-CON-TI-NENT-LY, *ad.* Unchastely.
IN-CON-TROLL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be controlled.
IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be disputed; undeniable.
IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLY, *ad.* Beyond dispute.
IN-CON-VEN'IENCE, *n.* Unfitness; that which troubles or gives uneasiness.
IN-CON-VEN'IENT, *a.* Inconvenient; unsuitable; giving trouble or uneasiness.
IN-CON-VEN'IENT-LY, *ad.* Unsuitably; in a manner to give trouble; unreasonably.
IN-CON-VERT-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being changeable into something else.
IN-CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* Not convertible into another thing.
IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* That can not be convicted.
IN-CON-PO-RAL, } *a.* Not consisting
IN-CON-PO-RAL, } of matter or body; not material; bodiless; spiritual. [ty.]
IN-CON-PO-RAL-I-TY, *n.* Immateriality.
IN-CON-PO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *incorporare*.]
In *pharmacy*, to mix different ingredients in one mass; to embody one substance with another; to associate in another government or empire; to form into a legal body; *v. i.* to unite so as to make a part of another body, followed by *with*.
IN-CON-PO-RATION, *n.* Act of incorporating; union of ingredients; association.
IN-CON-PO-R-AL, *a.* Not consisting of matter; immaterial; spiritual.
IN-CON-PO-R-AL-LY, *ad.* Immaterially. [curate; faultily.]
IN-CON-RECT, *a.* Not correct; inaccurate.
IN-CON-RECT-LY, *ad.* In an inaccurate manner.

INC

IN-COR-RECT-NESS, *n.* Inaccuracy; error.
IN-COR-RE-CI-BLE, *a.* That can not be corrected; bad beyond amendment. [*depravity*]
IN-COR-RE-CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Hopeless amendment. [*tion*; *sound*.]
IN-COR-RUPT, *a.* Free from corruption.
IN-COR-RUPT-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.
IN-COR-RUPT-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be seduced from integrity; inflexibly just.
IN-COR-RUPT-I-ON, *n.* A state of exemption from decay.
IN-COR-RUPT-NESS, *n.* Exemption from decay.
IN-CRAS-SATE, *v. t.* To make thick or dense; *v. i.* to become thick or dense.
IN-CRAS-SATE, } *a.* Thickened
IN-CRAS-SATE-D, } or becoming thicker toward the flower. [*thick*.]
IN-CRAS-SATION, *n.* Act of making
IN-CRAS-SATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of making thick. Used also as a *noun*.
IN-CREASE, *v. i.* [*L. increase*.] To become greater in bulk and quantity; to become more violent; to become more bright; to swell; to rise; *v. t.* to augment or make greater in bulk; to advance in quality; to extend; to aggravate.
IN-CREASE, or IN-CREASE, *n.* Augmentation; addition; profit; issue; progeny.
IN-CRED-I-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The quality
IN-CRED-I-BLE-NESS, } of surpassing belief. [*believed*.]
IN-CRED-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be believed.
IN-CRED-I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to deserve belief. [*believe*.]
IN-CRE-DUL-I-TY, *n.* Indisposition to
IN-CRED-U-LOUS, *a.* Not believing.
IN-CRED-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* A withholding of belief; incredulity.
IN-CRE-MENT, *n.* Increase; augmentation. [*ing*.]
IN-CRE-SCENT, *a.* Increasing; growing.
IN-CRUST, *v. t.* To cover with a crust. [*ing*; a crust.
IN-CRUST-I-ON, *n.* Act of incrusting.
IN-CU-BATE, *v. i.* To sit on, as eggs; to brood. [*as eggs*.]
IN-CU-BATION, *n.* Act of sitting on.
IN-CU-SUS, *n.* [*L.*] The nightmare; a demon. [*urge upon*.]
IN-CUL-CATE, *v. t.* To enforce, or
IN-CUL-CATION, *n.* Act of inculcating.
IN-CUL-PABLE, *a.* Unblamable.
IN-CUL-PATE, *v. t.* To blame; to censure.
IN-CUL-PATION, *n.* Censure; blame.
IN-CUL-TI-VATION, *n.* Want of cultivation; neglect. [*of an office*.]
IN-CUM-BEN-CY, *n.* The possession
IN-CUM-BENT, *n.* One who has a benefice, or who is in present pos-

session of an office; *a.* imposed as a duty; resting on; indispensable.
IN-CUM-BRE, *v. t.* To burden with a load. *See* ENCUMBER and derivatives.
IN-CUM-BRANCE, *n.* A burdensome
IN-CUR, *v. t.* To become liable to; to deserve; to bring on; to occur; to press on, with *to* or *into*.
IN-CUR-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State of
IN-CUR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* being incurable, or of not admitting cure or remedy. [*cured* or *healed*.]
IN-CUR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be incurable.
IN-CUR'A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be incurable.
IN-CUR-I-OS-I-TY, *n.* Want of
IN-CUR-I-OS-NESS, *n.* curiosity; indifference. [*osity*; inattentive.
IN-CUR-I-OS-ous, *a.* Not having curiosity.
IN-CURSION, *n.* Inroad; invasion; attack; an entering into territory with hostile intention. [*sion*.]
IN-CUR-SIVE, *a.* Making an incur-
IN-CUR'VE, *v. t.* To bend; to make crooked. [*ward*.]
IN-CUR'VATE, *a.* Bent or curved in-
IN-CURV-I-TION, *n.* Act of bending.
IN-CURV-I-TY, *n.* A bent state; crookedness.
IN-DEB-TED, (*-det'ed*), *a.* Being in debt; obliged by something received; held to pay.
IN-DEB-TED-NESS, *n.* The state of being indebted.
IN-DE-CEN-CT, *n.* That which is unbecoming in manner or language.
IN-DE-CENT, *a.* Offensive to modesty or delicacy. [*offend* delicacy].
IN-DE-CENT-LY, *ad.* In a manner to
IN-DE-CID'U-ous, *a.* Not falling; lasting; evergreen.
IN-DE-CISION, (*-sish'un*), *n.* Want of decision, or firmness of purpose; irresolution.
IN-DE-CISIVE, *a.* Not deciding; unsettled; wavering. [*unsettled*.]
IN-DE-CISIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being
IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not varied in termination. [*riation*.]
IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLY, *ad.* Without va-
IN-DE-COM-PUS'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be decomposed.
IN-DE-COR'ous, or **IN-DE'E'ous**, *a.* Indecent; unbecoming; violating good manners.
IN-DE-COR'ous-LY, or **IN-DE'E'ous-LY**, *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.
IN-DE-COR'ous-NESS, or **IN-DE'E'ous-NESS**, *n.* Violation of good manners. [*conduct*.]
IN-DE-CORUM, *n.* Impropriety of
IN-DEED, *ad.* In fact; in truth; in reality.
IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Unwearied; untired; persevering; not exhausted by labor. [*weariedness*.]
IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Un-
IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLY, *ad.* Without weariness.
IN-DE-FEA-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being indefeasible.

IN-DE-FEA-SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be defeated; that can not be made void. [*failure* or *decay*.]
IN-DE-FECT-I-BLE, *a.* Not liable to
IN-DE-FECTIVE, *a.* Not defective; perfect.
IN-DE-FENS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of not being capable of defense.
IN-DE-FENS-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be defended or vindicated; not to be justified. [*sense*.]
IN-DE-FENSIVE, *a.* Having no de-
IN-DE-FI'CIENT, *a.* Not deficient; not falling. [*be* defined].
IN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not
IN-DE-FI-NITE, *a.* Not limited or de-
IN-DE-FI-NITE-LY, *ad.* Without limit-
IN-DE-FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being indefinite, or not precise or certain. [*ted*.]
IN-DE-FIN'ER-ATE, *a.* Unpremedita-
IN-DE-FIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being indelible.
IN-DEL'I-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. indelebile*]. Not to be blotted out; not to be annulled; that can not be effaced or blotted out. [*ble*.]
IN-DEL'I-BLY, *ad.* So as to be indel-
IN-DEL'I-CA-CT, *n.* Want of delicacy or decency; coarseness of man-
IN-DEL'I-CA-CT, *n.* Want of delicacy or decency; coarseness of man-
IN-DEL'I-CATE, *a.* Offensive to purity and good manners; unbecoming; coarse. [*cent* manner].
IN-DEL'I-CATE-LY, *ad.* In an inde-
IN-DEM-NI-FI-CATION, *n.* Reim-
IN-DEM-NI-FY, *v. t.* To reimburse; to save harm-
IN-DEM-NI-TY, *n.* Security given to save harmless; recompense for injury sustained.
IN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* Not to be demonstrated.
IN-DEN'I-EN, *v. t.* To invest with the privileges of a free citizen.
IN-DENT, *v. t.* To notch; to bind to service; to contract. [*margin*.]
IN-DENT, *n.* A cut or notch in the
IN-DENT-I-TION, *n.* A cut; notch; recess.
IN-DENT'ED, *pp.* Out in the edge into points, like teeth; bound out by writings, or by covenants in writing.
IN-DENT'URE, (*in-dent'yur*), *n.* A writing containing a contract. In-
IN-DENTURES are generally duplicates laid together and *indented*, that is, notched; so that the two papers or parchments correspond to each other.
IN-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* Exemption
IN-DE-PEND'EN-CT, *n.* from control; a state of not being dependent on others; a state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others.
IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* Not subject to control.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT-LY, *ad.* Without dependence. [*be* described].
IN-DE-SCU'SA-BLE, *a.* That can not
IN-DE-SERT, *n.* Want of merit or worth. [*perual*.]
IN-DES'I-NENT, *a.* Not ceasing; per-
IN-DE-STRUC-T-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of resisting decay and destruction.
IN-DE-STRUC-T-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be destroyed.
IN-DE-TERM'I-N-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be determined. [*unlimited*.]
IN-DE-TERM'I-N-ATE, *a.* Indefinite;
IN-DE-TERM'I-N-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without certainty.
IN-DE-TERM'I-N-ATE-NESS, *n.* A
IN-DE-TERM-I-N'ATION, *n.* being indefinite.
IN-DE-TI'ON, *n.* Want of devotion; absence of devout affection.
IN-DE-VOUT, *a.* Not devout; not religious.
IN-DEX, *n.*; *pl.* INDEXES, or *IN-DICES*. [*L. indices*, to show.] That which points out; the hand that points to any thing; a table of the contents of a book; in *anatomy*, the forefinger; in *arithmetic*, the exponent. [*dex*.]
IN-DEX, *v. t.* To provide with an in-
IN-DEX'IC-AL, *a.* Having the form of an index. [*want* of readiness].
IN-DEX-TER-I-TY, *n.* Unhandiness;
IN'DIAN, (*ind'yän*), *a.* Pertaining to the Indies, East or West; *n.* a native of the Indies.
IN'DIA RUB-ER, *n.* Caoutchouc; a substance of extraordinary elasticity.
IN'DIAN INK, *n.* A substance brought from China, and used for water colors. [*out*.]
IN-DI-CANT, *a.* Showing; pointing
IN-DI-CATE, *v. t.* To show; to point out. [*token*.]
IN-DI-CATION, *n.* A showing; sign;
IN-DI-CATIVE, *a.* Pointing out; showing.
IN-DI-CATIVE-LY, *ad.* By showing.
IN-DI-CI-TOR, *n.* He or that which shows.
IN-DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to show.
IN-DICT', (*in-dfte'*), *v. t.* To accuse by a jury. [*ment*.]
IN-DICT'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to indict-
IN-DICT'MENT, (*-dite'ment*), *n.* A formal accusation by a grand jury.
IN-DIC'TION, *n.* Declaration; a cycle of fifteen years. [*clared*.]
IN-DI-CTIVE, *a.* Proclaimed; de-
IN'DIES, (*ind'yex*), *n.* *pl.* of *INDIA*.
IN-DIF-FER-ENCE, *n.* Equipoise or neutrality of mind; impartiality; unconcernedness; a state in which there is no difference.
IN-DIF-FER-ENT, *a.* Unconcerned; impartial; not good. [*poorly*.]
IN-DIF-FER-ENT-LY, *ad.* Tolerably;
IN'DI-GENE, *n.* Need; poverty; want of estate. [*or* country].
IN'DI-GENE, *n.* A native of the soil
IN-DIG'EN-ous, *a.* Native in the country.

IN-FE-LIC-I-TY, *n.* Unhappiness; unfortunate state; unfavorableness.
IN-FER', *v. t.* To deduce, as a consequence; to conclude.
IN-FER'-ABLE, *a.* That may be inferred from premises.
IN-FER'-ENCE, *n.* A deduction from premises; a conclusion.
IN-FE-RENTIAL, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inferences.
***IN-FE-RI-M**, *n. pl.* [L.] Sacrifices offered by the Greeks and Romans to the *Dii Menses*, or souls of diseased persons.
IN-FE-RI-OR, *a.* Lower in age or place; subordinate: *n.* one who is younger or subordinate.
IN-FE-RI-OR-I-TY, *n.* A lower state in dignity, age, value, or quality.
IN-FER'-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to hell, or its inhabitants; pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients.
IN-FER'-NAL, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions; an infernal being. [manner].
IN-FER'-NALLY, *ad.* In an infernal
IN-FER'-TILE, *a.* Barren; poor; unproductive. [fruitfulness].
IN-FER'-TIL-I-TY, *n.* Barrenness; un-
IN-FERT', *v. t.* To disturb; to harass; to annoy.
IN-FEST-I'-TION, *n.* Act of infesting; annoyance; molestation.
IN-FES-TIV-I-TY, *n.* Want of mirth or festivity.
IN-FEUD-I'-TION, *n.* Act of investing with a fee.
IN-FI-DEL, *a.* Not believing in the Scriptures.
IN-FI-DEL, *n.* An unbeliever; a heathen; a denier of the Christian religion. [pores].
IN-FIL-TRATE, *v. t.* To enter by the
IN-FIL-TRATION, *n.* Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures; breach of trust; treachery; unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons. [the pores].
IN-FIL-TRATION, *n.* Act of entering
IN-FI-NITE, *a.* Unbounded; endless; immense; applied to time, space and qualities. [end].
IN-FI-NITE-LY, *ad.* Without limit or
IN-FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* Boundless extent.
IN-FIN-I-TES-I-MAL, *a.* An indefinitely small quantity; *a.* infinitely small.
IN-FIN-I-TIVE, *a.* Undefined or not defining, as the *infinites* mood in grammar, which expresses the action of the verb without a limitation of number or person.
***IN-FIN-ITO**, [It.] In music, perpetual; as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.
IN-FIN-I-TUDE, *n.* Infinity; immensity. [number].
IN-FIN-I-TY, *n.* Unlimited extent or
IN-FIRM', (*in-firm'*) *a.* Weak; not sound; sickly.

IN-FIRM'-A-RY, (*-firm'*), *n.* A hospital or place to lodge and nurse the sick. [disease].
IN-FIRM-I-TY, *n.* Weakness; failing;
IN-FIRM-NES, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; infirmity; want of soundness. [to implant].
IN-FIX', *v. t.* To fix deep; to fasten;
IN-FLAME', *v. t.* [L. *inflammas*.] To set on fire; to kindle; to excite and increase, as passion or appetite; to heat; to provoke; to exasperate.
IN-FLAM'-ER, *n.* One who sets on fire.
IN-FLAM-MA-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* Suscepti-
IN-FLAM-MA-BIL-NES, } bility of
 taking fire.
IN-FLAM-MA-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of taking fire; easily kindled or set on fire.
IN-FLAM-MATION, *n.* A setting on fire; violent excitement; febrile heat.
IN-FLAM-MA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to or showing inflammation; tending to excite anger or sedition.
IN-FLATE', *v. t.* To swell by injecting air; to puff up; to elate.
IN-FLATION, *n.* A swelling with wind or vanity.
IN-FLU-ET', *v. t.* To bend; to decline; to modulate.
IN-FLU-ETION, *n.* Act of bending or turning; a variation of nouns, by declension, and of verbs, by conjugation; modulation of the voice in speaking; in *optics*, a property of light, by which its rays, when they approach a body, are bent toward it or from it. [vary].
IN-FLU-ETIVE, *a.* Able to bend or
IN-FLU-ET-I-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* Unyielding
IN-FLU-ET-I-BLE-NES, } stiffness;
 firmness; obstinacy.
IN-FLU-ET-I-BLE, *a.* Immovably stiff or firm. [firmness].
IN-FLU-ET-I-BLY, *ad.* With unyielding
IN-FLU-ET', *v. t.* To lay or bring on, as evil; to apply.
IN-FLU-ET-ER, *n.* One who inflicts.
IN-FLU-ETION, *n.* The act of inflicting.
IN-FLU-ETIVE, *a.* Tending to inflict.
IN-FLU-ET-ION, *n.* Mode of flowering in plants; unfolding of blossoms.
IN-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *influen*.] *Lit-*
erally, a flowing into, in or on, and referring to substances spiritual, or too subtle to be visible; the power which celestial bodies are supposed to exert on terrestrial; power whose operation is unseen; moral power; spiritual power.
IN-FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* To move by invisible power, or by moral power; to persuade.
IN-FLU-ENTIAL, *a.* Exerting influence; controlling.
IN-FLU-ENTIAL-LY, *ad.* So as to incline or direct.
IN-FLU-ENTIAL, *n.* An epidemic catarrh.

IN-FLUX, *n.* Act of flowing in; introduction. [sion].
IN-FLUXION, *n.* Infusion; intromission.
IN-FOLD', *v. t.* To involve; to in-
 wrap; to inclose.
IN-FOLD-MENT, *n.* Act of infolding.
IN-FORM', *v. t.* To tell; to acquaint; to accuse.
IN-FORM-AL, *a.* Irregular; wanting form. [usual forms].
IN-FORM-AL-I-TY, *n.* Want of the
IN-FORM-AL-LY, *ad.* Without the usual forms. [gives notice].
IN-FORM-ANT, *n.* One who tells or
IN-FORM-ATION, *n.* Notice given; intelligence. [animate].
IN-FORM-ATIVE, *a.* Having power to
IN-FORM-ER, *n.* One who tells; one who communicates knowledge of offenses. [regularity].
IN-FORM-I-TY, *n.* Shapelessness; ir-
IN-FORM-OUS, *a.* Shapeless; irregular.
***IN-FORM-CON-SCI-ENT-I-M**, (*-en-*
she-), [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
IN-FRACT', *v. t.* To violate; to break.
IN-FRACTION, *n.* Breach; violation; the act of breaking.
IN-FRACTOR, *n.* One who violates an agreement.
IN-FRANG-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be broken or separated into parts.
IN-FR-AGUENCE, } *n.* Uncommon-
IN-FR-AGUEN-CT, } ness; the
 state of rarely occurring.
IN-FR-AGUENT, *a.* Not usual; rare.
IN-FR-AGUENT-LY, *ad.* Not frequent-
 ly. [late]; to transgress.
IN-FRANG', *v. t.* To break; to vio-
IN-FRANG-MENT, *n.* Violation; transgression. [make mad].
IN-FUR-I-ATE, *v. t.* To enrage; to
IN-FUR-I-ATE, *a.* Like a fury; raging; mad. [make black].
IN-FUS-ATE, *v. t.* To darken; to
IN-FUS-ATION, *n.* Act of making dark.
IN-FUSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *infuser*.] To pour in, as a liquid; to instill, as principles or qualities; to introduce; to steep in liquors without boiling; to pour in; to inspire.
IN-FUS-ED-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being poured in; incapacity of being fused.
IN-FUS-I-BLE, *a.* That may be infused; that can not be dissolved or made liquid.
IN-FUSION, (*-fushun*), *n.* Act of pouring in; substance infused; suggestion; in pharmacy, the process of steeping in liquors; the liquor in which plants have been steeped. [fusion].
IN-FUSIVE, *a.* Having power of in-
***IN-FUS-ION**, *n.* [L.] Minute animals inhabiting water and other liquids.
IN-GATH-ER-ING, *n.* Act of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.
IN-GEN-AL, *a.* That can not be congealed.

+IN ME'DI-AS RES, [L] Into the midst of things. [within].
 IN-MOST, *a.* Deepest or furthest.
 INN, *n.* A house for lodging. In England, a college of municipal or common law professors and students. [lodge].
 IN-*v.* *v.* *t.* To put up at an inn; to
 IN-NATE, or IN-NATE, *a.* Inborn; natural; native. [naturally].
 IN-NATE-LY, or IN-NATE-LY, *ad.* Nat-
 IN-NATE-NESS, or IN-NATE-NESS, *n.*
 The quality of being innate.
 IN-NA-VI-GA-BLE, *a.* Impassable by ships. [ward].
 IN-NER, *a.* Interior; furthest in-
 IN-NER-MOST, *a.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.
 IN-NERV-ITION, *n.* A state of weak-
 ness; the act of strengthening.
 IN-NERV-*v.* *t.* To invigorate; to strengthen.
 IN-NING, *n.* The ingathering of grain.
 IN-NINGS, *n. pl.* Lands recovered from the sea.
 INN-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps a house of entertainment for strangers.
 IN-NO-CENCE, *n.* Freedom from
 IN-NO-CEN-CE, *n.* guilt; harmless-
 ness. [harmless].
 IN-NO-CENT, *a.* Free from guilt;
 IN-NO-CENT, *a.* One free from guilt.
 IN-NO-CENT-LY, *ad.* Harmlessly;
 without guilt. [cent; safe].
 IN-NO-CU-SUS, *a.* Harmless; inno-
 IN-NO-CU-SUS-LY, *ad.* Harmlessly;
 without injurious effects.
 IN-NO-CU-SUS-NESS, *n.* Harmless-
 ness. [novelties].
 IN-NO-VATE, *v.* *t.* or *i.* To introduce
 IN-NO-VATION, *n.* Introduction of
 novelties. [vates].
 IN-NO-VATOR, *n.* One who inno-
 IN-NO-VIOUS, *a.* Harmless; inno-
 cent; not producing evil.
 IN-NO-VIOUS-LY, *ad.* Innocently.
 IN-NU-EN-DO, *n.* [L. *innuendo*.] An ob-
 lique hint; a remote intimation;
 a distant hint.
 IN-NU-MER-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State of
 IN-NU-MER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* being in-
 numerable. [be numbered].
 IN-NU-MER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not
 IN-NU-MER-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond num-
 ber.
 IN-NU-TRI-TION, (-trish'un), *n.* Fail-
 ure of nourishment; want of nu-
 trition.
 IN-NU-TRI-TIOUS, (-trish'un), *a.* Not
 affording nourishment.
 IN-OB-SERV-ANT, *a.* Not taking
 notice. [servant].
 IN-OB-SERV-ANCE, *n.* Neglect of ob-
 IN-OB-SERVE, *v.* *t.* [L. *obscure*.] To
 bud; to insert a clon in a stock;
 to insert the virus of a disease.
 IN-OC-U-LATION, *n.* Act of inocula-
 tion. [ulate].
 IN-OC-U-LATOR, *n.* One who inoc-
 IN-ODOR-OUS, *a.* Destitute of smell;
 wanting scent.

IN-OF-FENSE-IVE, *a.* Giving no of-
 fense; harmless; not obstructing.
 IN-OF-FENSE-IVE-LY, *ad.* Harmlessly;
 in a manner not to offend.
 IN-OF-FENSE-IVENESS, *n.* Harmless-
 ness; innocence.
 IN-OF-FICIAL, (-fash'al), *a.* Not offi-
 cial; not done in the usual forms,
 or by authority.
 IN-OF-FICIAL-IOUS, (-fash'us), *a.* Con-
 trary to natural duty; not civil or
 attentive.
 IN-OF-FER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not operating;
 inactive; having no operation;
 producing no effect.
 IN-OF-FOR-TUNE, *a.* Not seasonable;
 inconvenient. [bly].
 IN-OF-FOR-TUNE-LY, *ad.* Unseasona-
 IN-OF-FRESS-IVE, *a.* Not burdensome.
 IN-OF-FRE-LENT, *a.* Not opulent, or
 wealthy. [cess].
 IN-OF-FIN-A-CY, *n.* Irregularity; ex-
 IN-OF-FIN-ATE, *a.* Immoderately;
 excessive; disorderly; not limited
 to usual bounds.
 IN-OF-FIN-ATE-LY, *ad.* Immoderate-
 ly; to excess.
 IN-OF-FIN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Deviation
 IN-OF-FIN-ATION, *n.* from order;
 excess.
 IN-OR-GAN-IC, *a.* Destitute of organs;
 not found with the organs or in-
 struments of life.
 IN-OR-GU-LATE, *v.* *t.* To unite, as
 two vessels, a vein and an artery,
 at their extremities.
 IN-OR-GU-LATION, *n.* Union of two
 vessels of an animal body at their
 extremities.
 +IN OVO, [L] In the egg; in in-
 fancy. [petuity].
 +IN PER-PETU-UM, [L] To per-
 +IN POSSE, [L] In possible exist-
 ence. [person].
 +IN PRO-PRIO PER-O-NA, [L] In
 IN-QUEST, *n.* Judicial inquiry or ex-
 amination. [lessness].
 IN-QUI-AT-UDE, *n.* Uneasiness; rest-
 IN-QUI-AT, *v.* *t.* To ask; to seek;
 to search; *v.* *i.* to ask a question;
 to seek for truth or information by
 asking questions. [amine].
 IN-QUI-ER, *n.* One who asks or ex-
 IN-QUI-RY, *n.* Act of inquiring; in-
 terrogation; search; examination.
 IN-QUI-SITION, (-zish'un), *n.* Judi-
 cial inquiry; a court for the pun-
 ishment of heresy; inquiry; ex-
 amination.
 IN-QUI-SITION-AL, (-zish'un-), *a.*
 Pertaining to inquisition; busy in
 inquiry. [prying].
 IN-QUI-SITIVE, *a.* Given to inquiry;
 IN-QUI-SITIVE-LY, *ad.* With curiosi-
 ty to inquire.
 IN-QUI-SITIVE-NESS, *n.* Disposition
 to seek for knowledge; curiosity.
 IN-QUI-SITOR, *n.* A member of the
 inquisition; one who inquires.
 IN-QUI-SITORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to
 inquiry, or to the court of inquisi-
 tion.
 IN-RILE, *v.* *t.* To inclose with rails.

IN-RU-DAN, *n.* An incursion; sudden
 invasion.
 IN-SA-LU-BRI-OUS, *a.* Unhealthy,
 unwholesome; unfavorable to
 health.
 IN-SA-LU-BRI-TY, *n.* Unwholesome-
 ness; unhealthfulness; want of
 salubrity. [health].
 IN-SALU-TA-RY, *a.* Unfavorable to
 IN-SAN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be
 healed.
 IN-SANE, *a.* Unsound in mind; de-
 ranged; appropriated to unsound
 persons, as an insane hospital.
 IN-SANE-LY, *ad.* Madly; without
 reason.
 IN-SANESS, *n.* Unsoundness of
 IN-SAN-I-TY, *n.* mind; derange-
 ment of intellect. [satisfied].
 IN-SATIA-BLE, *a.* That can not be
 IN-SATIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Greediness
 not to be satisfied.
 IN-SATIA-BLY, *ad.* With greediness
 not to be satisfied. [insatiate].
 IN-SATIA-TY, *n.* Not to be satisfied;
 IN-SATIA-TY, *n.* Insatiableness.
 IN-SO-I-ENCE, *n.* Ignorance; want of
 knowledge. [scribed].
 IN-SCAL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be in-
 IN-SCAL-*v.* *t.* To dedicate; to
 write on; to imprint on; to assign
 or address to; to mark with let-
 ters; to draw a figure within an-
 other.
 IN-SCRIPTION, *n.* That which is
 written on something; a title; an
 address or consignment of a book
 to a person. [tion].
 IN-SCRIPTIVE, *a.* Bearing inscrip-
 IN-SCRIB-LY, *v.* *t.* To write on a scroll.
 IN-SECU-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The qual-
 IN-SECU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Ity of being
 inscrutable. [hidden].
 IN-SECU-TA-BLE, *a.* Unsearchable;
 IN-SECU-TA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be
 found out. [carve].
 IN-SECU-L, *v.* *t.* To engrave; to
 IN-SECU-LURE, *n.* Sculpture; an
 engraving. [with a seam].
 IN-SEAM, *v.* *t.* To impress or make
 IN-SEAM-*n.* *a.* That can not be
 divided by a cutting instrument.
 IN-SHET, *n.* A small animal, as a
 fly, a wasp, &c. [of insects].
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* Having the nature
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* Act of cutting in; a
 cut. [insects].
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* Feeding on
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* Unsafe; dangerous;
 hazardous. [hazard].
 IN-SHET-*n.* *ad.* Unsafely; with
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* Want of safety;
 danger.
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* Senseless; stupid.
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* Want of
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* sensibility
 or feeling; want of tenderness.
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* Destitute of feel-
 ing; imperceptible.
 IN-SHET-*n.* *ad.* Imperceptibly.
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* Not having per-
 ception. [disjoined].
 IN-SHET-*n.* *a.* That can not be

IN-SER'A-RA-BLE-NESS, { *n.* Quality
IN-SER'A-RA-BIL'I-TY, { of being
 inseparable. [tuble union.
IN-SER'A-RA-BLY, *ad.* With indisco-
IN-SERT', *v. t.* To set in; to thrust in.
IN-SERT'ING, *n.* A setting in; some-
 thing set in, as lace into garments.
IN-SERT'ION, *n.* Act of inserting or
 placing in or among other things;
 the thing inserted.
IN-SIC-E'ATION, *n.* The act of drying
 in. [place.
IN-SIDE, *n.* The inward part or
IN-SID'E-OUS, *a.* Deceitful; sly; en-
 snaring; treacherous; intended
 to entrap.
IN-SID'E-OUS-LY, *ad.* Deceitfully;
 treacherously. [ery.
IN-SID'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Deceit; teach-
IN-SIGHT, (*in'site*), *n.* Sight or view
 of the interior of a thing; inspec-
 tion; thorough knowledge.
IN-SIG'NI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Marks; signs;
 badges of distinction.
IN-SIG'NI-FICANCE, { *n.* Want of
IN-SIG'NI-FICAN-CY, { significa-
 tion; worthlessness.
IN-SIG'NI-FICANT, *a.* Void of mean-
 ing; worthless; answering no
 purpose; without weight of char-
 acter; contemptible. [meaning.
IN-SIG'NI-FICANT-LY, *ad.* Without
IN-SIN-CER'E, *a.* [L. *insincerus*.]
 Hypocritical; deceitful; false.
IN-SIN-CER'E-LY, *ad.* Hypocritically.
IN-SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* Want of sinceri-
 ty; dissimulation; deceitfulness.
IN-SIN'E-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *insinuo*; *in*
 and *sinus*, the bosom.] To intro-
 duce gently; to push one's self
 into favor; to hint; to suggest by
 remote allusion; to instill; *v. i.*
 to creep in; to wind in; to gain
 on the affections by gentle or art-
 ful means.
IN-SIN-U'ATION, *n.* A winding in;
 hint; suggestion.
IN-SIN-U'ATOR, *n.* One who insinu-
 ates or hints. [vapid.
IN-SIP'ID, *a.* Void of taste, or spirits;
IN-SIP'ID'I-TY, { *n.* Want of taste;
IN-SIP'ID-NESS, { want of life and
 spirit. [spirit.
IN-SIP'ID-LY, *ad.* Without taste or
IN-SIP'ID-ENUS, *n.* Want of wisdom;
 folly. [in; to urge.
IN-SIST', *v. t.* To stand; to persist
IN-SIST'ENT, *a.* Standing or resting
 on.
IN-SIT'ION, (*-ish'un*), *n.* Insertion
 of a cion in a stock; infringement.
+IN SIT'U, [L.] In its original situa-
 tion.
IN-SNAKE', *v. t.* To entangle; to
 catch by stratagem; to involve in
 perplexities.
IN-SNAKE'R, *n.* One who entraps.
IN-SO-BER'I-E-TY, *n.* Intemperance;
 drunkenness. [sun's rays.
IN-SO-LATE, *v. t.* To expose to the
IN-SO-LA'TION, *n.* Exposure to the
 sun's rays. [contempt.
IN-SO-LENCE, *n.* Haughtiness with

IN-SO-LENT, *a.* Haughty; overbear-
 ing. [proudly.
IN-SO-LENT-LY, *ad.* Haughtily;
IN-SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* Want of solidity;
 weakness.
IN-SOL-U-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of
 not being soluble or dissolvable in
 a fluid.
IN-SOL-U-BLE, *a.* That can not be
 dissolved in a fluid; not to be ex-
 plained or solved.
IN-SOL'V-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be
 solved or explained, as a doubt.
IN-SOL'V'EN-CY, *n.* Inability to pay
 all debts.
IN SOL'V'ENT, *a.* Not having money
 or estate sufficient to pay all debts,
 as an insolvent debtor. Not suf-
 ficient to pay all the debts of the
 owner, as an insolvent estate.
IN-SOL'V'ENT, *n.* One unable to pay
 debts. [sleepless.
IN-SOM'NI-OUS, *a.* Restless in sleep;
IN-SO-MUCH', *ad.* So that; to such
 a degree.
IN-SPECT', *v. t.* To overlook; to
 view; to examine; to superintend.
IN-SPEC'TION, *n.* Oversight; view;
 survey.
IN-SPECT'OR, *n.* An examiner; a
 superintendent; one who over-
 sees.
IN-SPECT'OR-SHIP, { *n.* The office of
IN-SPECT'OR-ATE, { inspector.
IN-SPRIN-G, *n.* The act of sprin-
 kling on.
+IN-SPR'Y-MUS, [L. we have in-
 spect-ed.] An exemplification, so
 called from the first word.
IN-SPHERE', *v. t.* To place in a
 sphere. [drawn in.
IN-SPIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be
IN-SPIN'ALION, *n.* Act of drawing
 in the breath; Divine infusion
 into the mind; the infusion of a
 poetic spirit, as the inspiration of
 Homer; a highly exciting influ-
 ence. [inspiration.
IN-SP'IR-A-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to
IN-SP'IR', *v. t.* To draw air into the
 lungs; *v. t.* to breathe into; to in-
 fuse; to suggest supernaturally.
IN-SP'IR'NA, *n.* One who inspires or
 encourages.
IN-SP'IRIT, *v. t.* To animate; to
 encourage; to give new life to.
IN-SP'IS'ATE, *v. t.* To thicken, as
 liquids.
IN-SP'IS'ALION, *n.* The act of ren-
 dering a fluid substance thicker
 by evaporation.
IN-STA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Inconstancy;
 fickleness; mutability of opinion
 or conduct.
IN-STAB'ILE, *a.* Inconstant; unsteady;
 changeable.
IN-STALL', (*in-staw'*), *v. t.* [Fr. *instal-
 ler*.] To install a clergyman is to
 place one, who has been previous-
 ly ordained, over a particular
 church; to put in possession of
 an office.
IN-STALL'ATION, *n.* The giving

possession of an office with cus-
 tomary ceremonies.
IN-STALL'MENT, *n.* Act of giving pos-
 session of an office; payment of
 part.
IN-STANCE, *n.* Solicitation; occur-
 rence; example; *v. t.* or *t.* To
 produce an example.
IN-STANT, *n.* A moment; point of
 duration; *a.* present; immediate;
 urgent.
IN-STANT-AN'E'I-TY, *n.* Unpremed-
 itated production; instantaneous
 existence. [instant.
IN-STANT'INE-OUS, *a.* Done in an
IN-STANT'INE-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an
 instant, or moment.
IN-STANT'INE-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of
 being immediate.
+IN-STANT'ER, [L.] Instantly.
IN-STANT-LY, *ad.* Immediately; at
 the moment.
IN-STAR', *v. t.* To set with stars.
+IN-STAR OM'NI-UM, [L.] Like all;
 an example for all.
IN-STATE', *v. t.* To place in a certain
 condition. [state.
+IN STAT'U quo, [L.] In the former
IN-STAU'RATE, *v. t.* To reform; to
 repair.
IN-STAU'RATION, *n.* Renewal; re-
 establishment; restoration to a
 former state.
IN-STAU'ATOR, *n.* One who renews
 or restores to a former condition.
IN-STEAU', (*in-sted'*), *ad.* Compound
 of *in* and *stead*, in the place or
 room of. [to drink.
IN-STEER', *v. t.* To steep; to soak;
IN'STEP, *n.* The upper part of the
 foot.
IN-STIGATE, *v. t.* To tempt to do
 evil; to incite.
IN-STIG'ATION, *n.* Incitement to a
 crime. [to evil.
IN-STIG-A-TOR, *n.* One who incites
IN-STILL', *v. t.* To infuse by drops;
 to infuse.
IN-STILL'ATION, *n.* Act of infusing
 by drops, or by small quantities.
IN-STIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* To stimulate;
 to excite.
IN-STINCT, *n.* [L. *instinctus*.] Dispo-
 sition operating without the aid of
 instruction or experience.
IN-STINCT'IVE, *a.* Prompted by in-
 stinct; spontaneous.
IN-STINCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* By force of
 instinct.
IN-STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *instituere*.] To
 found; to ground or establish in
 principles; to establish; to ap-
 point; to instruct.
IN-STI-TUTE, *n.* Established law;
 settled order.
IN-STI-TUTION, *n.* The act of estab-
 lishing; that which is established,
 as the institutions of Lycurgus;
 system, plan, or society estab-
 lished by law, or otherwise, for
 promoting an object, public or social;
 system of the elements or rules of
 any art or science; education.

IN-STI-TU-TION-AL, } *a.* Element-
IN-STI-TU-TION-A-RY, } *al*; contain-
ing the first principles and instruc-
tions.

IN-STI-TU-TIVE, *a.* That establishes;
established; depending on institu-
tion. [*ishes*].

IN-STI-TU-TOR, *n.* One who estab-
IN-STRUCT, *v. t.* [*L. instruo.*] To in-
form the mind; to teach; to train
up; to direct.

IN-STRUC-TION, *n.* Act of teaching
precepts; precepts conveying
knowledge; directing. [*tion*].

IN-STRUC-TIVE, *a.* Affording instruc-
IN-STRUC-TIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to con-
vey knowledge.

IN-STRUC-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of
furnishing instruction.

IN-STRUC-TOR, *n.* One who teaches;
one who imparts knowledge; the
preceptor of a school or seminary
of learning. [*teaches*].

IN-STRUC-TRESS, *n.* A female who
IN-STRUMENT, *n.* A tool; a writing
or deed; means; one who acts
for another. [*aiding*].

IN-STRUMENTAL, *a.* Conducive;
IN-STRUMENTAL-I-TY, *n.* Subordin-
ate means; agency of any thing,
as means to an end.

IN-STRUMENTAL-LY, *ad.* By way of
an instrument; with instruments
of music.

IN-SUB-OR-DI-NATION, *n.* State of dis-
obedience to government.

IN-SUB-MISSION, (*-mish'un*) *n.*
Want of submission; disobedience.

IN-SUB-OR-DI-NATION, *n.* Want of
subordination; disobedience to
authority.

IN-SUP-PER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be borne;
detestable; disgusting beyond en-
durance. [*arableness*].

IN-SUP-PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Intol-
IN-SUP-PER-A-BLY, *ad.* To a degree
beyond endurance.

IN-SUF-FI-CI-ENT, (*-suf-fish'en-se*)
n. Want of sufficiency or of ade-
quate power. [*inadequate*].

IN-SUF-FI-CIENT, *a.* Not sufficient;

IN-SUF-FI-CIENT-LY, *ad.* Inade-
quately.

IN-SUF-FI-LI-ATION, *n.* Act of breathing
or blowing in.

IN-SU-LAR, *a.* Belonging to an isle;
surrounded by water. [*manner*].

IN-SU-LAR-LY, *ad.* In an insulated
IN-SU-LA-RY, *a.* Belonging to an isle.

IN-SU-LATE, *v. t.* To set detached
like an isle.

IN-SU-LATION, *n.* Act of insulating.

IN-SU-LI-TOR, *n.* That which inter-
rupts communication of electricity.

IN-SULT, *n.* Gross abuse by words or
actions; insolence.

IN-SULT, *v. t.* [*Fr. insult.*] To treat
with abuse or insolence; to *insult*
over, to triumph over with inso-
lence and contempt. [*other*].

IN-SULT'ER, *n.* One who insults an-
IN-SULT'ING-LY, *ad.* With insolent
contempt.

IN-SU-PER-A-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The qual-
IN-SU-PER-A-BLE-NESS, } ity or state
of being insuperable or insur-
mountable.

IN-SU-PER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be
surmounted; that can not be
passed over.

IN-SU-PER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be
surmounted.

IN-SU-PER-TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be
endured; insufferable; intol-
erable. [*ferableness*].

IN-SU-PER-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insuf-
IN-SU-PER-TA-BLY, *ad.* Beyond en-
durance. [*suppressed*].

IN-SUP-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be
IN-SUP-PRESS-IVE, *a.* Not tending to
suppress. [*sured*].

IN-SU-R-A-BLE, *a.* Proper to be in-
IN-SU-RANCE, (*-shû'rance*) *n.* Act
of insuring against loss or damage;
or a contract by which one engages
for a stipulated consideration to
make up a loss which another
may sustain; the premium paid
for insuring property or life. *Insur-*
ance Company, is a company or
corporation whose business is to
insure against loss or damage.

IN-SURE, (*-in-shû're*) *v. t.* To make
sure against loss or damage; *v. i.*
to underwrite; to practice making
insurance. [*underwriter*].

IN-SURE, *n.* One who insures; an
IN-SURENT, *a.* Exciting to sedition
or revolt; *n.* one who rises against
lawful civil or political authority.

IN-SU-MOUNT-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be
overcome.

IN-SU-MOUNT-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to
be surmountable or overcome.

IN-SUR-RECTION, *n.* [*L. insurgo.*]
A rising against civil or political
authority; open opposition of
numbers to lawful authority. It
is equivalent to *sedition*, except
that *sedition* expresses a less ex-
tensive rising of citizens. It dif-
fers from *rebellion*, for the latter
expresses an attempt to overthrow
the government.

IN-SUR-RECTION-AL, *a.* Consisting
in insurrection.

IN-SUR-RECTION-A-RY, *a.* Pertain-
ing to insurrection.

IN-SUP-ER-TI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Want of
capacity to feel.

IN-SUP-ER-TI-BLE, *a.* Not capable
of feeling or of being affected.

IN-TACT, *a.* Untouched.

IN-TACT-A-BLE, *a.* Not perceptible to
the touch.

IN-TAG-I-I-TED, (*-in-tal'yā-ted*) *a.*
Engraved or stamped on.

IN-TAG-I-O, (*-in-tal'yo*) *n.* An en-
graving; inscription on a precious
stone. [*ceptible to the touch*].

IN-TAN-GI-BLE, *a.* That is not per-
IN-TAN-GI-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* Quality of
IN-TAN-GI-BLE-NESS, } being intan-
gible, or not to be touched.

IN-TAST-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be
tasted.

IN-THE-ORE, *n.* The whole; a whole
number.

IN-THE-ORAL, *a.* Whole; entire; not
fractional; making a part of the
whole; uninjured; *n.* an entire
thing. [*tute a thing*].

IN-THE-GRANT, *a.* Necessary to consti-
IN-THE-GRATE, *v. t.* To make entire;
to restore. [*entire*].

IN-THE-GRATION, *n.* Act of making
IN-THE-GRITY, *n.* Wholeness; entire-
ness; unbroken state; the unim-
paired state of any thing, particu-
larly of the mind; moral sound-
ness; honesty; purity; incorrupt-
ness.

IN-THE-GRITY, *n.* That part of
physiology which treats of the
coverings of the different parts of
animals or plants.

IN-THE-GRY, *n.* A covering; a
membrane.

IN-THE-LET, *n.* The faculty of the
human soul which receives or
comprehends the ideas communi-
cated to it; the faculty of think-
ing; the understanding.

IN-THE-LETION, *n.* Simple appre-
hension of ideas. [*stand*].

IN-THE-LETIVE, *a.* Able to under-
IN-THE-LET-AL, *a.* Relating to
the intellect; *as, intellectual* pow-
ers or operations; ideal; perceiv-
ed by the intellect; *as, an intel-*
lectual scene; having the power
of understanding; *as, an intellect-*
ual being; relating to the under-
standing; *as, intellectual* philoso-
phy.

IN-THE-LET-AL-IST, *n.* One who
overrates the understanding.

IN-THE-LET-AL-LY, *ad.* By means
of the understanding.

IN-THE-LET-ENCE, *n.* [*L. intelligen-*
tia] Understanding; information
communicated; *as, by messengers*,
letters, by signals, or telegraphs.

IN-THE-LET-ENCE, *n.* A spiritual
being.

IN-THE-LET-ENCE, *n.* One who
sends or conveys intelligence.

IN-THE-LET-ENT, *a.* Knowing; skill-
ful; informed.

IN-THE-LET-ENTIAL, *a.* Intellectual;
consisting of mind. [*ligence*].

IN-THE-LET-ENT-LY, *ad.* With intel-
IN-THE-LET-ENT-I-TY, } *n.* The
IN-THE-LET-ENT-NESS, } quality of
being intelligible.

IN-THE-LET-ENT, *a.* That may be
comprehended.

IN-THE-LET-ENT-LY, *ad.* So as to be
understood; clearly.

IN-THE-LET-ENT, *n.* Bad state of
the constitution.

IN-THE-LET-ENT, *n.* Excess of
action or indulgence; excess in
drinking liquors.

IN-THE-LET-ENT, *a.* Excessive; ad-
dicted to excess, or to the use of
spirituous liquors.

IN-THE-LET-ENT-LY, *ad.* Immoder-
ately; with excess.

INT

IN-TEN'SION, *n.* The state of being strained; intensity; extreme closeness. [increased power.]
IN-TEN'SION-AL, *a.* Designed; done with purpose.
IN-TEN'SION-AL-LY, *ad.* With design; purposely. [close.]
IN-TENSIVE, *a.* Diligently applied;
IN-TENSIVELY, *ad.* With close application. [of mind.]
IN-TENTNESS, *n.* Close application
IN-TER, *a.* prefix, signifies among or between.
IN-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enterrer*.] To bury; to deposit in the earth and cover; to cover with earth.
IN-TER-ACT, *n.* Intermediate employment. [rivers.]
IN-TER-AM'NI-AN, *a.* Being between
IN-TER-CAL-LAR, } *a.* Inserted;
IN-TER-CAL-LAR-Y, } added; the 29th day of February, in leap year, is called the *intercalary* day.
IN-TER-CAL-LATE or IN-TER-CAL-LATE, *v. t.* To insert a day or other portion of time.
IN-TER-CAL-LATION, *n.* The insertion of a day or days in a calendar.
IN-TER-CÈDE, *v. t.* To interpose; to make intercession; to plead in favor of one. [terposing.]
IN-TER-CÈD'ENT, *a.* Mediating; in-
IN-TER-CÈD'ER, *n.* One who intercedes.
IN-TER-CELLU-LAR, *a.* Lying between the cells or elementary bladders.
IN-TER-CERT, *v. t.* To seize on its passage; to obstruct; to stop in progress.

INT

IN-TER-CEPTER, *n.* One who intercepts.
IN-TER-CEPTION, *n.* Act of seizing on its passage; interruption; hindrance.
IN-TER-CES-SION, (-sesh'un), *n.* Mediation; entreaty; the act of interceding. [*cedes*], a mediator.
IN-TER-CES-SOR, *n.* One who intercepts.
IN-TER-CES-SO-RY, *a.* Containing intercession.
IN-TER-CHAIN', *v. t.* To chain; to link together.
IN-TER-CHÄNGE', *v. t.* To change by giving and receiving; to succeed alternately.
IN-TER-CHÄNGE, *n.* Mutual change; each giving and receiving; alternate succession.
IN-TER-CHÄNGE-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.*
IN-TER-CHÄNGE-A-BLE-NESS, } The state of being interchangeable.
IN-TER-CHÄNGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be given and taken mutually.
IN-TER-CHÄNGE-A-BLY, *ad.* With mutual exchange.
IN-TER-CLUDE', *v. t.* To stop or interrupt; to intercept.
IN-TER-CLU-SION, *n.* A stopping; interception.
IN-TER-CO-LUM-NI-ÄTION, *n.* In architecture, the clear space between columns.
IN-TER-COM-MON, *v. i.* To use a common with others; to feed at the same table.
IN-TER-COM-MÜ-NI-CÄTE, *v. t.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communion. [communication].
IN-TER-COM-MÜ-NION, *n.* Mutual
IN-TER-COM-MÜ-NI-TY, *n.* Mutual community. [the ribs].
IN-TER-COSTÄL, *a.* Being between
IN-TER-CÜ-RSE, *a.* [L. *intercursum*.] Literally, a running between; mutual communication; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations; mutual communications or dealings.
IN-TER-CÜ-RRENCE, *n.* A passing between. [between].
IN-TER-CÜ-RRENT, *a.* Running be-
IN-TER-DICT', *v. t.* To forbid; to exclude from communion.
IN-TER-DICT, *n.* A prohibition; a papal prohibition, by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service. [ing].
IN-TER-DICT-ION, *n.* Act of prohibiting.
IN-TER-DICT-IVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit. [prohibit].
IN-TER-DICT-O-RY, *a.* Serving to
IN-TER-EST, *v. t.* To concern; to affect; to move; to excite emotion; to give a share in; to have a share in; to engage.
IN-TER-EST, *n.* [Fr. *interessé*.] Concern; share; benefit; influence; premium for the use of money.
IN-TER-EST-ED, *pp.* Made a sharer; moved; affected; *a.* having an interest or concern; liable to be affected.

INT

IN-TER-EST-ING, *ppr.* Giving a concern in; engaging; *a.* engaging the attention or curiosity; adapted to excite emotion or passion.

IN-TER-FER-*'*, *v. t.* To interpose; to intermeddle; to clash; a horse is said to *interfere*, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg.

IN-TER-FER-ENCE, *n.* Interposition; mediation; clashing; striking one foot against another.

IN-TER-FLU-ENT, } *a.* [L. *inter* and
IN-TER-FLU-OUS, } *flu.*] Flowing between.

IN-TER-FO-L-I-X-IOUS, *a.* Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately. [between.]

IN-TER-FUL-*'*GENT, *a.* Shining be-

IN-TER-IM, *n.* [L.] The mean time; time intervening.

IN-TER-I-OR, *a.* Internal; being within; *n.* the inward part; inland country. [intervening.]

IN-TER-LI-*'*CENT, *a.* Lying between:

IN-TER-JEC-*'*, *v. t.* To throw between; to insert.

IN-TER-JEC-*'*TION, *n.* Act of throwing between; a word of exclamation. [between words.]

IN-TER-JEC-*'*TIONAL, *a.* Thrown in

IN-TER-MIX-*'*, *v. t.* To intermix; to insert; to put or insert one thing with another. [events.]

IN-TER-LAPS-*'*, *n.* Time between two

IN-TER-LARD-*'*, *v. t.* To insert or intermix. [between leaves.]

IN-TER-LEAF, *n.* A leaf inserted be-

IN-TER-LEAVE-*'*, *v. t.* To insert leaves between. [lines.]

IN-TER-LINE-*'*, *v. t.* To write between

IN-TER-LIN-E-AR, } *a.* Written be-
IN-TER-LIN-E-ARY, } tween lines previously written or printed.

IN-TER-LIN-E-*'*ATION, *n.* A writing between lines.

IN-TER-LIN-ING, *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines. [links united.]

IN-TER-LINK-*'*, *v. t.* To connect by

IN-TER-LO-C-*'*UTION, *n.* A placing between.

IN-TER-LOCK-*'*, *v. i.* To embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another.

IN-TER-LO-C-*'*UTION, *n.* A conference; a dialogue; an intermediate act.

IN-TER-LOC-U-*'*TION, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue; an interlocutory judgment.

IN-TER-ME-*'*D-TO-RY, *a.* Intermediate; not final; consisting of dialogue. [prevent right.]

IN-TER-MP-*'*, *v. i.* To intercept; to

IN-TER-MP-*'*ER, *n.* One who interferes wrongfully in trade; an intruder.

IN-TER-LU-C-*'*ITION, *n.* The act of thinning wood or forest to let in light. [or among.]

IN-TER-LU-*'*CENT, *a.* Shining between

IN-TER-LUD-*'*, *n.* Theatrical enter-

tainment between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after-piece, to amuse the spectators.

IN-TER-LU'NAR, { *a.* Belonging to
IN-TER-LU'NAR-Y, { the time when
the moon is invisible.

IN-TER-MAR'RIAGE, *n.* Mutual marriage in families.

IN-TER-MAR'Y, *v. i.* To marry one and give another in marriage.

IN-TER-MED'DLE, *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others; to intrude or interpose officially. [*person.*]

IN-TER-MED'DLER, *n.* An officious interposer.

IN-TER-ME'DI-AL, { *a.* Lying be-
IN-TER-ME'DI-ATE, { tween; inter-
vening. [*intervention.*]

IN-TER-ME'DI-ATE-LY, *ad.* By way of
IN-TER-ME-DI-ATION, *n.* Intervention; common means.

IN-TER-ME'DI-UM, *n.* An intervening agent. [*tire.*]

IN-TER-MENT, *n.* A burying; sepulchre.
IN-TER-MIN-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of no end. [*limit.*]

IN-TER-MIN-A-BLY, *ad.* Without bounds or ends.
IN-TER-MIN-ATE, *a.* Having no bounds or ends.

IN-TER-MIN'GLE, (*ming'gl.*) *v. t.* To mingle together; *v. i.* to be mixed or incorporated.

IN-TER-MIS'SION, (*-mish'un.*) *n.* Cessation for a time; intervening time; interval. [*not continual.*]

IN-TER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Coming at times;

IN-TER-MIT', *v. t. or i.* To cease or suspend for a time.

IN-TER-MITTENT, *a.* Ceasing at times; *a.* a disease that intermits.

IN-TER-MIX', *v. t. or i.* To mix or be mingled together; to put some things to others. [*ingredients.*]

IN-TER-MIX'TURE, *n.* A mixture of
IN-TER-MOUNTAIN, { *a.* Between
mountains. [*worlds.*]

IN-TER-MUNDANE, *a.* Being between
IN-TER-MU'AL, *a.* Lying between walls.

IN-TERN'AL, *a.* Inward; interior; intrinsic; domestic; not foreign, as the internal trade of a kingdom; pertaining to the heart. [*lectually.*]

IN-TERN'AL-LY, *ad.* Inwardly; internally.
IN-TER-NATION-AL, (*-nash'un.* or *nash'un.*) *a.* Existing between nations.

IN-TER-VEN'E, *a.* Tending to kill.
IN-TER-VEN'E, *n.* Space between joints in a plant. [*selves.*]

IN-TER-NOS, [*L.*] Between our
IN-TER-NUN'CIO, { *n.* A messenger
IN-TER-NUN'CIOUS, { between parties.

IN-TER-OS'SE-AL, { *a.* Being or sit-
IN-TER-OS'SE-OUS, { uated between bones.

IN-TER-PRE-LI'TION, *n.* A summons; interruption; earnest address; intercession. [*previous point.*]

IN-TER-PL'ED, *v. t.* To discuss a

IN-TER-PL'ED, *n.* A bill in chancery.

IN-TER-PL'ED, (*in-ter-plej.*) *v. t.* To pledge mutually.

IN-TER-PO-LITE, or **IN-TER-PO-LITE**, *v. t.* To insert or foist in, as words.

IN-TER-PO-LI'TION, *n.* The act of inserting spurious words in a writing; that which is foisted in.

IN-TER-PO-LI-TOR, or **IN-TER-PO-LI-TOR**, *n.* One who foists into a book or manuscripts spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings.

IN-TER-P'OSE, *n.* Act of interposing; interposing.

IN-TER-P'OSE, *v. t.* To place between; to offer, as aid or services; to thrust in; *v. i.* to step in between parties at variance; to mediate; to intermeddle. [*feres.*]

IN-TER-P'OSER, *n.* One who inter-

IN-TER-PO-SI'TION, (*-zish'un.*) *n.* A coming or placing between; intervention; mediation.

IN-TER-PRET, *v. t.* [*L. interpreter.*] To explain; to expound; to decipher. [*interpretation.*]

IN-TER-PRET-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of
IN-TER-PRET-I'TION, *n.* A explanation; exposition. [*explanation.*]

IN-TER-PRET-A-TIVE, *a.* Containing
IN-TER-PRET-ER, *n.* One who ex-

pounds or explains; a translator; an expositor.

IN-TER-REG'NUM, *n.* [*L.*] The time

a throne is vacant between the death of a king and his successor.

IN-TER-REG', *n.* [*L.*] A regent; a man who governs during an interregnum. [*by question.*]

IN-TER-RO-GATE, *v. t.* To examine
IN-TER-RO-GA'TION, *n.* Examination by questions; a question; the note [*?*].

IN-TER-RO-GA-TIVE, *n.* A word used in asking questions; *a.* denoting a question.

IN-TER-RO-GA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of question; in the form of a question. [*questions.*]

IN-TER-RO-GA-TOR, *n.* One who asks

IN-TER-RO-GA-TO-RY, *n.* A question; inquiry; *a.* expressing a question.

IN-TER-ROR'EM, [*L.*] For a terror or warning.

IN-TER-RUPT', *v. t.* To stop by interfering; to divide; to break continuity or a continued series.

IN-TER-RUPT'AD-LY, *ad.* With interruptions. [*ance; breach.*]

IN-TER-RUPTION, *n.* Stop; hinder-
IN-TER-RU'P'TANT, *a.* Dividing into parts.

IN-TER-RU'P'T, *v. t.* To divide; to cross mutually; *v. i.* to meet and cross each other.

IN-TER-RU'P-TION, *n.* Act of crossing; point where two lines cut each other. [*ed.*]

IN-TER-SE'CTION, *n.* A thing insert-
IN-TER-SPACE, *n.* A space between other things.

IN-TER-SPERSE', *v. t.* To scatter among, or here and there.

IN-TER-SPER'SION, *n.* Act of scattering among. [*the stars.*]

IN-TER-STEL'LAR, *a.* Being among
IN-TER-STICE, or **IN-TER-STICE**, *n.* A narrow space between things.

IN-TER-STI'TIAL, (*-stiah'al.*) *a.* Pertaining to interstices.

IN-TER-TEX'TURE, (*-tekst'yur.*) *n.* Act of interweaving; state of things interwoven.

IN-TER-TWINE', { *v. t.* To unite by
IN-TER-TWIST', { twining one with another.

IN-TER-VAL, *n.* A space between; distance; respite; remission; low ground between hills.

IN-TER-VEN'E, *v. i.* [*L. intervenio.*] To come or be between persons and things; to come between points of time or events; to happen in the way; to disturb, cross, or interrupt.

IN-TER-VEN'IENT, *a.* Coming or being between; interposed; intercedent.

IN-TER-VEN'TION, *n.* Interposition; a state of coming or being between; agency of persons between persons; interposition in favor of another.

IN-TER-VIEW, *n.* A mutual view; a meeting; conference; usually a formal meeting. [*with another.*]

IN-TER-VOLVE', *v. t.* To involve one in another. [*make a will.*]

IN-TEST-A-BLE, *a.* Not qualified to

IN-TESTA-CY, *n.* A state of dying without a will.

IN-TESTATE, *a.* Dying without a will; not devised; *n.* one who dies without leaving a will.

IN-TESTIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the bowels.

IN-TESTINE, *a.* Internal; inward; domestic; not foreign. Usually in a bad sense. [*entrails.*]

IN-TESTINES, *n. pl.* The bowels;

IN-THRAL', *v. t.* To enslave; to reduce to bondage.

IN-THRALL'MENT, *n.* Slavery; bondage; servitude.

IN-THRON'E, *v. t.* See **ENTHROWN**.

IN-TI-MACY, *n.* Close familiarity; friendship.

IN-TI-MATE, *v. t.* To hint; to suggest; to point out; to give slight notice of.

IN-TI-MATE, *a.* Inmost; internal; near; familiar; close in friendship or acquaintance; *n.* familiar friend. [*intimacy.*]

IN-TI-MATE-LY, *ad.* Closely; familiarly.

IN-TI-MI'TION, *n.* A hint; a suggestion. [*ful; to frighten.*]

IN-TIM-I-DI'TION, *n.* Act of intimidating.

IN'TO, *prep.* Noting entrance; noting penetration beyond the outside or surface; noting insertion;

noting the passing of a thing from one form or state into another.

IN-TOL-ER-AN-CE, *a.* Insufferable; not to be borne. [ableness.]

IN-TOL-ER-AN-NESS, *a.* Insufferance.

IN-TOL-ER-AN-CE, *ad.* Beyond endurance.

IN-TOL-ER-ANCE, *a.* Not enduring; a not suffering to exist without persecution; want of toleration; want of capacity to endure.

IN-TOL-ER-ANT, *a.* Impatient; unable to bear. [ation.]

IN-TOL-ER-ATION, *a.* Want of toleration.

IN-TON-ANT, *v. i.* To thunder; to sound.

IN-TON-ATION, *a.* Manner of utterance or sound; modulation of voice; in music, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice.

IN-TONE, *v. i.* To utter a sound.

IN-TORT, *v. t.* To twist; to wrench; to wring. [torture.]

+IN-TOT, [L.] In the whole; and.

IN-TOX-I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. in and toxicum, poison.] To inebriate; to make delirious. [drunkenness.]

IN-TOX-I-CATION, *a.* Inebriation; intoxication.

IN-TRACT-ABLE, *a.* Unmanageable; indocile.

IN-TRACT-ABLE-NESS, *a.* A state of intractability; being unmanageable; indocility; perverseness; obstinacy. [manner.]

IN-TRACT-ABLE, *ad.* In a perverse manner.

IN-TRACT-ABLE, *a.* The interior and lower line, or curve of an arch.

IN-TRA-PO-LI-ICIOUS, *a.* In botany, growing on the inside of a leaf.

IN-TRANS-I-TIVE, *a.* Not passing; expressing action that does not pass to an object; an *intransitive* verb is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, as I sleep, I walk.

IN-TRANS-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Without an object following.

+IN TRAN-SI-TU, [L.] In passing from place to place.

IN-TRANS-MI-SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be transmitted.

IN-TRANS-MI-T-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be changed into another substance.

IN-TREANT, *a.* Entering; penetrating.

IN-TRENCH, *v. t.* To fortify with a trench; to furrow; to make hollow in; to encroach. [fation.]

IN-TRENCHMENT, *a.* A ditch; fortification.

IN-TREPID, *a.* Fearless; bold; brave; resolute.

IN-TREPID-I-TY, *a.* Undauntedness.

IN-TREPID-NESS, *a.* Boldness and bravery; fearlessness.

IN-TREPID-LY, *ad.* Fearlessly; resolutely; without trembling or shrinking from danger.

IN-TRI-CATE, *a.* Entangled; perplexed state; complication.

IN-TRI-CATE, *a.* Entangled; involved; complicated.

IN-TRI-CATE-LY, *ad.* With entanglement, or perplexity.

IN-TRIGUE, (in-treeg') *a.* A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; the plot of a play or a romance; stratagem; amour. [designs.]

IN-TRIGUE, *v. i.* To carry on secret intrigues; one who forms secret plots.

IN-TRIN-SIC, *a.* Internal; true; inherent; essential.

IN-TRIN-SIC-AL, *ad.* Internally; really; truly.

IN-TRO-DU-CE-SION, *a.* A sinking or depression of parts inward.

IN-TRO-DUCE, *v. t.* To lead or to bring in; to make known; to bring into notice; to begin.

IN-TRO-DUCE, *a.* One who introduces another.

IN-TRO-DUCTION, *a.* A bringing in; prefatory discourse; the act of bringing some thing into notice; the part of a book which precedes the main work; act of making persons acquainted.

IN-TRO-DU-CTIVE, *a.* Serving to introduce.

IN-TRO-DU-CTIVE, *a.* In the Roman Catholic church, the entrance or beginning of mass.

IN-TRO-MISSION, (-mish'un,) *a.* A sending in; an intermeddling with the effects of another.

IN-TRO-MIT, *v. t.* To send in; to allow to enter. [inside.]

IN-TRO-SPECTION, *a.* View of the interior.

IN-TRO-SPECTIVE, *a.* Inspecting within.

IN-TRO-VI-SION, *a.* Act of turning inward.

IN-TRO-VERT, *v. t.* To turn inward.

IN-TRO-VISE, *v. i.* To come uninvited; to encroach.

IN-TRO-VISE, *a.* One who intrudes where he has no right or welcome.

IN-TRO-VISION, *a.* Entrance without right or invitation.

IN-TRO-VISE, *a.* Entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.

IN-TRO-VISE, *v. t.* To deliver in confidence of fidelity.

IN-TU-I-TION, (-ish'un,) *a.* [L. intuitus.] Immediate perception, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning.

IN-TU-I-TIVE, *a.* Perceived immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; received or obtained by simple intuition or inspection; seeing clearly. [perception.]

IN-TU-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By immediate perception.

IN-TU-MESCE, (in-tu-mess') *v. i.* [L. intumescere.] To swell; to expand, as with heat. [swelling.]

IN-TU-MES-CENCE, *a.* Action of swelling or state of being swelled.

IN-TWINE, *v. t.* To twist or wreath together. [weave.]

IN-TWIST, *v. t.* To twist, or interweave.

IN-UM-BRA, *v. t.* To shade; to obscure. [unction.]

IN-UN-CTION, *a.* Act of anointing.

IN-UN-DANT, *a.* Overflowing; abundant.

IN-UN-DITE, *v. t.* To overflow; to deluge; to fill with an overflowing abundance, or superfluity.

IN-UN-DITION, *a.* An overflow of water.

IN-UR-BAN-I-TY, *a.* Want of courtesiousness or politeness; rudeness; incivility.

IN-UR-BAN, (in-yur') *v. t.* To habituate; to accustom; *v. i.* to pass in use; to have effect.

IN-UR-BANITY, *a.* Hardening by use, habit. [entomb.]

IN-URN, *v. t.* To put in an urn; to inter.

IN-UR-TION, *a.* Neglect of use; disuse.

IN-UR-TION, (-ust'yun,) *a.* Action of burning; a branding; a marking by burning. [profitableness.]

IN-UR-TION, *a.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.

IN-VAD-ER, *v. t.* [L. invade.] To enter in a hostile manner; to attack; to encroach on.

IN-VAD-ER, *a.* One who invades.

IN-VAL-ID, *a.* Weak; having no force; null; void.

IN-VAL-ID, *a.* One disabled by wounds or sickness.

IN-VAL-ID, *v. t.* To enroll on the list of invalids, in naval or military service.

IN-VAL-ID-ITY, *v. t.* To destroy the force of; to overthrow; to make void. [stroying.]

IN-VAL-ID-I-TION, *a.* The act of destroying.

IN-VAL-ID-I-TY, *a.* Weakness; want of legal force. [ineestimable.]

IN-VAL-U-A-BLE, *a.* Very valuable; of great value.

IN-VARI-ABLE, *a.* Unchangeable; unerring; always uniform; immutable. [ableness.]

IN-VARI-ABLE-NESS, *a.* Unchangeableness.

IN-VARI-ABLY, *ad.* Without alteration of change; constantly; uniformly.

IN-VI-SION, *a.* Hostile entrance into the possessions of another, particularly the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder; an attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation.

IN-VI-SIVE, *a.* Entering with hostile purpose. [abusive.]

IN-VI-SIVE, *a.* A railing speech; *a.* In-vective.

IN-VI-SIVE-LY, *ad.* Abusively; with railing.

IN-VI-GION, (in-vay') *v. i.* To exclaim with reproach; to rail against.

IN-VI-GION, (-vay'er,) *a.* One who inveighs.

IN-VIG-OR, (in-vay') *v. t.* [Norm. invigorer, to blind.] To seduce by flattery; to entice.

IN-VĒ/OLĒR, *n.* One who seduces; a deceiver.
IN-VĒ/OLĒ-MĒNT, *n.* Seduction; enticement.
IN-VĒNT, *v. t.* [*Fr. inventer.*] To contrive; to find out what is new.
IN-VĒNT'ION, *n.* Act of finding out; or contriving something new; that which is invented; fiction; forgery; power of inventing.
IN-VĒNT'IVE, *a.* Ready at invention; ingenious; ready at expedients. [*venting.*]
IN-VĒNT'IVE-NĒSS, *n.* Faculty of inventing.
IN-VĒNT'OR, *n.* One who finds out or contrives something new.
IN-VĒN-TO-RY, *n.* A list of articles or goods; *v. t.* to make a list of articles; to make an inventory of.
IN-VĒNT'NESS, *n.* A female who invents. [*reciprocal.*]
IN-VĒRS, [*in-vers'*] *a.* Inverted;
IN-VĒRS'LY, *ad.* In a contrary order.
IN-VĒRS'ION, *n.* Change of order or place; change of order so that the last becomes first; in *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words.
IN-VĒRT, *v. t.* To turn upside down; to change order or method; to reverse. [*order.*]
IN-VĒRT'ED-LY, *ad.* In an inverted order.
IN-VĒST, *v. t.* [*Fr. investir.*] To clothe; to dress; to clothe with office or authority; to adorn; to inclose; to clothe money in something permanent, as to *invest* money in bank stock.
IN-VĒST'IG-ABLE, *a.* That may be investigated. [*inquire into.*]
IN-VĒST'IG-ATE, *v. t.* To search or investigate.
IN-VĒST'IG-ATION, *n.* A searching for truth. [*searches.*]
IN-VĒST'IG-AT-IVE, *a.* Curious in researching.
IN-VĒST'IG-ATOR, *n.* One who searches for truth.
IN-VĒST'IT-UTE, *n.* The act of giving possession.
IN-VĒST'MENT, *n.* Clothes; investiture; the converting into property less fleeting than money.
IN-VĒT'ER-ACY, *n.* Deep-rooted firmness from age.
IN-VĒT'ER-ATE, *a.* Old; deep-rooted; firmly fixed. [*nacy.*]
IN-VĒT'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* With obstinacy.
IN-VĒT'ER-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy.
IN-VĒD'IOUS, *a.* Envious; likely to incur envy.
IN-VĒD'IOUS-LY, *ad.* Enviously; malignantly; so as to incur hatred.
IN-VĒD'IOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of provoking envy. [*lance.*]
IN-VĒD'LANC, *n.* Neglect of vigilance.
IN-VĒD'OR-ATE, *v. t.* To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.
IN-VĒD'OR-ATION, *n.* Act of invigorating.
IN-VIS'CI-BLE, *a.* That can not be conquered or overcome; insuperable.

IN-VIN-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being unconquerable. [*insuperably.*]
IN-VIN'CI-BIL', ad. Unconquerably;
IN-VI'G-AL-BLE, *a.* That can not or ought not to be broken or profaned, or injured.
IN-VI'G-AL-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being inviolable.
IN-VI'G-AL-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* or quality of being inviolable.
IN-VI'G-AL-BLY, *ad.* Without profanation; without breach or violation.
IN-VI'G-LATE, *a.* Not broken; uninjured; entire; unpolluted.
IN-VI'G-LATE-NĒSS, *n.* Unpolluted.
IN-VI'G-IOUS, *a.* Untrodden; impassable. [*glue.*]
IN-VIS'CI-TE, *v. t.* To besmear with
IN-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being invisible. [*seen; imperceptible.*]
IN-VIS'IBLE, *a.* That can not be seen.
IN-VIS'IBLY, *ad.* So as not to be seen.
IN-VI'G-AL-BLE-NĒSS, [*L.*] Without the aid of genius.
IN-VI'G-ATION, *n.* Act of inviting; request to attend.
IN-VI'G-AT-ION, *n.* Containing invitation; *n.* a service in the Roman Catholic church; a morning psalm or anthem.
IN-VITE, *v. t.* [*L. invito.*] To request the company of; to allure.
IN-VIT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to invite or allure. [*plore.*]
IN-VI'G-ATE, *v. t.* To invoke; to invoke.
IN-VI'G-ATION, *n.* The act of addressing in prayer; the form or act of calling for assistance, or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; a judicial call or order.
IN-VI'G-OR, *n.* A list or bill of goods, with the value or prices annexed.
IN-VI'G-OR, *v. t.* To make a list of goods or property, with the prices.
IN-VI'G-OR, *v. t.* To address in prayer; to call.
IN-VI'G-OR, *n.* A calyx remote from the flower.
IN-VOL'UN-TA-RY-LY, *ad.* Against the will.
IN-VOL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* Being against the will; unwilling; independent of the will.
IN-VOL'UTE, *a.* Rolled spirally inward.
IN-VOL'UTION, *n.* Action of involuting; compulsion. In *mathematics*, the raising of a quantity to any power assigned.
IN-VOLVE, (*in-volv'*) *v. t.* To envelop; to infold; to comprise; to entangle; to blend.
IN-VOLVEMENT, *n.* Act of involuting.
IN-VULNER-ABLE, *a.* State or quality of being not susceptible of wound.
IN-VULNER-ABLE, *a.* Not susceptible of wounds. [*wall.*]
IN-WALL, *v. t.* To inclose with a wall.
IN-WARD, *a.* Being within; internal;

interior; *ad.* toward the inside; within. [*In heart; secretly.*]
IN-WARD-LY, *ad.* In the inner part;
IN-WARDS, *n. pl.* Intestines; entrails; inner parts.
IN-WAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* inwove; *pp.* inwove, inwoven. To weave together.
IN-WORK'ING, *n.* Internal operation.
IN-WRAP, *v. t.* To involve; to infold; to cover. [*with a wreath.*]
IN-WREATH, *v. t.* To surround.
IN-WROUGHT, [*in-raut'*] *pp.* or *a.* Worked in.
IN-O-DINE, *n.* A substance deemed elementary, found in certain seaweeds or marine plants.
IN-ONE, *a.* A term applied to an order in architecture; to a dialect of the Greek language; to a sect of philosophers.
IN-OTTA, *n.* The Greek name of the letter *i*; a small quantity; a title.
IN-PA-SAC-ER-AN'IA, *n.* A bitter root, found in South America, used as an emetic. [*assertion.*]
IN-PH-DIX'IT, [*L. he said.*] A mere fact.
IN-PA-DIX'IT, [*L. he said.*] A mere fact.
IN-PAS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being easily provoked to anger.
IN-PAS-CIBLE, *a.* Irritable; easily provoked. [*ment.*]
IRK, *n.* Anger; wrath; keen resentment.
IRK'FUL, *a.* Angry; wroth; furious with anger.
IR-RĒN'T-IAL, *a.* Desirous of peace.
IR-RĒN'T-IAL, *a.* Colors like those of the rainbow. [*the rainbow.*]
IR-RĒN'T-IAL, *a.* Having colors like *iris*, *n.* *pl.* *irises*. [*L.*] The rainbow, or an appearance like it; the circle round the pupil of the eye.
IRISH, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland; *n.* the native language of the Irish.
IRISH-ISM, *n.* A peculiarity of speaking among the Irish. [*iness to.*]
IRK, *v. t.* To weary; to give uneasiness.
IRK'OME, *a.* Tedious; tiresome; wearisome. [*manner.*]
IRK'OME-LY, *ad.* In a wearisome manner.
IRK'OMENESS, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.
IRON, (*turn*) *n.* [*Sax. iron.*] The hardest and most useful metal; *a.* made of iron; hard; firm.
IRON, *v. t.* To smooth with a hot iron. [*made by iron.*]
IRON-MOLD, *n.* A spot on cloth.
IRON-MON'G'ER, (*turn-mung'ger*) *n.* A dealer in iron or hardware.
IRON'IC-AL, *a.* Spoken in irony; expressing one thing and meaning another.
IRON'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of irony.
IRON-Y, (*turn-y*) *a.* Made of or consisting of iron; resembling iron; hard.
IRON-Y, *n.* Speech intended to convey a contrary signification.
IR-RĒD'IANC, *n.* Beams of light; splendor.

IR-RĀ'DI-ATE, *a.* Adorned with brightness. [*ate*; to shine.
 IR-RĀ'DI-ATE, *v. 2 of 1.* To illumine.
 IR-RĀ'DI-ĀTION, *n.* Emission of rays; illumination.
 IR-RĀ'TION-AL, (-rā'shun-al or -rāsh-un-al), *a.* Void of reason; absurd.
 IR-RĀ'TION-AL-I-TY, *n.* Absurdity; want of reason.
 IR-RĀ'TION-AL-LY, *ad.* Without reason; absurdly.
 IR-RE-CLĀIM-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.
 IR-RE-CLĀIM-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed; irrecoverably.
 IR-REC-ON-CIL-I-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reconciled, appeased, or made to agree.
 IR-REC-ON-CIL-I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity.
 IR-REC-ON-CIL-I-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.
 IR-REC-ON-CIL-I-ĀTION, *n.* Want of reconciliation.
 IR-RE-CŪV-ER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recovered; irreparable; incurable. [*covery*.
 IR-RE-CŪV-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond re-
 IR-RE-DEM'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be redeemed.
 IR-REF-RAG-GA-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The
 IR-REF-RAG-GA-BLE-NESS, } quality of being irrefragable.
 IR-REF-RAG-GA-BLE or IR-REF-RAG-GA-BLY, *a.* That can not be refuted or overthrown. [*be refuted*.
 IR-REF-U-TA-BLE, *a.* That can not
 IR-REF-U-TA-BLY, *ad.* So as to defy refutation.
 IR-REG-U-LAR, *a.* Not according to rule, method, law, or established principles. [*rule, or method*.
 IR-REG-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* Deviation from
 IR-REG-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In an irregular manner. [*tion*.
 IR-REL-A-TIVE, *a.* Having no relation.
 IR-REL'E-VANT-CY, *n.* Inapplicability.
 IR-REL'E-VANT, *a.* Not aiding; inapplicable.
 IR-REL'E-VANT-LY, *ad.* Without being to the purpose; not applicably.
 IR-RELIG'ION, *n.* Want of religion; impiety. [*ed*; profane.
 IR-RELIG'IOUS, *a.* Ungodly; wicked.
 IR-RELIG'IOUS-LY, *ad.* Without religion.
 IR-RE-ME'DI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be remedied; incurable.
 IR-RE-ME'DI-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond remedy.
 IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* Unpardonable; that can not be forgiven.
 IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to admit of pardon.
 IR-REF-A-RA-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The state
 IR-REF-A-RA-BLE-NESS, } of being irreparable. [*be repaired*.
 IR-REF-A-RA-BLY, *a.* That can not
 IR-REF-A-RA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to admit of recovery or repair.
 IR-RE-PAL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be repealed.

IR-RE-PLEV'I-A-BLE, } *a.* That can
 IR-RE-PLEV'I-BA-BLE, } not be re-
 IR-REF-RE-HENS'I-BLE, } *a.* Not to be
 IR-REF-RE-HENS'I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to incur blame.
 IR-RE-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be repressed.
 IR-RE-PROACH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reproached; free from blame; pure; upright.
 IR-RE-PROACH'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to deserve reproach.
 IR-RE-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* That is not to be reproved.
 IR-RE-PROV'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.
 IR-REP-T'ITIOUS, (-tish'us), *a.* Encroaching; privately introduced.
 IR-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* Forbearance of resistance.
 IR-RE-SIST-I-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The
 IR-RE-SIST-I-BLE-NESS, } quality of being irresistible.
 IR-RE-SIST-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be resisted with success; superior to opposition. [*be resistible*.
 IR-RE-SIST-I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to
 IR-RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* Not to be resisted.
 IR-RES-O-LU-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved. [*pose*; wavering.
 IR-RES-O-LUTE, *a.* Not firm in pur-
 IR-RES-O-LUTE-LY, *ad.* Without resolution.
 IR-RES-O-LUTE-NESS, } *a.* Want of
 IR-RES-O-LU'TION, } firm determination or purpose.
 IR-RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Not having regard to, with *of*; not regarding circumstances.
 IR-RE-SPECTIVE-LY, *ad.* Without regard to circumstances. [*ration*.
 IR-RES'PI-R-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for respi-
 IR-RE-SPONS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Want of responsibility.
 IR-RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* Not answerable; not liable to answer for consequences.
 IR-RE-TEN'TIVE, *a.* Not apt to retain.
 IR-RE-TRI'EV'A-BLE, *a.* Irrecoverable; irreparable.
 IR-RE-TRI'EV'A-BLY, *ad.* Irrecoverably; irreparably.
 IR-REVER-ENCE, *n.* Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of a due regard to the character and authority of the Supreme Being. [*erence*.
 IR-REV'ER-ENT, *a.* Wanting in rev-
 IR-REV'ER-ENT-LY, *ad.* With want of reverence.
 IR-REVEN'S-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be reversed, or recalled.
 IR-REVEN'S-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not reversible.
 IR-REVEN'S-I-BLY, *ad.* So as to preclude reversal.
 IR-REV-O-CA-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* Quality
 IR-REV-O-CA-BLE-NESS, } of not being revocable. [*be recalled*.
 IR-REV-O-CA-BLY, *a.* That can not
 IR-REV-O-CA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to admit of repeal; beyond recall.

IR-RE-VOL'U-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recalled. [*to moisten or bedew*.
 IR-RĀ-O'ITE, *v. 2.* To water or wet;
 IR-RĀ-O'ITE, *n.* Act of watering or moistening. [*dewy*.
 IR-RĀ-O'ITE, *a.* Watery; wet;
 IR-RĀ-O'ITE, (-rāsh'un), *n.* A laughing at another.
 IR-RĀ-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being irritated; susceptibility of excitement.
 IR-RĀ-TA-BLE, *a.* Easily provoked; susceptible of anger or irritation.
 IR-RĀ-TANT, *n.* That which excites or irritates.
 IR-RĀ-TITE, *v. 2.* [*Ir. irritē*]. To excite heat and redness in the skin; to excite anger; to exasperate; to cause fibrous contractions.
 IR-RĀ-TITE, *n.* Act of exciting; excitement; anger; provocation; exasperation.
 IR-RĀ-TIVE, } *a.* Serving to ex-
 IR-RĀ-TO-RE, } cite action.
 IR-RĀ-TION, *n.* Act of moistening with dew; state of being bedewed. [*inroad*.
 IR-RUP'TION, *n.* Sudden invasion;
 IR-RUP'TIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.
 IS, *v. 2.* [*Sax.*] Third person singular of the verb substantive.
 ISM, *a.* termination of English words. Annexed to adjectives, it denotes diminution, as *scholastic*; annexed to nouns, it forms a possessive adjective, as in *Swedish*; annexed to common nouns, it denotes a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun, as *foolish*, from *fool*. [*idea*.
 I'SA-OON, *n.* A figure with equal
 I'SIN-GLISS, *n.* A substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of fish.
 IS'LAM-ISM, *n.* Mohammedism.
 IS-LAM-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Islam.
 IS'LAND, (-lānd), *n.* Land in water; an isle. [*island*.
 IS'LAND-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of an isle, *n.* A tract of land surrounded by water.
 IS'LET, (-lēt), *n.* A little island.
 IS-O-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* Having the same color.
 IS-OCH'RO-NAL, } *a.* Of equal time;
 IS-OCH'RO-NOUS, } uniform in time.
 IS-O-LATE, *v. 2.* To place detached; to insulate. [*lated or alone*.
 IS-O-LATION, *n.* State of being iso-
 IS-OS-CEN-LER, *a.* A term applied to a triangle having two legs only that are equal. [*perature*.
 IS-O-THERMAL, *a.* Having equal tem-
 IS-O-TONIC, *a.* Having equal tones.
 IS'RA-ELITE, *n.* A descendant of Israel; a Jew.
 IS-RA-EL-IT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
 IS-RA-EL-IT'ISM, } Israel.
 IS'SUE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be issued.
 IS'SUE, (ish'shu), *n.* End; event; offspring; ultimate result.
 IS'SUE, *v. 1 or 2.* To come or send out; to proceed.

Is'sue-less, *a.* Having no offspring; childless.

Isth'mus, (ist'mus), *n.* A neck or narrow slip of land connecting larger portions of land.

It, *a.* A pronoun of the neuter gender. Sometimes it is called a personal pronoun, and sometimes a demonstrative. That thing.

It-al'ian, (it-tal'yan), *a.* Pertaining to Italy; *n.* a native of Italy; the language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

It-al'ian-ize, *v. t.* To make Italian. **It-al'ic**, *a.* Relating to Italy or to its letters. [*in Italica.*]

It-al'i-cize, *v. t.* To write or print

It-al'ies, *n. pl.* Letters inclining as these. Characters first used in Italy. They are now used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, &c.

Itch, *n.* A cutaneous disease; teasing desire.

Itch, *v. i.* To have an uneasy sensation on the skin; to long; to have a constant desire.

Item, *n.* An article; a separate particular; *ad.* a word used when something is to be added.

It'er-ate, *v. t.* To repeat; to utter a second time.

It'er-ation, *n.* Act of repeating.

It'er-ant, *n.* One who travels

from place to place; *a.* wandering; not settled.

It'er-ite, *v. i.* To travel; to journey; to wander without a settled habitation.

It'er-a-ry, *n.* A book of travels; *a.* traveling; passing from place to place.

It-self, *pron.* of it and self. The neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things. [grown with ivy.]

Iv'ed, (I'vid), *a.* Covered or over-
Iv'ry, *n.* The tusk of an elephant; a hard, solid substance, of a fine, white color; *a.* consisting of ivory.

Ivy, *n.* A parasitic or climbing plant.

J.

J. This letter has the compound sound of *dz*. In modern practice it has, in many words, taken the place of *J*. It seems formerly to have had the sound of *Y* in many words, as it still has in the German.

Jab'ber, *v. i.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly or unintelligibly. chattering.

Jab'ber-er, *n.* One who talks fast and indistinctly or unintelligibly.

Jac'cent, *a.* Lying at length.

Jack, *n.* A nickname of John; an instrument to pull off boots; an engine for various purposes; a flag; the male of certain animals.

Jack-a-dan-dy, *n.* A little foppish, impertinent fellow.

Jack-a-lent, *n.* Originally, a sort of puppet, thrown at in Lent; hence, in ridicule, a boy.

Jack'al, *n.* An animal resembling a dog and a fox.

Jack-a-wapes, *n.* A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb.

Jack'ass, *n.* The male of the ass.

Jack'boots, *n. pl.* Very large boots.

Jack'et, *n.* A short coat for males.

Jack'-flag, *n.* A flag hoisted at the spiritual top-mast-head.

Jack'o-bin, *n.* A member of a political club; a disorganizer; a demagogue.

Jack'o-bin'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Jack'o-bin'ic-al, } secret clubs
against government.

Jack'o-bin-ism, *n.* Unreasonable opposition to government; popular turbulence.

Jack'o-bite, *n.* A partisan of James II. of England.

Jack'o-bit-ism, *n.* The principles of the Jacobites.

Jack'o-net, *n.* A light, soft muslin.

Jac-ti-ti'tion, *n.* A tossing of the body; restlessness; vain boasting.

Jac'u-late, *v. t.* To dart; to throw.

Jac-u-lation, *n.* The act of darting.

Jac'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Darting; uttering suddenly; uttered in short sentences.

Jade, *n.* A poor, tired horse; a mean woman; a mineral; a young woman, in irony.

Jade, *v. t.* or *i.* To tire; to exhaust by riding.

Jad'ish, *a.* Unruly; vicious; wanton.

Jag, *n.* A small load; a notch.

Jagg, *n.* A notch; denticulation.

Jagg, *v. t.* To notch; to indent.

Jag'ged-ness, *n.* State of being notched or rough; unevenness.

Jag'gers, } *n.* An
Jag'ging-I-ron, (-I-urn), } instru-
ment for making cakes.

Jag'gy, *a.* Notched; indented; rough.

Jih, *n.* [Heb.] Jehovah.

Jail, *n.* A prison for debtors and criminals.

Jail'-bird, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in jail.

Jail'ee, *n.* One who keeps a jail or prison. [privy.]

Jakes, *n.* A house of office, or
Jal'ar, *n.* The root of a plant used as a cathartic. [frock.]

Jam, *n.* A conserve of fruits; a child's
Jam, *v. t.* To confine; to wedge in.

Jams, (jam), *n.* The side piece of a chimney or door; a pillar to support parts of a building.

Jam'gle, (jang'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* To wrangle; to dispute noisily; to cause to sound discordantly.

Jam'i-tor, *n.* A door-keeper, or porter.

Jam'i-ka-ry, *n.* A Turkish soldier of the guards.

Jan'sen-ism, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace. [gayly.]

Jant'i-ly, *ad.* Airily; briskly;

Jant'i-ness, *n.* Airiness; briskness; gayety.

Jant'y, *a.* Airy; showy; finical; gay.

Jan'u-a-ry, *n.* The first month of the year. [work.]

Ja-pan', *n.* A varnish, or varnished
Ja-pan', *v. t.* To varnish in a particular manner.

Ja-pa-neze, *a.* Pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants or language.

Ja-pa-nizing, *n.* The art or act of varnishing.

Ja-phet'ic, (ja-fe'tik), *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah.

Jib, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; *v. i.* to clash; to strike harshly; to interfere.

Jib, *n.* A shaking; clash; a vessel.

Jibber, (jardz), *n.* Callous tumors on the legs of a horse below the bend of the ham. [berish.]

Jib'ber, *n.* Confused talk;

Jas'mine, } *n.* A plant of several
Jas'min, } species, bearing beautiful flowers.

Jasper, *n.* A mineral of various colors, less hard than flint, but gives fire with steel.

Jaw'ns, *n.* A disease in which the body becomes yellow, with loss of appetite.

Jaw't, *v. t.* To ramble here and there. [slon.]

Jaw't, *n.* A ramble; a short excursion.

Jaw'lin, (jav'lin), *n.* A kind of spear.

Jaw, *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed. In vulgar language, a scolding.

Jaw, *v. t.* To scold; to rail vulgarly

Jaw'fall, *n.* Depression of the jaw,

or, *figuratively*, depression of the spirits.

JAY, *n.* A bird; a finical fellow.

JEA/LOUS, (jel'us,) *a.* Solicitous to defend the honor of; suspicious; apprehensive of rivalry.

JEA/LOUS-LY, *ad.* With jealousy or suspicion. [jealous.]

JEA/LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being jealous.

JEA/LOUS-Y, (jel'us-y,) *n.* Suspicion; fear of losing some good, which another may obtain.

JEN, *n.* A cloth made of cotton, twilled. [scoff; mockery.]

JERR, *v. i.* To scoff; to deride; *n.* JERR-INO-LY, *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously. [of God.]

JE-HU'VAN, *n.* The Hebrew name JE-HUNN, *a.* Hungry; dry; barren; empty.

JE-JUNE'NESS, *n.* Poverty; barrenness; particularly, want of interesting matter.

JEL/ID-ID, (jel'id,) *a.* Brought to the consistence of jelly.

JEL/LY, *n.* Impassated juice of fruit; sticky substance; something viscous or glutinous. [See GENET.]

JEN'NET, *n.* A small Spanish horse.

JEN'NET-ING, *n.* An early apple.

JEN'NY, *n.* A machine for spinning.

JEP'ARD, (jep'urd,) *v. t.* To put in danger; to hazard.

JEP'ARD-IZE, *v. t.* To jeopard. [*A useless word.*]

JEP'ARD-OUS, *a.* Exposed to danger; hazardous. [ard; risk.]

JEP'ARD-Y, *n.* Danger; peril; hazard-*n*-M'ADE, *n.* Lamentation; a tale of grief.

JERR, *v. t.* or *i.* To thrust, throw, or pull with sudden motion.

JERR, *n.* A sudden thrust or twitch; a sudden jerk.

JERR-ED-SKEP, (jerr'ed-beef,) *n.* Beef cut into thin slices and dried in the sun. [a hawk.]

JERR'IN, *n.* A jacket or short coat; JERR'IN, *n.* The finest of the wool.

JESS, *n.* Short straps of leather tied round the legs of a hawk to fasten her to the wrist.

JEST, *v. i.* To joke; to utter words for sport. [uttered.]

JEST, *n.* A joke; something ludicrous.

JEST'ER, *n.* One who jests; a buffoon. [ter; mirth.]

JEST'ING, *n.* Talk to excite laughter.

JEST'ING-LY, *ad.* In a jocose manner.

JESU-IT, *n.* One of the Society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola; a society remarkable for their cunning in propagating their principles.

JES-U-IT'S, } *a.* Designing;
JES-U-IT'S-AL, } cunning;
deceitful.

JES-U-IT'S-AL-LY, *ad.* Craftily; cunningly. [artifice.]

JES-U-IT-ISM, *n.* Deceit; stratagem.

JET, *n.* A very black fossil substance; a spouting.

JET, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to project; to strut.

+JET D'EAU, (zhé-dó,) *n.* [Fr.] A water spout.

JET'SAM, } *n.* In law, a throwing of
JET'SON, } goods overboard in a storm.

JET'TEAU, (jet'té,) *n.* A spout of water. [ing.]

JET'TER, *n.* A projection in a build.

JET'TY, *a.* Made of jet; like jet; black.

JET'TY, *n.* A small pier; a projection into a river for raising the water.

+JEU DE MOT', (zhu-de-mó,) [Fr.] A pun; a play upon words.

+JEU D'ESPRIT', (zhu-des-spre'), [Fr.] A play of wit; a witicism.

JEW, *n.* A Hebrew or Israelite.

JEW'EL, *n.* A precious stone; an ornament worn in the ears; an expression of fondness.

JEW'EL-ER, *n.* A person who deals in jewels. [in general.]

JEW'EL-RY, *n.* Jewels and trinkets.

JEW'ESS, *n.* A female of the Hebrew race.

JEW'RY, *n.* Judes; a settlement of Jews. [instrument.]

JEW'SHAP, *n.* A small musical Jewish.

JEW'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

JEW'S-SEL, *n.* An impudent, vicious woman.

JIB, *n.* The foremost sail of a ship.

JIB, *v. i.* To shift a boom sail from one side of a vessel to the other; often written *jib*.

JIB'BY, *n.* A moment; an instant.

JIG, *n.* A dance by two persons.

JIO'GR, *n.* A machine to hold on a cable. [tempt.]

JILL, *n.* A young woman in con-jilt, *n.* A woman who trifles with her lover. [a lover.]

JILT, *v. t.* To trifle with and deceive.

JIN'GLE, (jin'gl,) *v. t.* or *i.* To sound or cause to sound with a sharp noise; to clink.

JIN'GLE, *n.* A sharp, clinking sound.

JOB, *n.* A piece of work; a lucrative business.

JOB, *v. t.* or *i.* To strike or stab; to do small business; to deal in stocks.

JOB'BER, *n.* One who jobs; a dealer in stocks. [jobs.]

JOB'ING, *n.* The practice of taking.

JOCK'BY, *n.* pl. JOCKEYS. One who rides or deals in horses; a cheat.

JOCK'BY, *v. t.* To trick; to cheat; to deceive. [jockeys.]

JOCK'BY-ISM, *n.* The practice of jockeying.

JOCK'BY-SHIP, *n.* Practice of riding horses. [ing; merry.]

JO-EUSE, *a.* Given to jokes and jest.

JO-EUSE-LY, *ad.* In jest; with pleasantry. [waggery.]

JO-EUSE'NESS, *n.* Practice of jesting; JOE'US-AL, *a.* Jocose; merry; waggish.

JOE'US-LAR-LY, *ad.* Jocously; merrily.

JOE-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* Jestings; merriment. [sportive.]

JOE'UND, *a.* Merry; gay; lively; JOE'UND-LY, *ad.* With merriment; gayly.

JOE'UND-NESS, } *n.* Mirth; gayety;
JO-EUND-I-TY, } state of being merry.

JOG, *v. t.* or *i.* To push or shake with the elbow; to walk or travel heavily or slowly.

JOG, *n.* A sudden push with the elbow.

JOG'GLE, *v. t.* To shake slightly; to give a slight and sudden push; *v. i.* to shake.

JOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *joindre*.] To bring one thing into contiguity with another; to couple; to unite; to add; to associate; *v. i.* to adhere; to grow to; to be contiguous; to unite with in marriage.

JOIN'DER, *n.* A joining; conjunction.

JOIN'ER, *n.* An artisan who does the inner wood work of buildings; a carpenter.

JOIN'ER-Y, *n.* The art of uniting wood work.

JOIN'-HAND, *n.* Writing in which letters are joined.

JOINT, *n.* Union of bones; articulation; knot of a plant; a hinge; an internode.

JOINT, *v. t.* To form into joints; to divide. [united.]

JOINT, *a.* Shared by two or more.

JOINT'AN, *n.* A large plane; a joiner's utensil.

JOINT'-HEIR, (joint'air,) *n.* An heir having a joint interest with another person.

JOINT'LY, *ad.* Unitedly; in concert.

JOINT'NESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure. [pany.]

JOINT'-STOCK, *n.* Stock held in common.

JOINT-TEN'AN-CY, *n.* Tenure of an estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.

JOINT-TEN'ANT, *n.* One who holds by joint-tenancy.

JOINT'TURN, (joint'yur,) *n.* An estate settled on a woman at marriage; *v. t.* to settle a jointure on.

JOIST, *n.* A small piece of timber used in building.

JOK, *n.* A jest; sportive raillery; something not real. In *jok*, in jest, not in earnest.

JOK, *v. t.* or *i.* To jest; to be merry; to rally.

JOK'ER, *n.* One who jokes; a jester.

JOK'ING-LY, *ad.* In a joking way.

JOLE, *n.* The cheek; head of a fish.

JOL/LY-LY, *ad.* With noisy mirth; with disposition to noisy merriment.

JOL/LI-NESS, } *n.* Noisy mirth; fee-
JOL/LI-TY, } tivity; gayety.

JOL'LY, *a.* Merry; gay; lively; pretty.

JOL'LY-SOAT, *n.* [A corruption of *pusi-beat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship.

JOL't, v. t. or i. To shake with sudden jerks. [shake.]
JOL't, n. A shock or short sudden jerk.
JOL'QUIL, n. A plant; a species of daffodil.
JOL'tLE, (Jowl,) v. t. To run against and shake; to push. [Written also *justle*.]
JOT, v. t. To set down; to make a memorandum of.
JOT, n. An iota; a point; a tittle.
JOT'ING, n. A memorandum.
JOUR'NAL, (Jurnal,) n. [Fr. *journal*.] A newspaper published daily; an account of daily transactions; a diary.
JOUR'NAL-ISM, n. The practice of keeping a journal; management of public journals.
JOUR'NAL-IST, n. One who keeps a journal. [Journal.]
JOUR'NAL-IZE, v. i. To enter in a journal.
JOUR'NEY, (Jurney,) n; pl. JOURNEYS. Travel to some distance by land; a tour; v. i. to travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.
JOUR'NEY-MAN, n. A hired workman.
JOUR'NEY-WORK, n. Work by a journeyman. [ment.]
JOUS, (Just,) n. A tilt or tournament.
JOVE, n. Jupiter, the supreme deity of the Romans.
JOL'VIL, a. Merry; jolly; gay; expressive of mirth and hilarity.
JOL'VIL-LY, ad. With merriment; gayly. [mirth.]
JOL'VIL-NESS, n. Gayety; noisy.
JOL'VIL-TY, n. Merriment; festivity.
JOWL, See JOLB.
JOUL'ER, n. The name of a dog.
JOY, n. Gladness; exultation; happiness. [make glad.]
JOT, v. i. or t. To rejoice; to be or to
JOL'FUL, a. Affected by joy; glad; exulting.
JOL'FUL-LY, ad. With joy; gladly.
JOL'FUL-NESS, n. Great joy or gladness. [Joy.]
JOL'LESS, a. Void of joy; giving no
JOL'LESS-LY, ad. Without joy.
JOL'LESS-NESS, n. State of being joyless.
JOL'OUS, a. Glad; merry; cheerful.
JOL'OUS-LY, ad. With joy or gladness. [joyous.]
JOL'OUS-NESS, n. State of being joyful.
JOL'U-LANT, a. Uttering songs of triumph. [ing triumph.]
JU-BIL-ANTION, n. The act of declaring.
JU-BIL-LEE, n. A public periodical festivity. [agreeableness.]
JU-CUND-ITY, n. Pleasantness;
JU-DICE, a. Pertaining to the
JU-DICE-AL, a. Jewish.
JU-DI-ISM, n. The tenets and rites of the Jews. [rites of the Jews.]
JU-DI-IZE, v. i. To conform to the Jews.
JUD'EX, n. The Supreme Being; one authorized to hear and determine causes in court; one skilled in deciding on the merits of a question.

JUD'GE, v. t. or i. To hear and determine cases; to understand rightly; to rule; to punish.
JUD'GMENT, n. The office of a judge.
JUD'GMENT, n. That faculty of the mind by which man is able to compare ideas, and ascertain the relation of terms and propositions; opinion; remarkable punishment or calamity. In law, the sentence pronounced in any case.
JUD'GMENT-SEAT, n. The seat or bench on which judges sit in court.
JU-DI-CI-AL, a. Having power to judge.
JU-DI-CI-AL-LY, n. A court of justice; a tribunal; a dispensing justice.
JU-DI-CI-AL-NESS, n. Power of distributing justice; a court of justice.
JU-DI-CI-AL, (-dish'al,) a. Pertaining to courts of justice.
JU-DI-CI-AL-LY, ad. In the forms of legal justice; by way of penalty or judgment.
JU-DI-CI-AL-TY, (-dish'a-re,) a. Pertaining to courts of justice; n. courts of justice.
JU-DI-CIOUS, (-dish'us,) a. According to sound judgment; prudent; skillful; rational. [wisely.]
JU-DI-CIOUS-LY, ad. Prudently.
JU-DI-CIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being according to sound judgment. [belly.]
JUG, n. A vessel with a protuberant
JUG'GLE, n. A trick; an imposture.
JUG'GLE, v. i. [Sp. *jugar*.] To play tricks by sleight of hand; v. t. to deceive by tricks or artifices.
JUG'GLER, n. One who juggles; a deceiver.
JUG'GLER-Y, n. Legerdemain; imposture. [buffoonery.]
JUG'GLING, n. Act of playing tricks;
JUG'GLER, a. Belonging to the throat.
JUCE, (Juce,) n. The sap of vegetables.
JUCE'LESS, (Juce'less,) a. Void of sap or moisture.
JU-CI-NESS, (Juce'ness,) n. Abundance of juice; succulence in plants. [culent.]
JU-CY, (Jucey,) a. Full of sap; succulent.
JU-JUBE, n. A plant and its pulpy
JU-JUB, n. A liquor or sirup. [fruit.]
JU-LI-ANT, a. Noting the old account of the year as regulated by Julius Cæsar.
JU-LY, n. The seventh month of the year. [and a mare.]
JU-MENT, n. The offspring of a bull.
JUM'BLE, v. t. To mix in a confused manner; n. confused mixture; a mass or collection without order.
JUM'BLE, n. One who mixes things confusedly.
JUMP, v. i. To leap, to spring with two feet; to agree; to tally.
JUMP, n. A leap with two feet, as a man; a leap; a spring.
JUM'PER, n. A cheese-cake; a species of food.

JUNE'TION, n. Act of joining; union; combination; the place or point of union.
JUNE'TION, (Junk'tyur,) n. A joining; point of time. [year.]
JUNE, n. The sixth month of the
JUN'GLE, (jung'gl,) n. In Asia, a thick cluster of small trees or shrubs.
JUN'ior, (Jün'yur,) a. Younger; later born; inferior; one younger in years or office. [junior.]
JUN-ior-ty, n. The state of being
JUNK, n. A Chinese ship; old ropes.
JUNKET, n. A juncate or sweetmeat; private entertainment; v. i. to feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth.
JUN'TA, n. A Spanish council of state. [party.]
JUN'tO, n. A cabal; a faction; a
JUN'ri-TY, n. A heathen deity; Jove; a planet. [corporations.]
JUN'AR, n. A magistrate in some
JUN'AR DI-VI'NO, [L.] By divine right. [justice.]
JUN-IP'ER-AL, a. Used in courts of
JUN-IP'ER-AL-LY, ad. With legal authority or forms.
JUN'IS-CONSULT, n. Among the Romans, a man learned in the law.
JUN-IP'ER-AL, n. Legal authority, or the extent of it.
JUN-IP'ER-AL-LY, a. Pertaining to jurisdiction. [tion.]
JUN-IP'ER-AL, a. Having jurisdiction.
JUN-IP'ER-AL, n. The science of law. [to jurisprudence.]
JUN-IP'ER-AL, a. Belonging
JUN'IST, n. A professor of the civil law; a lawyer; a civilian.
JUN'ION, n. One who serves on a jury.
JUN'Y, n. A number of freeholders, impaneled and sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court.
JUN'Y-MAN, n. One who serves as a juror.
JUN'Y-MAN, n. A temporary mast erected to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or battle.
JUN'Y-MAN, (-she-um,) [L.] The law of nations.
JUR, a. Upright; honest; equitable; exact. [horseback.]
JUR, n. A mock encounter on
JUR, ad. Exactly; nicely; closely; barely.
JUR, v. i. To engage in a mock fight on horseback; to push; to drive; to justify.
JUR'IC, n. [L. *justitia*.] The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; impartiality; vindictive retribution; a civil officer or magistrate.
JUR'IC-SHIP, n. The office of a justice.
JUR-IST-IC-AL, n. One who administers justice.
JUR'IST-IC-AL, a. That can be justified.

JUW'i-FI-A-SLE-NES, *n.* The quality of being justifiable; warrantable. [*justified.*]

JUW'i-FI-A-SLV, *ad.* So as to be justified. [*justification.*]

JUW'i-FI-SI-TION, *n.* Vindication; defense. In *theology*, remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment.

JUW'i-FI-SA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to justify. [*justifying.*]

JUW'i-FI-SA-TO-AY, *a.* Tending to justify.

JUW'i-FI-SH, *n.* One who justifies.

JUW'i-FY, *v. t.* To prove or show to be just; to absolve from guilt and merited punishment.

JUS'TLE, (*jus'tl*), *v. t.* To run against. [*See JUSTLE.*]

JUS'TLE, (*jus'tl*), *v. t.* To push; to drive; to force. [*uprightly.*]

JUS'TLV, *ad.* Equitably; honestly; equitably.

JUS'TNASS, *n.* Conformity to truth; equity; exactness; accuracy; reasonableness.

JUT, *v. t.* [A different spelling of

jet.] To shoot out or project; to shoot forward. [*jection.*]

JUT, *n.* A shooting forward; a projectile.

JU-YE-NES'CHENT, *a.* Becoming young.

JU-YE-NES'CHENCE, *n.* A growing young.

JU-YE-NILK, *a.* Young; youthful; suited to youth; pertaining to youth. [*youthful age.*]

JU-YE-NIL'Y-YY, *n.* Youthfulness.

JUX-TA-PO-SITION, (*-po-shih'un*), *n.* Nearness in place.

K.

K is a palatal consonant. Before all the vowels it has one invariable sound, as in *king, keep*; it is silent before *n*, as in *know, knife*.

KILK, *n.* Sea-cable; an esculent plant.

KAL-LETO-O-SEBEN, *n.* An optical instrument which exhibits an infinite variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms.

KIL'LI, *n.* A plant whose ashes are used in making glass.

KIL'LV, *See CALIF.*

KAN'GA ROO', *n.* An animal with short fore-legs.

KANT'ISM, *n.* The doctrine or theory of Kant, the German metaphysician.

KI'O-LIN, *a.* A species of clay used in making porcelain. [*sect.*]

KI'YV-DID, *n.* A large greenish ink.

KAW, *n.* The cry of the crow, raven or rook; *v. t.* to cry as a crow, &c.

KAWN, *a.* A public inn in Eastern countries.

KAYLE, *a.* A mine-pin; a play.

KAS'LAW, *n.* The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer.

KACK, *v. t.* To heave, as the stomach.

KACK'LE, (*kek'l*), *v. t.* To wind old rope around a cable to preserve it from being fretted. [*a river*]

KADDER, *a.* A small anchor used in *Kanal*.

KAN'L, *n.* The lower timber of a ship.

KAN'EN, *n.* One who manages vessels. [*the keel.*]

KAN'MAN, *n.* One who manages.

KAN'-MAUL, *v. t.* To haul under the keel of a ship, by way of punishment.

KAN'SON, (*kel'sun*), *n.* A piece of timber laid on the floor-timbers of a ship. [*piercing.*]

KAKK, *a.* Eager; sharp; severe;

KAK'LV, *ad.* Sharply; eagerly; bitterly. [*ness.*]

KAK'NESS, *n.* Sharpness; bitterness.

KAK'N, *n.* The dungeon in an old castle.

KAP, *v. t.* & *pres.* and *pp.* kept. To preserve; to save; to hold; to

conceal; to detain; to obey; *v. t.* to remain in any state.

KAP'ER, *n.* One who preserves, or guards. [*membrance.*]

KAP'ERK, *n.* A token of kind re-
KAP, *a.* A small cask. [*See CAP.*]

KELP, *n.* The calcined ashes of seaweed, used in the manufacture of glass; a plant.

KEL'IE, *n.* A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland, of the form of a horse.

KEL'ER, *n.* A state of preparation. [*Not in better, not in readiness.*]

KEN, *v. t.* To see at a distance; to know; to decry.

KEN, *n.* Reach of the sight; view.

KEN'NEL, *a.* A place for dogs; a pack of hounds; a water-course; a haunt; *v. t.* to lodge in a kennel, as a dog or fox; *v. t.* to keep or confine in a kennel.

KEN'NING, *n.* View; sight.

KENTLE, *n.* A hundred pounds; a quintal.

KEPT, *pres.* and *pp.* of *KAP*.

KER'CHIEF, (*ker'chif*), *n.* A cloth to cover the head.

KERY, *n.* The cut of an ax or saw.

KEN'MER, *n.* An insect; grains used in dyeing. [*to granulate.*]

KERN, *v. t.* To harden in ripening;

KERN'EL, *n.* The seed of a pulpy fruit, or one covered with a shell; a grain; *v. t.* to form into a kernel.

KEN'SY, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth.

KEN'SY-MERE, *n.* A fine twilled woolen cloth.

KETCH, *n.* A vessel with two masts.

KETCH'UP, *n.* A sauce. [*See CATCHUP.*]

KET'TLE, [*n.* [*Sax. cett.*]] A vessel of metal for boiling.

KET'TLE-DRUM, *n.* A large drum of copper or brass.

KET'TLE-PIN, *n.* Nine-pins; skittles.

KIV, (*ké*), [*n.* [*Sax. cæg.*]] That which fastens; an instrument to fasten and open locks; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; the stone which binds an arch; in an *organ*,

&c. the lever by which the instrument is played by the fingers; an index which explains a cipher; a ledge of rocks near the surface of water.

KEV, [*n.* [*Fr. quai.*]] A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor, for loading and unloading ships. It is sometimes written *quay*. [*at a wharf.*]

KEV'AGE, *n.* Money paid for lying

KEV'ED, (*keed*), *a.* Furnished with keys; set to a key, as a tune.

KEV'OLE, *n.* A hole for a key in a lock. [*an arch.*]

KEV'STONE, *n.* The stone that binds

KHAUN, (*kaun*), *n.* A prince or governor in Persia; a prince or chief; an eastern inn. [*chiblain.*]

KIEX, *n.* A chap in the heel; a

KICK, *n.* A blow with the foot or feet

KICK, *v. t.* or *t.* To strike with the foot. [*the foot.*]

KICK'ING, *n.* Act of striking with

KICK'SHAW, *n.* Something fantastical; a dish.

KID, [*n.* [*Dan. kid.*]] A young goat; a bundle of furze.

KID'DER, *n.* One who buys up provisions to advance the price.

KID'NAP, *v. t.* To steal a human being, man, woman, or child.

KID'NAP-PED, (*kid'napt*), *pp.* or *a.* Stolen, seized and carried away, as a human being. [*person.*]

KID'NAP-PER, *n.* One who steals a

KID'NAP-PING, *n.* The act or practice of stealing, or the forcible abduction of a human being from his country or state.

KID'NEY, [*n.* & *pl.* *KIDNEYS.*] That part of the viscera which secretes the urine; sort; kind; disposition.

KIL'DER-KIN, *n.* A cask of 16 or 18 gallons. [*to quell.*]

KILL, *v. t.* To slay; to put to death;

KILL'ER, *n.* One who slays or deprives of life.

KILN, (*kil*), *n.* A stove or oven to dry or bake bricks, ware, &c.; a pile of bricks for burning.

KILN'-DRY, (kil'dry,) *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

KILT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat worn instead of breeches in Scotland by the Highlanders.

KIM'BO, *a.* Bent; crooked; arched.

KIN, *n.* Kindred; relation; thing related.

KIND, *a.* Good; tender; obliging; favorable; *n.* a genus; race; sort; particular nature.

KIN'DLE, *v. t. or i.* To set on fire; to inflame; to provoke; to excite to action.

KIN'DLER, *n.* One who sets on fire.

KIND'LI-NESS, *n.* Affectionate disposition. [gingly.]

KIND'LY, *ad.* with good will; obliging.

KIND'LY, *a.* Mild; favorable; bland; congenial; seasonable; of the same nature. [benignity.]

KIND'NESS, *a.* Benevolence; favor; kindness.

KIN'DRED, *n.* Relation; relatives; affinity; *a.* allied by birth; related; congenial; of the like nature or properties.

KINE, *n. pl.* Two or more cows.

KING, *n.* [Sax. *cyng.*] A monarch; a sovereign; a prince; supreme magistrate; a card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in a game of chess.

KING'S-BENCH, *n.* In England, the supreme court of common law.

KING'S-EVIL, (king's-evil,) *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind.

KING'DOM, *n.* The territory subject to a king.

KING'LING, *n.* A petty king.

KING'LY, *a.* Royal; like a king; with an air of royalty.

KING'S-ENGLISH, (-inglish,) *n.* A phrase for correct or current language of good speakers. [power.]

KING'SHIP, *n.* Royalty; sovereignty.

KINK, *n.* The twist of a rope spontaneously formed; in Scotland, a convulsive laughter.

KINK, *v. t. or i.* To twist into a kink.

KI'NO, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.

KIN'SFOLK, *n.* Relations; kindred.

KINSMAN, *n.* A man of the same race or family. [same race.]

KIN'SWOMAN, *n.* A woman of the same race.

KIRSKIN, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cat, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide. [Scotland.]

KIRK, (kirk,) *n.* The church, as in Scotland.

KIRKMAN, *n.* One of the church of Scotland. [gown; a short jacket.]

KISS'LE, *n.* An upper garment; a kiss.

KISS, *n.* A salute with the lips; a common token of affection.

KISS, *v. t.* To salute with the lips; to touch gently. [lips.]

KISS'ING, *n.* Act of saluting with the lips.

KISS'ING-CUM-PRIT, (-kum'fit,) *n.* Perfumed sugar plums to sweeten the breath.

KIT, *n.* A large bottle; a small fiddle; a fish-tub; the whole.

KITCH'EN, *n.* [Sax. *cyccna.*] A room for cooking; a galley or caboose, in ships. [for culinary plants.]

KITCH'EN-GARDEN, *n.* A garden.

KITCH'EN-STUFF, *n.* Fat from the pots or pans. [for flying.]

KITE, *n.* A rapacious bird; a paper.

KIT'TEN, (kit'tin,) *n.* The young of a cat; a young cat.

KITH, *n.* Acquaintance. [Ola.]

KLICK, *v. t.* To make short, sharp sounds by striking two things together.

KLICK, *n.* A regular sharp noise.

KNAVE, (nav,) *v. t.* To know; to bite; to nibble; to lay hold of or apprehend. [a toy.]

KNAVE, *n.* Dexterity; a nice trick; a knave.

KNAVE, (nag,) *n.* A knot in wood; a peg.

KNAVE'GY, (nag'gy,) *a.* Knotty.

KNAVE, (nap,) *n.* A swelling; a protuberance.

KNAVE, (nap,) *v. t.* To bite.

KNAVE'PLE, (nap'pl,) *v. t.* off; to bite short.

KNAVE'SACK, (nap'sack,) *n.* A soldier's sack or bag, carried on the back.

KNAVE, (när,) *n.* A knot in wood.

KNAVE'ED, (när'd,) *a.* Knotty. See **GNARLED**.

KNAVE'Y, *a.* Knotty. See **GNARLY**.

KNAVE, (näre,) *n.* [Sax. *cnapa.*] a boy; a dishonest person.

KNAVE'RY, (näre-ry,) *n.* Dishonesty; deception in trade; mischievous tricks or practices.

KNAVE'ISH, *a.* Dishonest; fraudulent; mischievous.

KNAVE'ISH-LY, *ad.* Dishonestly; by trick. [deceit.]

KNAVE'ISHNESS, *n.* Dishonesty; trick; knavery.

KNAVE'LY, *v. t.* To work and mix with the hands, particularly, the materials of bread, &c.

KNAVE'LY-TRICK, (need'ing-trauf,) *n.* A tray in which dough is kneaded.

KNEE, *n.* The joint between the leg and thigh. [laid.]

KNEED, *a.* Having knees; gonicle.

KNEE'DEEP, *a.* Rising to the knees.

KNEE'HIGH, *a.* knees.

KNEE'PAN, *n.* The round bone of the knee. [knees.]

KNEEL, *v. t.* To bend or fall on the knees.

KNEE-TRIPPER, *n.* Obedience by kneeling. [funeral tolling.]

KNEEL, *n.* The sound of a bell; kneel.

KNEE'LY, *ad.* pret. and pp. of **KNOW**.

KNEE'KNACK, (nik'nak,) *n.* A play-thing or trifle.

KNIFE, (nife,) *n.*; *pl.* **KNIVES**. [Sax. *cniif.*] A steel instrument for cutting.

KNIGHT, (nite,) *n.* [Sax. *cniht.*] Originally, a knight was a youth, and hence it came to signify a servant; in feudal times, a knight was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony; a champion.

KNIGHT, (nite,) *v. t.* To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, "Rise, Sir." [knight.]

KNIGHT-ERRANT, *n.* A roving knight.

KNIGHT-ERRANT-RY, *n.* The feats of a knight-errant, or of wandering knights. [knight.]

KNIGHTHOOD, *n.* The dignity of a knight.

KNIGHT'LY, (nite'ly,) *a.* Becoming a knight; pertaining to a knight.

KNIGHT'LY, *ad.* As becomes a knight.

KNIT, (nit,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* knit, knitted. To unite as threads with needles.

KNIT'ER, *n.* One who knits.

KNITTING-NEEDLE, *n.* A needle used for knitting.

KNOB, (nob,) *n.* A knot; a protuberance; a bunch.

KNOB'HEAD, (nob'd,) *a.* Full of knobs.

KNOB'BY, (nob'by,) *a.* knobs.

KNOB'BY-NESS, *n.* The quality of being full of knots.

KNOCK, (nok,) *v. t. or i.* To strike or beat with something heavy; to be driven against; to strike against. [rap.]

KNOCK, *n.* A blow; a dashing; a hammer.

KNOCK'ER, *n.* A hammer to rap on a door.

KNOCK'ING, *n.* A beating; a rap.

KNOCK'LE, (nöll,) *n.* A little hill, or hillock. [button; bunch.]

KNOB, (nop,) *n.* A knap; knob; knob'head, (nop't,) *a.* Having knobs, or fastened with them.

KNOT, (not,) *n.* A tie; joint of a plant; bond; division of a log-line.

KNOT, *v. t.* To form knots; to complicate; to tie; *v. i.* to knit knots for fringe. [knots.]

KNOT'LESS, (not'less,) *a.* Free from knots; *a.* Full of knots; hard; intricate. [gedly.]

KNOT'TI-LY, *ad.* With knots; rugged.

KNOT'TI-NESS, (not'te-ness,) *n.* Abundance of knots; intricacy.

KNOU, (nout,) *n.* A Russian punishment with a whip.

KNOW, (no,) *v. t.*; *pret.* knew; *pp.* known. [Sax. *cacnan*; *L. noceo.*] To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to be informed of; to distinguish; to recognize by recollection; *v. i.* to have clear and certain perception.

KNOW'ABLE, *a.* That may be known. [edge.]

KNOW'ER, *n.* One who has knowledge.

KNOW'ING, *pp.* Understanding; a skillful; well instructed.

KNOW'ING-LY, *ad.* Understandingly; with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, (nol'le,) *n.* Clear perception; skill; information; cognizance; notice.

KNUCK'LE, (nuk'l,) *n.* A joint of the fingers, &c.; the knee joint of a calf. [test.]

KNUCK'LE, *v. i.* To submit in con-

KNUB, (nurl.) } *n.* A knot in wood.
KNUBL, (nurl.) }
KNUBL'Y, *a.* Full of knots; hard.
KUR'AN, *n.* The Mohammedan book of faith.
KUR'AL, *n.* A village in Africa among the Hottentots; a collection of huts.

KAL'KAN, *n.* A supposed enormous sea animal.
KRE'A-SOTR, *n.* See **CHOSOTR**.
KARM'LIN, *n.* In Russia, the citadel of a town or city; the imperial palace in Moscow.
KRUL'LER, *n.* A kind of cake curled or crisped, and boiled in fat.

KU'WISS, *n.* A liquor made from mare's milk.
KU'AN-YER, *v. t.* To prevent the rotting of timber, by the use of corrosive sublimate.
KUR-I-O-LOE'IC-AL, *a.* Representing objects by conventional signs or characters.

L

L is a liquid consonant, having but one sound, as in *love*. In English words the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented; the *e* is silent, and *l* has a feeble sound, as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eghl*.

LA, a note in music.
LA, (law,) *ex.* Look; see; behold.
LAP'AL-RUM, *n.* The standard borne before the Roman emperors.

LAP-PAC'ION, *n.* A weakening, or failing; ruin.

LA'SH, *n.* A slip of paper, &c., tied to anything, containing a note; name or title.

LA'SH, *v. t.* To affix a label to.
LA'SHED, (lâ'hed,) *pp.* Furnished with a label.

LA'SI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the lips.

LA'SI-AL, *n.* A letter uttered by the lips.

LA'SI-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of the lips.
LA'SI-ATE, *a.* Having lips as a plant.

LA-SI-O-BENT'AL, *a.* Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LA'SOR, *n.* Exertion of muscular strength; intellectual exertion; exertion of the mental powers in connection with bodily employment; work done, or to be done; heroic achievement.

LA'SOR, *v. t. or t.* To work; to toil; to be in travail.

LA'SO-NA-TO-RY, *n.* A place for chemical operations, and the manufacture of arms. [workman.]

LA'SO-NR, *n.* One who labors; a toilsome.

LA'SO-NR-OUS-LY, *ad.* With great toil.

LA'SO-NR-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being toilsome. [windings; a maze.]

LAM'Y-RINTH, *n.* A place full of winding.

LAM-Y-RINTH'IAN, *a.* Winding; intricate. [a cord; a plaited string.]

LACE, *n.* Work composed of threads;

LACE, *v. t.* To fasten; to trim with lace; to whip.

LAC'ER-ITE, *v. t.* To tear; to rend; to separate by violence or tearing.

LAC'ER-ABLE, *a.* That may be rent or torn. [rent.]

LAC-ER-I'ION, *n.* Act of tearing; a

LAC'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Rending; tearing; having the power to tear.

LAC'ER-Y-MAL, *a.* Pertaining to tears; pertaining to or secreting tears.

LAC'ER-Y-MA-RY, *a.* Containing tears.

LAC'ER-Y-MA-TO-RY, *n.* A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, supposed to have contained the tears of the friends of the deceased. [fringes.]

LAC-IR'I-ATE, *a.* Adorned with lace, *v. t. or t.* To want or need; to be destitute. [sand rupees.]

LACK, *n.* Want; a hundred thousand.

LACK-BR'IN, *n.* One deficient in understanding.

LACK'EN, *n.* See **LAC'QUER**.

LACK'RY, *n.* A footman, or footboy; a servant; *v. t. or t.* to attend as a footman.

LAC-ON'IC, } *a.* Very short, or
LAC-ON'IC-AL, } brief; pithy; ex-
 } pressive. [brevity.]

LAC-ON'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With pithy

LAC-ON'IC-S, *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedaemonia.

LAC-ON'IC-ISM, } *n.* A brief senten-
LAC-ON'IC-ISM, } tious phrase or
 } expression; a concise style.

LAC'QUER, (lak'er,) *n.* A varnish consisting of a solution of shell lac in alcohol. [ply lacquer.]

LAC'QUER, *v. t.* To varnish; to apply.

LAC'TANT, *a.* Suckling; feeding with the breast.

LAC'TA-RY, *a.* Milky; soft; *n.* a dairy house.

LAC-TA'TION, *n.* The act of giving milk.

LAC-TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to milk or chyle; *n.* a vessel of the body that conveys chyle from the intestines.

LAC-TIC-OUS, *a.* Milky; like milk.

LAC-TIC-GENE, *n.* Tendency to milk. [white juice.]

LAC-TIC-GENT, *a.* Producing milk or lacteic.

LAC-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to milk.

LAC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Conveying milk.

LAC-U'ROSE, *a.* Furrowed or pitted.

LAD, *n.* [W. *lad*.] A boy; a young man. [for steps.]

LAD'DER, *n.* A frame with rounds

LAD'DIE, *n.* A lad or young man.

LAD'DE, *v. t.* *pret.* laded; *pp.* laded,

laden. To load; to freight; to throw with a dipper.

LAD'ING, *n.* Load; cargo; that which a ship carries.

LAD'LE, *n.* A dipper with a handle; receptacle of a mill wheel.

LAD'LY, *n.* A well-bred woman; a title of respect. [March 25]

LAD'LY-DIV, *n.* The annunciation.

LAD'LY-LIKE, *a.* Genteel; well-bred; delicate. [mistress.]

LAD'LY-DVE, *n.* A sweet-heart or

LAD'LY-SHIP, *n.* The title of a lady.

LAD, *a.* Coming after; slow; sluggish; *v. t.* to loiter; to delay; to move slowly. [backward.]

LAD'GARD, *a.* Slow; sluggish;

LAD'GER, *n.* A loiterer; an idler.

LAD-DOON', *n.* A fen, marsh, or shallow pond.

LAD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to people
LAD'IC-AL, } not of the clergy.

LAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of **LAT**. Placed; deposited.

LAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of **LAD**.

LAD, *n.* The bed of a wild beast; a place of rest. [for of a manor.]

LAD'D, *n.* In Scotland, a lord; own-

LAD'D-RY, *n.* The people as distinct from the clergy.

LAD'D, *n.* A large collection of water surrounded by land; a deep red coloring matter.

LAD'D-LET, *n.* A little lake.

LAD-LA'TION, *n.* A pronunciation of the letter *r* like *l*.

LAD'NA, *n.* The pontiff or deity of the Asiatic Tartars.

LAMB, (lam,) *n.* A young sheep. In

Scripture, **LAMB** of God, the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the Paschal Lamb.

LAMB, *v. t. or t.* To bring forth young, as a sheep. [face; licking.]

LAMB'ENT, *a.* Playing over the sur-

LAMB'EN, (lam'kin,) *n.* A young or small lamb. [perfect.]

LAMB, *a.* Unsound in a limb; im-

LAMB, *v. t.* To make lame; to disable or cripple. [scale.]

LAMB'EL, *n.* A very thin plate or

LAMB'EL-LAR, } *a.* Formed or dis-

LAMB'EL-LATE, } posed in thin

plates or scales. [thin plates.]

LAMB'EL-LI-RED, *a.* Covered with

LAN-**LI**-**FORM**, *a.* Having the form of a plate. [*imperfectly.*]
LAN-**LY**, *ad.* In a halting manner;
LAN-**NESS**, *a.* Impaired state; imperfection. [*plaints and cries.*]
LAN-**MENT**, *a.* Grief expressed in complaint, *v. t. or i.* To weep; to mourn; to bewail.
LAN-**ENT**-**ABLE**, *a.* Mournful; grievous. [*grievously.*]
LAN-**ENT**-**ABLY**, *ad.* With sorrow;
LAN-**ENT**-**ATION**, *a.* Expression of sorrow; cries of grief; the act of bewailing. [*with sorrow.*]
LAN-**MEN**-**ER**, *a.* One who cries out
LAN-**IN**-**A**, *n.* *pl.* **LAN**-**IN**-**ES**. A thin plate; a coat lying over another.
LAN-**IN**-**A**-**BLE**, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates.
LAN-**IN**-**AR**, *a.* Consisting of thin plates. [*plates.*]
LAN-**IN**-**A**-**TED**, *a.* Plated; lying in
LAN-**MAS**, *n.* The first day of August.
LAMP, *n.* A vessel with oil for light; a light.
LAMP-**BLACK**, *n.* A fine soot collected from the smoke of burning resinous substances.
LAMP-**PASS**, *n.* A lump of flesh in the roof of a horse's mouth behind the fore teeth. [*abuse.*]
LAMP-**POON**, *n.* A personal satire
LAMP-**POON**, *v. t.* To abuse with written satire.
LAMP-**POON**-**ER**, *a.* One who writes personal satire.
LAMP-**RY**, *n.* A stove place for wool.
LAMP-**MATE**, *a.* Woolly; having hairs like wool.
LANCE, *n.* A spear; a weapon of war in form of a half-pike to be thrown. [*with a lancet.*]
LANCE, *v. t.* To pierce; to open
LANCE-**OLAR**, *a.* Tapering toward the end.
LANCE-**OLATE**, *a.* Shaped like a lance; tapering. [*lance in war.*]
LANCE-**ER**, *n.* One who carries a lance
LANCE-**ET**, *n.* A surgical instrument to let blood. [*throw.*]
LANCE, *v. t.* To cast; to dart; to
LANCE-**FORM**, *a.* In the form of a lance.
LANCE-**NATE**, *v. t.* To tear; to cut.
LANCE-**INATION**, *a.* A tearing.
LAND, *n.* [*Lat. G. Dan. land.*] Earth or the solid matter; any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, as a country; ground; real estate; a region. [*on shore.*]
LAND, *v. t. or i.* To come, set, or put
LAND-**DAU**, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage, whose top may be thrown back.
LAND-**ED**, *pp.* Disembarked; set on shore; *a.* having land; consisting in land.
LAND-**FALL**, *n.* Land first seen as a vessel approaches; sudden translation of property.
LAND-**FLOOD**, (*land*-*flood*), *n.* A flood on land, or from land; inundation.

LAND-**FURCH**, *n.* Military force serving on land. [*prince.*]
LAND-**GRAB**, *n.* A German count or
LAND-**ING**, *a.* Place to land
LAND-**ING**-**PLACE**, *a.* persons or goods from a vessel.
LAND-**JOB**-**BER**, *n.* One who speculates in land. [*inn.*]
LAND-**LADY**, *n.* The mistress of an
LAND-**LOCK**, *v. t.* To inclose by land.
LAND-**LORD**, *n.* The lord or owner of land or houses; master of an inn or tavern.
LAND-**LOPER**, *n.* A land man; a term of reproach among seamen to designate a man who passes his life on land.
LAND-**LUB**-**BER**, *n.* A term of reproach among seamen for one who lives on land. [*land.*]
LAND-**MAN**, *a.* A man who serves on
LAND-**MARK**, *n.* A mark of bounds to land. [*sale of land.*]
LAND-**OFFICE**, *n.* An office for the
LAND-**OFFICE**, *n.* A prospect of a portion of land.
LAND-**SLIP**, *a.* A portion of land
LAND-**SLIDE**, *a.* sliding down a mountain.
LAND-**SMAN**, *n.* In seamen's language, a sailor on board a ship, who has not been to sea before.
LAND-**TAX**, *a.* A tax on land and houses.
LAND-**WAITER**, *n.* An officer who inspects the landing of goods.
LAND-**WARD**, *ad.* Toward land.
LANE, *n.* A narrow passage for traveling.
LANCE-**OLD**, *n.* Pieces of old iron
LANCE-**OLD**, *n.* shot for tearing sails and rigging.
LANCE-**QUAKE**, (*lang*-*gwaj*), *n.* [*Fr. language.*] Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds; words duly arranged in sentences, exhibited to the eye; the speech peculiar to a particular nation; style; any manner of expressing thoughts.
LANCE-**QUID**, *a.* Weak; faint; feeble; dull. [*slowly.*]
LANCE-**QUID**-**LY**, *ad.* Faintly; weakly;
LANCE-**QUID**-**NESS**, *a.* Weakness from exhaustion of strength; faintness; slowness. [*droop; to lose vigor.*]
LANCE-**QUISH**, (*lang*-*gwish*), *v. t.* To
LANCE-**QUISH**-**ING**-**LY**, *ad.* Weakly; meltingly.
LANCE-**QUISH**-**MENT**, *n.* State of pinching; softness of looks or mien, with head inclined.
LANCE-**QUON**, (*lang*-*gwor*), *n.* Feebleness; dullness; heaviness; faintness; weakness; lassitude.
LANCE-**RY**, *a.* Lacerating or tearing.
LANCE-**RY**-**OUS**, *a.* Bearing or producing wool. [*ducing wool.*]
LANCE-**RY**-**OUS**, *a.* Bearing or producing wool.
LANCE, *a.* Thin; slender; languid; drooping. [*thinness.*]
LANCE-**NESS**, *n.* A want of flesh;

LANCE-**TERN**, *n.* A case or vessel for a candle; a dark lantern is one which may be so closed as to conceal the light.
LANCE-**TRON**, *a.* Downy; con-
LANCE-**TRON**, *a.* taining fine soft hair.
LANCE-**TRON**, *n.* In *fabulous history*, the priest of Apollo or Neptune, during the Trojan war.
LANCE-**TRON**, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion. [*ness in religion.*]
LANCE-**TRON**, *a.* Lukewarm-
LANCE, *n.* The loose part of a coat; the part of the clothes that lies on the knees; the knees.
LANCE, *v. t.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over; *v. t.* to wrap or lay over; to lick up.
LANCE-**DOG**, *n.* A little dog for the lap.
LANCE-**PEL**, *n.* That part of a coat which laps over the facing. [*hold.*]
LANCE-**FUL**, *n.* As much as the lap will
LANCE-**DA**-**RY**, *a.* Engraved upon stone; *n.* one who cuts and sells precious stones; a virtuoso skilled in gems.
LANCE-**DATION**, *n.* Act of stoning.
LANCE-**DIOUS**, *a.* Stony; like stone; hard.
LANCE-**DIOUSNESS**, *a.* A hardening into a stony substance; a strong concretion. [*stone.*]
LANCE-**DIOUSNESS**, *a.* Hardening into
LANCE-**DIOUSNESS**, *a.* Forming into stone.
LANCE-**DIOUSNESS**, *n.* The operation of converting into a stony substance. [*formed into stone.*]
LANCE-**DIOUSNESS**, *v. t. or i.* To turn or be
LANCE-**DIOUSNESS**, *n.* [*L.*] Azure stone.
LANCE-**ONE**, *n.* One that folds; one that laps his tongue. [*ling loose.*]
LANCE-**RY**, *n.* Part of a garment hang-
LANCE, *v. t.* To glide; to slip in moral conduct; to commit a fault; to slide; to fail. [*or passing.*]
LANCE, *n.* A slip; a fall; a course
LANCE-**ED**, (*lop*), *a.* Having one side longer than the other.
LANCE-**STONE**, *n.* A stone on which shoemakers beat their leather in the lap. [*of the tongue.*]
LANCE-**STONE**, *n.* [*L.*] A slip
LANCE, *n.* *pl.* **LANCE**, [*L.*] A household deity. [*a ship.*]
LANCE-**STONE**, *n.* The left-hand side of
LANCE-**STONE**, *n.* Theft; the taking of goods or other personal property feloniously.
LANCE, *n.* The fat of swine, melted and separated from the flesh; bacon; *v. t.* to grow fat.
LANCE, *v. t.* To stuff with pork; to fatten; to mix. [*lard.*]
LANCE-**STONE**, *a.* Of the nature of
LANCE-**STONE**, *n.* A place where meat is kept. [*deities.*]
LANCE, *n.* *pl.* Roman household
LANCE, *a.* Bulky; wide; copious; liberal; ample.
LANCE-**LY**, *ad.* Abundantly; exten-

LĀN'd'NESS, *n.* Great size or extent; wideness. [native.]
LĀN'd'NESS, *n.* A gift; present; do-
 +**LĀN'-CHET'-TO**, (lān-get'to,) } [It.]
 +**LĀN'OO**, } In
music, a term directing to a slow
 movement.
LĀN'Ī-AT, *n.* The lasso, a long rope
 or thong of leather with a noose,
 for catching wild horses.
LĀN'X, *n.* A small singing bird.
LĀN'MI-ER, *n.* The dropper; jutting
 part of a cornice. [danger.]
LĀN'UM, *n.* A noise giving notice of
 LĀN'VA, } *n.* An insect in a cater-
 LĀN'VA, } pillar or grub state.
LĀN'VĪ-TER, *a.* Clothed as with a
 meek.
LA-ŸV'Ē-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the
 LA-ŸV'Ē-AN, } Larynx.
LAŸV'NX, *n.* The upper part of the
 windpipe, or trachea, which mod-
 ulates the voice.
LAŸ'CAN, *n.* A seaman in the East
 India. [lewd; loose.]
LAŸ-CIV'-OUS, *a.* Wanton; lustful;
LAŸ-CIV'-OUS-LV, *ad.* Wantonly;
 lewdly; loosely. [looseness.]
LAŸ-CIV'-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wantonness;
LAŸN, *n.* The thong of a whip; a
 stroke with a whip or any thing
 plant; a stroke of satire.
LAŸN, *v. t.* To strike with a thong
 or whip; to censure; to satirize;
 to bind fast.
LĀN, *n.* A girl; a young woman.
LAŸ'N-TUD, *n.* Weariness; lan-
 guor of the body.
LĀN'S-LOAN, *a.* Forsaken by his lass.
LAŸ'OO, *n.* A rope or cord with a
 noose used for catching wild
 horses. [ing the rest.]
LĀN, *a.* Latest; hindmost; follow-
LĀN, *v. t.* To continue or endure
 without perishing.
LĀN, } *ad.* In the last place or
 LĀN'LV, } time.
LĀN, *n.* A form to shape a shoe.
LĀN'ing, *ppr.* Continuing long; *a.*
 durable; that may continue long;
n. a woolen stuff.
LĀN'ing-LV, *ad.* With continuance;
 durably.
LĀN, *n.* A catch for a door.
LĀN, *v. t.* To fasten with a latch;
 to fasten.
LĀN'ET, *n.* A fastening for a shoe.
LĀN, *a.* [Sax. *læt*.] Coming after
 the usual time; slow; not long
 past; *ad.* far in the day or night;
 unseasonably.
LĀN'LV, *ad.* Not long ago. [conceal.]
LĀN'CV, *n.* State of being con-
LĀN'NESS, *n.* A coming after the
 usual time; slowness; time far
 advanced. [seen; concealed.]
LĀN'T, *a.* Hidden; secret; un-
LĀN'ER, *a.* More late; posterior;
 subsequent.
LĀN'ER-AL, *a.* Pertaining or belong-
 ing to the side; proceeding from
 the side.
LĀN'ER-AL-LV, *ad.* On one side; by

the side; in the direction of the
 side. [in Rome.]
LĀN'ER-AN, *n.* One of the churches
LĀN'ER-Ī-ŸV'LI-ŸS, *a.* Growing on
 the side of a leaf, at the base.
LĀN'ER-Ī'TIOUS, *a.* Having the color
 of brick.
LĀN, *n.* A narrow strip of wood to
 support plaster; *v. t.* to cover with
 laths. [turning.]
LĀN'ER, *n.* A turner's machine for
LĀN'ER, *n.* Froth of soap and
 water; froth from profuse sweat,
 as of a horse; *v. t.* to spread with
 lather. [and long; weak.]
LĀN'V, *a.* Thin as a lath; slender
LĀN'-CLĀN, *n.* A broad stripe of
 purple on the Roman tunic.
LĀN'IN, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman
 language; *n.* the ancient lan-
 guage of Romans.
LĀN'IN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the
 Latin tongue. [the Latin.]
LĀN'IN-IST, *n.* One well versed in
LĀN'IN'-TY, *n.* Purity of the Latin
 style or idiom; the Latin lan-
 guage. [into Latin.]
LĀN'IN-IZE, *v. t.* To turn or translate
LĀN'IN, *a.* Somewhat late.
+LĀN'Ī-TAT, [L. *he larks*.] In law,
 a writ to summon one to appear
 who lies concealed. [concealment.]
LĀN'Ī-TĀTION, *n.* A lying in con-
LĀN'-TUD, *n.* Breadth; room;
 space; distance from the equator.
LĀN'Ī-TUD'IN-AL, *a.* In the direction
 of latitude.
LĀN'Ī-TUD'IN-Ī'N-AN, *n.* One moder-
 ate in his notions, or who departs
 from orthodoxy; *a.* unconfined.
LĀN'Ī-TUD'IN-Ī'N-AN-ISM, *n.* Free-
 dom of opinion, especially in
 theology. [extent.]
LĀN'Ī-TUD'IN-ŸS, *a.* Having large
 +**LĀN'Ī'LV**, *n.* [L.] The highest kind
 of worship. [tin.]
LĀN'TEN, *n.* Iron plate covered with
LĀN'TEN, *a.* The last of two; late;
 modern. [ages; lately.]
LĀN'TEN-LV, *ad.* In late times or
LĀN'TICE, *n.* Work consisting of
 cross-bars; a window; *v. t.* to
 form with cross-bars or open
 work.
LĀUD, *n.* Praise; commendation;
 music; *v. t.* to praise; to extol;
 to celebrate in words alone, or
 with words and singing.
LĀUD'-BLE, *a.* Praiseworthy; com-
 mendable.
LĀUD'-BLE-NESS, *n.* Praiseworthi-
 ness; the quality of deserving
 praise. [praise.]
LĀUD'-BLEV, *ad.* So as to deserve
LĀUD'-NUM, *n.* Tincture of opium.
LĀUD'-TO-RY, *a.* Containing praise.
LĀUD'-TO-RY, *n.* That which con-
 tains praise. [mirth; to be gay.]
LĀUD, (Inf.) *v. t.* To manifest
LĀUD, *n.* Expression of mirth.
LĀUD'-BLE, (Inf.) *a.* That
 may excite laughter. [laughs.]
LĀUD'EN, (Inf.) *n.* One who

LĀUD'ING-LV, *ad.* With laughter.
LĀUD'ING-STOCK, *n.* An object of
 ridicule.
LĀUD'EN, (Inf.) *n.* An expres-
 sion of mirth peculiar to the
 human species.
LĀUNCH, *v. i.* or *t.* To move, or
 cause to slide, from the land to
 water; to expatiate.
LĀUNCH, *n.* The sliding of a ship
 from land to water; a kind of
 boat.
LĀUN'DRESS, *n.* A washer-woman.
LĀUN'DRY, *n.* A place where clothes
 are washed.
LĀUN'ER-ATE, *a.* Invested with a
 laurel; *Poet Laureate*, in Great
 Britain, the royal or king's poet.
LĀUN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To honor with a
 degree and laurel.
LĀUN-Ī-TION, *n.* The act of con-
 ferring a degree and a wreath of
 laurel. [species.]
LĀUN'EL, *n.* The bay-tree, of several
 +**LĀUN-DE'O**, [L.] Praise to God.
LĀ'VA, *n.* Melted matter flowing
 from the mouth or sides of a vol-
 cano, but hard when cool.
LA-VĪ'TION, *n.* A washing or
 cleansing.
LĀV'-TO-RY, *n.* A place for wash-
 ing; a lotion, or wash for some
 diseased part.
LĀVE, *v. t.* To wash; to bathe;
v. i. to bathe; to wash one's self
LĀV'ER-DEA, *n.* An aromatic plant.
LĀ'VEA, *n.* A large basin for wash-
 ing. [travagan.]
LĀV'IN, *a.* Prodigal; wasteful; ex-
LĀV'IN, *v. t.* To waste; to scatter
 profusely. [fusion.]
LĀV'IN-LV, *ad.* With wasteful pro-
LĀV'IN-MENT, *n.* Prodigality.
LĀV'IN-NESS, *n.* Wastefulness;
 prodigality.
LAW, *n.* [Sax. *laga*.] A rule of ac-
 tion or motion; an established
 rule prescribed by a supreme
 power of a state to its subjects.
Statute law is a rule prescribed by
 the sovereign authority, and re-
 corded in writing. *Common law*
 is a rule of action which derives
 its authority from long usage, and
 the decision of courts of justice.
LAW'-BREAKER, *n.* One who vi-
 olates the law. [legal.]
LAW'FUL, *a.* Conformable to law;
LAW'FUL-LV, *ad.* In accordance
 with law; legally; without vi-
 olating law. [by law.]
LAW'FUL-NESS, *n.* Legality; right
LAW'-GIV-ER, } *n.* One who makes
LAW'-MAK-ER, } laws; a legisla-
 tor. [disorderly.]
LAW'LESS, *a.* Not restrained by law;
LAW'LESS-LV, *ad.* Without the re-
 straints of law.
LAW'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from
 the restraints of law. [law.]
LAW'NON'GEE, *n.* A low dealer in
LAWN, *n.* A plain; a species of flax
 linen.

LAWN, *n.* Level as a lawn; made of lawn.
LAW'SUIT, *n.* A process in law to recover a right. [*law.*]
LAWYER, *n.* One who practices law.
LAX, *a.* Loose; vague; slack; *n.* looseness.
LAX-ITION, *n.* Act of loosening, or the state of being loosened.
LAXATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of relieving the bowels from costiveness. [*relaxing.*]
LAXATIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of **LAX-ITY**, } *n.* Looseness; slack-
LAX-NESS, } ness; want of ex-
actness; openness.
LAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **Laid**. To put; to place; to apply; to wager; to calm; to bring eggs.
LAY, *n.* A song; grassy ground; a wager. [*clerical.*]
LAY, *a.* Pertaining to the laity; not **LAY-ER**, *n.* A stratum; bed; a sprig laid for growth; a course, as of bricks, &c. [*clerical order.*]
LAY-MAN, *n.* A man not of the **LAY-STALL**, *n.* A heap of dung, or place for it.
LIZ-AR, *n.* [*Sp. lazara.*] A person affected with nauseous or pestilential disease. [*lazara.*]
LIZ-AR-HOUSE, *n.* A house for **LIZ-AR-RET**, } *n.* A pest house for
LIZ-AR-RET-TO, } diseased persons.
LIZ-AR-RET-TO, }
LIZ-AR-RET-TO, } *n. pl.* In *Italy*, the
poor who live by begging.
LIZ-IZ-LY, *ad.* In a slothful manner.
LIZ-IZ-NESS, *n.* Sloth; sluggishness; indolence. [*to action.*]
LIZ-IZ, *a.* Slothful; sluggish; averse
LEA, (*ls*), } *n.* A meadow; plain;
LEV, (*ls*), } lawn. [*percolation.*]
LEACH, *v. t.* To wash, as ashes, by
LEACH, *n.* Wood ashes washed by
percolation of water.
LEACH-TUN, *n.* A vessel in which
ashes are leached. [*going before.*]
LEAD, (*led*), *n.* Precedence; a
LEAD, (*led*), *n.* A soft metal; a
plummet.
LEAD, *v. t.* To cover with lead; to
fit with lead; to separate, as
lines, with leads.
LEAD, *v. t.* or *i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **LED**.
To go before; to guide; to con-
duct; to pass; to induce.
LEAD-ED, (*led*), *pp.* or *a.* Sepa-
rated by plates of lead, as lines in
printing. [*lead; dull.*]
LEAD-ER, (*led*), *n.* Consisting of
LEAD-ER, *n.* One who leads, or con-
ducts; a chief.
LEAD-ING-STRINGS, *n. pl.* Strings to
lead children when beginning to
walk.
LEAF, *n.*; *pl.* **LEAVES**. Part of a
plant, or flower; part of a book,
and of a door; something resem-
bling a leaf in thinness, as *gold*
leaf; the movable side of a table.
LEAF, *v. t.* To put forth leaves.
LEAF-AGE, *n.* Leaves collectively.
LEAF-BUD, *n.* A young plant pro-

duced without the agency of sta-
mens and pistils. [*full of leaves.*]
LEAF-INESS, *n.* A state of being
LEAF-LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves.
LEAF-LET, *n.* A small leaf; a
foliole.
LEAFY, *a.* Full of leaves; thick.
LEAGUE, (*leeg*), *n.* Alliance of
states; union; the distance of
three miles: [*in some countries*
more, and in some less.]
LEAGUE, *v. t.* To unite in con-
federacy. [*nte.*]
LEAGU-ER, (*leag'er*), *n.* A confeder-
LEAK, *n.* A crack or hole that ad-
mits a fluid to pass. [*to escape.*]
LEAK, *v. t.* To let a fluid in or out;
LEAK-AGE, *n.* A leaking; allow-
ance for waste.
LEAK-Y, *a.* Letting a fluid in or
out; apt to leak.
LEAN, *a.* Thin; slender, as an ani-
mal; barren; *n.* the muscular
part of flesh.
LEAN, *v. t.* [*Sax. Minian.*] To in-
cline; to bend; to rest on; to be
in a bending posture.
LEAN-NESS, *n.* Want of flesh; thin-
ness; poorness.
LEAP, *v. t.* [*Sax. Moepon.*] To
spring; to bound; to rush; to
jump; to vault; *v. t.* to pass by
leaping. [*space leaped over.*]
LEAP, *n.* A jump; bound; skip;
LEAP-ED, (*lept* or *lept*), *pret.* and
pp. of **LEAP**.
LEAP-FROG, *n.* A childish play.
LEAP-YEAR, *n.* Every fourth year;
bissextile.
LEAN, (*lern*), *v. t.* To gain or re-
ceive knowledge; to receive in-
struction.
LEAN, *v. t.* [*Sax. leornian.*] To
gain knowledge of; to acquire
skill in any thing. [*knowledge.*]
LEARN-ED, (*lern*), *pp.* Obtained, as
LEARN-ED, (*lern*), *ed.* Versed in
science and literature.
LEARN-ED-LY, *ad.* With erudition.
LEARN-ER, *n.* One who is acquiring
knowledge. [*erudition.*]
LEARN-ING, *n.* Acquired knowledge;
LEARN-TO, (*lern*), *pp.* Obtained, as
knowledge.
LEAS-ABLE, *a.* That may be leased.
LEASE, *n.* A letting of land or tenement
to hire. [*to glean.*]
LEASE, *v. t.* To let for use by hire;
LEASE, (*leaz*), *v. t.* To gather what
is left.
LEASE-HOLD, *a.* Held by lease, as a
leasehold tenement; *n.* a tenure
held by lease. [*reapers.*]
LEAS-ER, *n.* One who gleans after
LEASH, *n.* A thong of leather, or
long line. Among *sportsmen*, a
brace and a half; three.
LEAS-ING, *n.* Lies; falsehood. [*Obs.*]
LEAST, *a.* Smallest; *ad.* in the
smallest degree.
LEATH-ER, (*leth'er*), *n.* [*Sax. lather.*]
The skin or outward covering of
an animal dressed for use.

LEATH-ER-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who
dresses leather or prepares hides
for use. [*leather.*]
LEATH-ERN, *a.* Made of or like
LEATH-ERN-Y, *a.* Resembling leather;
tough.
LEAVE, *n.* [*Sax. leaf, leafen.*] Per-
mission; liberty granted; cere-
mony of departure; adieu.
LEAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **LEFT**.
To quit; to forsake; to desert; to
stop; to bequeath.
LEAV-EN, (*lev'en*), *n.* A mass of
sour dough for making other
dough light; *v. t.* to raise and
make light.
LEAV-EN-ING, *a.* That which leav-
ens or makes light.
LEAV-ER, *n.* One who quits or for-
LEAVES, *n. pl.* of **LEAF**. [*sakes.*]
LEAV-INGS, *n. pl.* Things left;
offals; remains. [*ness.*]
LECH-ER, *n.* A man given to lewd-
LECH-ER-OUS, *a.* Lustful; given to
lewdness. [*cliviously.*]
LECH-ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Lewdly; las-
LECH-ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Lust; propen-
sity to indulge the sexual ap-
petite; lewdness.
LECH-ER-Y, *n.* Lewdness; free in-
dulgence of lust. [*in copies.*]
LEC-TION, *n.* A reading; difference
LEC-TION-ARY, *n.* Roman Catholic
service-book.
LEC-TURE, (*lekt'yur*), *n.* A dis-
course; recital; a formal re-
proof; rehearsal of a lesson.
LEC-TURE, *v. t.* or *i.* To read lec-
tures; to reprimand; to instruct
by discourses. [*tutes.*]
LEC-TUR-ER, *n.* A teacher by lec-
LEC-TUR-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a
lecturer. [*churches.*]
LEC-TURN, *n.* A reading-desk in
LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **LEAD**.
LED-GE, *n.* A lay; a ridge; a mold-
ing on the edge. [*counts.*]
LED-GE, *n.* A chief book of ac-
LED-HORSE, *n.* A sumpter horse.
LEE, *n.* The side opposite to the
wind; a calm or sheltered place
defended from the wind.
LEECH, *n.* A bloodsucker; a phy-
sician.
LEER, *n.* An oblique, or arch look;
a. empty; *v. t.* to look obliquely
or archly. [*look.*]
LEEWING-LY, *ad.* With an arch
LEES, *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment of
liquor. [*which the wind blows.*]
LEEN-SHORE, *n.* The shore toward
LEEN-STON, *n.* The side of a ship
opposite the wind.
LEET, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a court.
LEET-TIDE, *n.* A tide running with
the wind.
LEEWARD, *a.* Pertaining to the part
toward which the wind blows;
ad. toward the lee.
LEEWAY, *n.* The lateral movement
of a ship to the leeward of her
course.
LEFT, *pret.* and *pp.* of **LEAVE**.

LEFT, *n.* Opposite to the right; unlucky.

LEFT-HANDED, *a.* Using the left hand with more dexterity than the right. [*body.*]

LEG, *n.* A limb which supports the

LEG-ACY, *n.* [*Sp. legado.*] A bequest; a particular thing or certain sum of money given by last will or testament. [*lawful.*]

LEG-AL, *a.* Done according to law; **LEG-AL-ITY**, *n.* Lawfulness; conformity to law.

LEG-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make lawful; to make conformable to law; to authorize; to sanction.

LEG-AL-LY, *ad.* Lawfully; in accordance with law; in a manner permitted by law. [*pope.*]

LEG-ATE, *n.* An ambassador of the

LEG-AT-EE, *n.* One who has a legacy. [*legate.*]

LEG-AT-URE, *n.* The office of a legate.

LEG-AT-IVE, *a.* Belonging to a legate. [*station.*]

LEG-ATION, *n.* An embassy; deputy

LEG-AT-TO, [*It.*] In music, directs the notes to be performed in a close, smooth, gliding manner. [*a legacy.*]

LEG-AT-OR, *n.* One who bequeaths

LEG-END, or **LEG-END**, *n.* An inscription; a chronicle; a fable; incredible narrative.

LEG-END-ARY, *a.* Fabulous; strange.

LEG-ER, *n.* That which remains; the book into which accounts are carried. *See* **LEDGER**.

LEG-ER-DE-MAIN, *n.* Sleight of hand; a trick.

LEG-ER-LINE, *n.* In music, a line added to the staff of five lines.

LEG-GED, (*legd* or *leg'ged*), *a.* Having legs.

LEG-GING, *n.* A cover for the leg.

LEG-IBLE, *a.* That can be read.

LEG-IBLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being legible. [*read; plainly.*]

LEG-IBLE-AD, *ad.* So that it can be

LEG-ION, *n.* A body of soldiers; vast number. [*legions.*]

LEG-ION-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to

LEG-IS-LATE, *v. t.* To make laws; to enact. [*laws.*]

LEG-IS-LATION, *n.* Act of making

LEG-IS-LATIVE, *a.* Lawgiving; passing laws.

LEG-IS-LATOR, *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community. [*giver.*]

LEG-IS-LATRIX, *n.* A female law-

LEG-IS-LATOR, *n.* The body that makes laws. [*lawful birth.*]

LEG-IT-IM-AT-ION, *n.* Lawfulness;

LEG-IT-IM-AT-IVE, *a.* Lawful; born in marriage; genuine; real.

LEG-IT-IM-ATE, *v. t.* To make lawful; to render legitimate.

LEG-IT-IM-AT-IV-ELY, *ad.* Lawfully; genuinely. [*legitimate.*]

LEG-IT-IM-ATION, *n.* Act of making

LEG-UM-ES, *n.* A seed-vessel of two valves; pulse. [*pulse.*]

LEG-UMIN-OUS, *a.* Consisting of

LEISURE, (*lè'zhur*, or *lez'hur*), *n.* Freedom from business or occupation; vacant time.

LEISURE-LY, (*lè'zhur-ly*, or *lez'hur-ly*), *ad.* Deliberately; slow; slowly; at leisure.

LEISURE, *n.* A gallant; a mistress.

LEISURE, *n.* A previous or assumed proposition.

LEISURE, *n.* An acid fruit.

LEISURE-DRY, *n.* Water, sugar, and lemon juice. [*evil spirits.*]

LEISURE-LESS, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Hobgoblins;

LEISURE, *v. t.* *pres.* and *pp.* **LEISURE**. To grant on condition of receiving the thing again, or an equivalent.

LEISURE-LESS, *a.* That may be lent.

LEISURE, *n.* One who lends.

LEISURE, *n.* The act of lending.

LEISURE, *n.* Extent from end to end.

LEISURE, (*length'n*), *v. t.* To make longer; to extend in length; *v. i.* to grow longer.

LEISURE-LY, *ad.* At great length or extent.

LEISURE-WISE, *ad.* In direction of the length. [*discourse.*]

LEISURE, *a.* Somewhat long, as a

LEISURE, *a.* Softening; mild; gentle; *n.* that which softens; an emollient. [*softening.*]

LEISURE-TIVE, *a.* Assuasive; easing;

LEISURE-TIVE, *n.* An assuasive application. [*derness.*]

LEISURE-TRY, *n.* Mildness, mercy; ten-

LEISURE, *n.* *pl.* **LEISURE**. A piece of glass through which rays of light passing are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects.

LEISURE, *pres.* and *pp.* of **LEISURE**.

LEISURE, *n.* The time of fasting forty days. It begins at Ash Wednesday and continues till Easter.

LEISURE-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lentil, or lens. [*lens.*]

LEISURE-FORM, *a.* Of the form of a

LEISURE-TOO, *n.* [*L.*] A freshly eruption on the skin.

LEISURE, *n.* [*L.*] Tenacity; viciousness; seliness; slowness.

LEISURE, *n.* [*L.*] The lion; the fifth sign of the zodiac. [*of a lion.*]

LEISURE-NINE, *a.* Having the qualities

LEISURE, (*lep'*), *n.* A rapacious quadruped. [*sy.*]

LEISURE, *n.* One infected with lepro-

LEISURE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the

LEISURE-AL, *a.* A cutaneous disease, characterized by dry, white, scurfy scales.

LEISURE-AL, *a.* Affected with leprosy.

LEISURE-NESS, *n.* State of being leprous. [*wound; bruise.*]

LEISURE, (*lè'zhun*), *n.* A hurt;

LESS; a terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives, denoting destitution.

LESS, *a.* Smaller; not so great;

LESSER, *a.* not so much; an inferior.

LESS, *ad.* In a smaller degree.

LESS-ONE, *n.* One to whom a lease is made.

LESS-ON, (*lè'sn*), *v. i.* or *t.* To diminish; to become less in degree, quality, or dignity.

LESS-ON, (*lè'sn*), *n.* A portion of a book learned, or to be read or learned; instruction; *v. t.* to teach; to instruct.

LESS-ON, *n.* He who grants a lease.

LESS-ON, *con.* That not; for fear that.

LESS, *v. t.* *pres.* and *pp.* **LESS**. To permit; to suffer; to leave; *v. i.* to hinder. [*pediment.*]

LESS, *n.* Hindrance; delay; im-

LESS-THAN, *a.* Mortal; deadly; draw-
ing; heavy. [*dull; heavy.*]

LESS-THAN-AL, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy;

LESS-THAN-AL, *n.* Morbid drowsiness; dullness. [*of oblivion.*]

LESS-THAN, *n.* Forgetfulness; a draft

LESS-THAN, *a.* Inducing sleep or oblivion. [*live.*]

LESS-THAN-AL, *a.* Deadly; destruc-

LESS-THAN, *n.* One who leases or lets; a printing type; a mark or character; an epistle; the verbal expression, or literal meaning.

LESS-THAN, *v. t.* To stamp with letters.

LESS-THAN-FOUND, *n.* One who casts types.

LESS-THAN-FRESS, *n.* Letters and words impressed on paper by types. [*ture.*]

LESS-THAN, *n. pl.* Learning; litera-

LESS-THAN, (*let'tis*), *n.* A genus of plants, some of them used as salads.

LESS-THAN, *a.* Eastern; oriental.

LESS-THAN, *n.* The countries along the Mediterranean, east of Italy.

LESS-THAN, *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean.

LESS-THAN or **LESS-THAN**, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant, and a kind of silk cloth.

LESS-THAN, *n.* A concourse of people on a visit to a great personage; a bank or causeway. [*flat.*]

LESS-THAN, *a.* Even; smooth; plain;

LESS-THAN, *v. t.* To make even; to reduce or bring to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to reduce to equality of condition; to point in taking aim.

LESS-THAN, *n.* A plain; a flat surface; equal state.

LESS-THAN, *n.* One who levels or destroys distinction.

LESS-THAN, *n.* In surveying, the art or practice of finding a horizontal line. [*of surface.*]

LESS-THAN-NESS, *n.* Evenness; equality

LESS-THAN, *n.* A mechanical power; a beam. [*year.*]

LESS-THAN, *n.* A hare in its first

LESS-THAN-AL, *a.* That may be levied or imposed. [*mal.*]

LESS-THAN-THAN, *n.* A large sea ani-

LESS-THAN, (*lev'id*), *pp.* Raised; collected. [*fine powder.*]

LESS-THAN, *v. t.* To reduce to a

LESS-THAN, *n.* The act or opera-

tion of reducing to a fine impalpable powder. [Levi.]
LE'VITE, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi.
LEV-I-TI-TION, *n.* Act of making light.
LE-VIT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Levites, or to the Jewish religion; priestly.
LE-VIT'IC-US, *n.* A book of the Old Testament containing the laws of Moses. [stancy; vanity.]
LEV'I-TY, *n.* Lightness; incon-
LEV'y, *v. t.* To raise; to impose; to collect. To *levy* war is to begin war. [troops.]
LEV'y, *n.* Act of raising money or **LEWD**, (lâde,) *a.* Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; unchaste; impure; lascivious.
LEWD'LY, *ad.* Lustfully; wantonly.
LEWD'NESS, *n.* Unlawful indulgence of lust.
LEX-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon.
LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.
LEX-I-CO-GRAPHY, *n.* The art or act of composing dictionaries or lexicons. [words.]
LEX-I-CO-LO-GY, *n.* The science of **LEX-I-CON**, *a.* A dictionary.
LEX-I-COGR'IC, *a.* Representing by distinct signs. [fining words.]
LEX-I-CO-PHY, *n.* The art of de-
LEX-TAL-I-TY, (L,) Law of retaliation.
LE'YDEN-UM, (le'y'dn,) *n.* A **LE'YDEN-FRIT'AL**, } far used in chemical experiments.
LI'A-BLE, *a.* Subject; exposed; responsible.
LI'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* A state of being
LI'A-BIL-I-TY, } liable; responsibility. [to deceive.]
LI'AR, *n.* One who utters falsehood
LI'AR-SOM, (lî'a-song,) *n.* [Fr.] Bond of union.
LI-BER-TION, *n.* An offering of wine: the wine or other liquor poured out in honor of a deity.
LI'BEL, *n.* A defamatory writing.
LI'BEL, *v. t.* To defame by writing; to institute a suit in an admiralty court. [libel.]
LI'BEL-ANT, *n.* One who brings a **LI'BEL-ER**, *n.* One who defames in writing. [dalous.]
LI'BEL-OUS, *a.* Defamatory; scan-
LI'BER-AL, *a.* Free in giving; generous; catholic. [ples.]
LI'BER-AL-ISM, *n.* A liberal prin-
LI'BER-AL-I-TY, *n.* Generosity; munificence. [ly.]
LI'BER-AL-ITY, *ad.* Generously; free-
LI'BER-ATE, *v. t.* To release from confinement.
LI-BER-TI-TION, *n.* A setting free from restraint.
LI'BER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make liberal or catholic; to free from narrow views.
LI'BER-I-TOR, *n.* One who liberates.

LI'BER-TINE, *n.* A dissolute man; a freed man. [of life.]
LI'BER-TIN-ISM, *n.* Licentiousness.
LI'BER-TY, *n.* Freedom; permis-
 sion; privilege. [lewdness.]
LI-BID'IN-IST, *n.* One given to
LI-BID'IN-OUS, *a.* Lustful; licen-
 tious; lewd.
LI-BID'IN-OUS-LY, *ad.* Lustfully.
LI-BID'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Lustfulness; inordinate lust.
LI'BERA, (L,) The balance. The seventh sign of the zodiac.
LI-BER'RI-AN, *n.* One who has charge of a library. [librarian.]
LI-BER'RI-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of
LI'BERA-RY, *n.* A collection of books; an edifice or apartment for a col-
 lection of books. [to swing.]
LI-BERATE, *v. t.* To poise; to balance;
LI-BERATION, *n.* Act of balancing; equipoise. [balance.]
LI'BERA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving like a
LICE, *pl.* of Louse.
LIC'ENSE, *n.* Permission; liberty; authority given to do or forbear
 an act. [leave; to authorize.]
LIC'ENSE, *v. t.* To permit; to grant
LIC'ENS-ER, *n.* One who grants per-
 mission. [license.]
LIC'ENTIATE, *n.* One who has a
LIC'ENTIATE, *v. t.* To give per-
 mission. [disolute.]
LIC'ENTIOUS, *a.* Loose in morals;
LIC'ENTIOUS-LY, *ad.* With unre-
 strained liberty.
LIC'ENTIOUS-NESS, *n.* Contempt of
 just restraint.
LIC'EN, (lik'en or lik'en,) *n.* A
 plant; rock-moss. [to lap.]
LICK, *v. t.* To touch with the tongue;
LICK, *n.* A stroke; a blow; a place
 where beasts lick for salt at salt-
 springs. [eager to enjoy.]
LICK'ER-ISH, *a.* Nice; delicate;
LIC'OR-ICE, *n.* A balsamic plant
 and its root. [beadle.]
LIC'ITOR, *n.* A Roman officer; a
LID, *n.* A cover for a pot, chest, or
 other vessel. [uttered to deceive.]
LIE, *n.* An untruth, or falsehood
LIE, *v. t.* To utter falsehood for
 deception.
LIE, *v. t.; pret.* lay; *pp.* lain, [Hien
 ods.] To rest; to lean; to stay;
 to remain; to lodge; to consist.
LIE'ER, (lîe,) *ad.* Gladly; willingly;
 freely; *a.* loved.
LIE'EM, *a.* Bound by tenure to be
 faithful; *n.* a vassal holding a
 fee; *a.* lord. [claim.]
LIE'EN, (lî'en or lî'en,) *n.* A legal
LIE'EN-TA-RY, *n.* A morbid flux.
LIE'U, (lîe,) *n.* Stead; place; be-
 half. [lieutenant.]
LIE'U-TENANT, *n.* The office of a
LIE'U-TENANT, (lu- or left-tenant,)
n. A deputy; viceroy; an officer
 next below a captain.
LIE'VE, *n.* A state of being animated,
 or living; energy; spirit; exact
 likeness; history of life.
LIE'VE-SAT, *n.* A boat constructed

for preserving lives in cases of
 ship disasters. [guard.]
LIE'VE-OU'AN, *n.* A prince's body
LIE'VE-LESS, *a.* Void of life or spirit;
 dull. [less manner.]
LIE'VE-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a dull, spirit-
LIE'VE-LESS-NESS, *n.* Dullness; heav-
 iness.
LIE'VE-PRE-SERV'ER, *n.* An apparatus
 for preserving lives of persons in
 cases of shipwreck. [life.]
LIE'VE-TIME, *n.* The continuance of
LIE'VE, *v. t.* To raise; to elate; to
 bear; to exalt. [tion.]
LIE'VE, *n.* Act of lifting; rise; eleva-
LIE'VE-MENT, *n.* Any thing that
 binds; a substance that unites
 bones; bond; chain.
LIE'VE-TION, *n.* Act of binding, or
 state of being bound; confine-
 ment. [which binds.]
LIE'VE-TURE, *n.* A bandage; that
LIE'VE-UM VIT'UM, (L,) Pockwood;
 guaiacum; a very hard wood,
 used for wheels, pulleys, &c.
LIGHT, (lîte,) *n.* [Sax. lîm.] The
 matter or agent by which we see;
 open view; illustration; dawn of
 day; life; a window. [nimble.]
LIGHT, *a.* Bright; not heavy;
LIGHT, *v. t.* To give light; to illu-
 minate; to kindle; to ease; to
 descend; to settle; to rest; *v. i.*
 to light on; to come to by chance.
LIGHT'ARM-ED, (ârm'd,) *a.* Armed
 with light weapons.
LIGHT'EN, (lît'n,) *v. t.* To flash with
 light; *v. t.* to make light; to illu-
 minate; to make lighter; to
 alleviate. [large boat.]
LIGHT'EN, *n.* One that kindles; a
LIGHT'EN-MAN, *n.* One who mana-
 ges a lighter.
LIGHT'-FOOT, } *a.* Nimble; swift
LIGHT'-FOOT-ED, } of foot; active.
LIGHT'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Delirious;
 thoughtless. [cavalry.]
LIGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* Light-armed
LIGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* A building or
 light to direct seamen in navigat-
 ing ships at night. [easily.]
LIGHT'LY, *ad.* Nimble; with levity;
LIGHT'-MIND-ED, *a.* Volatile; un-
 settled in mind.
LIGHT'NESS, *n.* Levity; brightness;
 inconstancy; nimbleness; wan-
 tonness; ease; facility.
LIGHT'NING, *n.* A flash or discharge
 of electricity. [breathing.]
LIGHT'N, *n. pl.* Lungs; organs of
LIGHT'SOME, *a.* Luminous; gay;
 cheering.
LIG-NAL'OUS, *n.* Aloes-wood.
LIG-N-ous, *a.* Wooden; like wood.
LIG-NI-FER-ous, *a.* Producing wood.
LIG-NI-FORM, *a.* Resembling wood.
LIG-NIFY, *v. t. or i.* To convert into
 wood; to become wood.
LIG-NIN, *n.* The woody part of
 plants. [wood.]
LIG-NITE, *n.* Fossil or bituminous
LIG-U-LATE, *a.* Like a bandage or
 strap.

LIM, *a.* [*Sax. līm, gēlic; Sw. līm*]. Equal; similar; probable; *n.* that which resembles another; an equal. [probably.]
LIM, *ad.* In the same manner;
LIM, *v. t.* To be pleased with; to approve; to relish. It expresses less than *delight*. *v. i.* To be pleased; to choose.
LIM'LI-MOOD, *n.* Probability.
LIM'LI-NESS, *n.* Probability; good appearance.
LIM'LY, *a.* Probable; having good qualities; *ad.* probably.
LIM'EN, (lik'n.) *v. t.* To make like; to compare. [similitude.]
LIM'NESS, *n.* Resemblance; form;
LIM'WISE, *ad.* In like manner; also.
LIM'ING, *ppr.* Approving; relishing; *a.* plump; full; of good appearance; *n.* inclination; healthful appearance.
LIM'AC, *n.* A flowering shrub.
LIM'-L'IOUS, *a.* Like or pertaining to a lily. [lilies.]
LIM'INO, (lik'id.) *a.* Embellished with
LIM'Y, *a.* A beautiful flower.
LIM'ITION, *n.* The act of polishing, or filing. [rubbed off.]
LIM'MA-TURN, *n.* A filing; particles
LIM' (lim), *n.* A member; joint; bough; edge. In *anatomy*, an extremity of the human body.
LIM, *v. t.* To give limbs to; to dismember. [seive.]
LIM'SS, *v. t.* To pass through a
LIM'SSA, *a.* Easily bent; supple; pliable. [bars.]
LIM'SSA, *v. t.* To attach to the lim-
LIM'SSA, *a. pl.* Two wheels and a shaft, with which cannon are drawn by horses. [pliancy.]
LIM'SSA-NESS, *n.* Flexibility;
LIM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of limba.
LIM'SS, {*n.* The borders of hell;
LIM'SS, {*a.* place of restraint.
LIM'S, [*Sax. līm, līma*]. Calcareous earth; a viscous matter; the linden tree; an acid fruit.
LIM'S, *v. t.* To manure with lime; to smear with a resinous substance; to entangle; to cement.
LIM'S-KILN, *n.* A kiln for burning lime.
LIM'S-STÖNN, *a.* A calcareous stone burnt for lime; a carbonate of lime.
LIM'IT, *n.* A bound; border; utmost extent.
LIM'IT, *v. t.* To confine within bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain; to restrict. [bounded.]
LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be
LIM'IT-A-BLE, *n.* One that limits or circumscribes; *a.* that limits or circumscribes.
LIM'IT-A-BY, *a.* Placed on the boundaries.
LIM'IT-A-TION, *n.* Act of bounding; restriction.
LIM'IT-LESS, *a.* Having no bounds or limits.
LIM'N, (lim), *v. t.* To draw or paint.

LIM'NNA, *n.* One who colors or paints on paper, as a portrait-painter. [colorer.]
LIM'NING, *n.* Art of painting in water.
LIM'NOUS, *a.* Like mud; slimy; muddy.
LIM'P, *a.* A halt; act of limping.
LIM'P, *v. t.* To walk lamely; to halt.
LIM'PNA, *n.* One that limps.
LIM'PET, *n.* A shell adhering to rocks. [pure.]
LIM'PID, *a.* Clear; transparent;
LIM'PID-ITY, {*n.* Purity; clear-
LIM'PID-NESS, {ness; transparency.
LIM'PING-LY, *ad.* In a halting manner.
LIM'P, *a.* Containing or like lime.
LIM'CH-PIN, *n.* An iron pin to keep a wheel on.
LIM'S, [*Fr. līma*]. A string; extension in length; a verse; the equator; order; progress; the twelfth of an inch; outline.
LIM'S, *v. t.* To cover on the inside; to cover or strengthen with any thing added.
LIM'S-AGE, *n.* A race; family; descent; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.
LIM'S-AL, *a.* Being in a direct line; composed of lines; allied by direct descent; hereditary.
LIM'S-AL-ITY, *n.* The state of being in a line.
LIM'S-AL-LY, *ad.* In a direct line.
LIM'S-AMENT, *n.* Outline; feature; form.
LIM'S-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a line; like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout.
LIM'S-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines. [cation.]
LIM'S-ITION, *n.* Draught; delin-
LIM'S, *a.* Made of flax or hemp; resembling linen cloth; *a.* cloth of flax or hemp; an under garment. [in linen.]
LIM'S-DAL-PEN, *n.* One who deals
LIM'S, *a.* A large sea fish; a long grass; heath. [to hesitate.]
LIM'S, *v. t.* To delay; to loiter;
LIM'S-ING, *ppr.* Delaying; *a.* protracted; *a.* act of loitering.
LIM'S-ING-LY, *ad.* Tediously; slowly; with delay.
LIM'OST, (ling'get), *n.* A small mass of metal.
LIM'QUA-DENTAL, (ling'gwa-) *a.* Formed by the tongue and teeth.
LIM'QUAL, (ling'gwai), *a.* [*L. lin-gua*]. Pertaining to the tongue.
LIM'QUI-FORM, *a.* Formed like the tongue. [languages.]
LIM'QUIST, *n.* A person skilled in
LIM'QUISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to lin-guistics.
LIM'QUISTIC, (ling-gwist'iks), *n.* The science which treats of the origin and application of words.
LIM'MENT, *n.* A soft ointment; a balsam. [ment, &c.]
LIM'ING, *n.* The inner cover of a gar-

LIM'S, *n.* Part of a chain; a torch of pitch. [unite closely.]
LIM'S, *v. t.* To connect by links; to
LIM'-NOY, *n.* A boy who carries a torch.
LIM'SEED, {*n.* Flax-seed.
LIM'SEED, {*n.* Flax-seed.
LIM'SEED-WOOL-SEY, *a.* Made of linen and wool. [for firing guns.]
LIM'STOCK, *n.* A cannonier's staff
LIM'T, *n.* Flax, but more generally, soft scrapings of linen, used for dressing wounds and sores.
LIM'TEL, *n.* The head piece of a door frame. [rused.]
LIM'ON, *n.* A fierce, rapacious quad-
LIM'ON-ESS, *a.* A female lion. [lion.]
LIM'ON-LINE, *a.* Bold; fierce; like a
LIP, [*Sax. līpa*]. The border of the mouth; edge.
LIP, *v. t.* To salute with the lips.
LIP'-LI-NON, *n.* Words without sentiments.
LIP'O-GRAM, *n.* A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted. [swoon.]
LIP'OTH-Y-MY, *n.* A fainting;
LIP'PI-TUDE, *n.* Soreness of eyes.
LIP'WIS-DOE, *n.* Wisdom in talk only. [may be melted.]
LIP'UA-BLE, (lik'wa-bl.) *a.* That
LIP'QUA-TION, *n.* Act of melting, or capacity of being melted.
LIP'UE-FAC-TION, *n.* Process of melting, or state of being melted.
LIP'UE-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be melted. [solves.]
LIP'UE-FI-RE, *n.* That which dis-
LIP'UE-FY, (lik'we-fy), *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a solid form to that of a liquid; *v. i.* to melt; to become liquid.
LIP'QUES-CEN-CE, *n.* Aptness to melt.
LIP'QUES-CENT, *a.* Melting; dissolv-
LIP'-KUR', (le-kür') *n.* [*Fr.*] A spirituous liquor or cordial flavored with fruit, spices, &c.
LIP'UID, (lik'uid.) *a.* Fluid; that flows. [stance; a smooth letter.]
LIP'UID, *a.* A fluid or flowing sub-
LIP'UID-ATE, (lik'uid-) *v. t.* To ad-just; to settle; to ascertain.
LIP'UID-A-TION, *n.* Reduction to a certain rule.
LIP'UID-A-TON, *n.* He that liquidates.
LIP'UID-ITY, {*n.* The quality of
LIP'UID-NESS, {being liquid, or in a state to flow. [strong drink.]
LIP'UON, (lik'ur), *n.* A liquid;
LIP'S, *v. t.* To clip words in pronun-
LIP'S, {*n.* The act of liping; imper-
LIP'S, {fection. [fect utterance.]
LIP'S, *n.* The act of liping; imper-
LIP'S, *n.* One that pronounces with a lip.
LIP'INO-LY, *ad.* With a lip.
LIP'S, *v. t.* To enroll for service; to cover with list; *v. i.* to loan; to inclose. [place for fighting.]
LIP'S, *a.* A roll; strip of cloth; fillet;
LIP'S, *n.* In the language of *seamen*, an inclination to one side.
LIP'ST, *n.* In *architecture*, a fillet

LĀT'N, (lĀ'n,) *a. i.* To hearken; to hear; to attend to.
LĀT'N-ER, (lĀ'n-er,) *n.* One who listens. [or roll.]
LĀT'N, *n.* One who marks a list
LĀT'LESS, *a.* Indifferent; heedless; careless. [tion; heedlessly.]
LĀT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without attention.
LĀT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Indifference; inattention. [race, &c.]
LĀT'S, *n. pl.* Ground inclosed for a
LĀT, *pret.* and *pp.* of **LIGHT**. Sometimes, though inelegantly, used for **lighted**. [lic prayer.]
LĀT-A-NY, *n.* A solemn form of public
LĀT'N-AL, *a.* According to the letter; not figurative; consisting of letters, as notation. [the letter.]
LĀT'N-AL-ISM, *n.* Accordance with
LĀT'N-AL'ITY, *n.* Original or literal meaning. [to words.]
LĀT'N-AL-LY, *ad.* With adherence
LĀT'N-A-LY, *a.* Relating to learning and letters. [learning.]
LĀT'N-LĀT'N, *n. pl.* [L.] Men of letters.
LĀT'N-A-TURE, *n.* Learning; skill in letters. [for letter.]
LĀT'N-LĀT'N, *ad.* Literally; letter
LĀT'N, *a.* Pliant; flexible; limber.
LĀT'N-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.
LĀT'N-OM, *a.* Pliant; limber.
LĀT'N-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the stone in the bladder.
LĀT'N-O-GRAPH, *v. t.* To trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them to paper.
LĀT'N-O-GRAPH-ER, *n.* One who practices lithography. [lithography.]
LĀT'N-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to
LĀT'N-O-GRAPH-IST, *n.* Art of engraving on stone and transferring to paper by impression. [structure.]
LĀT'N-O-ID, *a.* Having a stone
LĀT'N-O-ID-IST, *n.* One skilled in stones. [of stones.]
LĀT'N-O-ID-IC, *a.* The natural history
LĀT'N-O-ID-IC, *a.* Having the quality of dissolving the stone in the bladder. [dissolving stones.]
LĀT'N-O-ID-ICUS, *a.* Eating or swallowing.
LĀT'N-O-IST, *n.* One who cuts for the stone.
LĀT'N-O-MY, *n.* The operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
LĀT'N-O-TRIP-IC, *n.* The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder.
LĀT'N-O-TRIP-IC, *n.* The operation of breaking the stone in the bladder into small pieces.
LĀT'N-GANT, *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit; a contesting in law.
LĀT'N-GANT, *v. i. or t.* To contest in law; to dispute by judicial process. [law.]
LĀT'N-O-LĀT'ION, *n.* Contention in
LĀT'N-O-LĀT'ION, (lĀt'jū,) *a.* Inclined to lawsuits.
LĀT'N-O-LĀT'ION-LY, *ad.* In a contentious
LĀT'N-O-LĀT'ION-NESS, *n.* Disposition to engage in lawsuits or judicial contests. [from archil.]
LĀT'N-M, *a.* A blue pigment formed
LĀT'N-RĀ, *n.* A trope in rhetoric, in

which, by denying the contrary, more is intended than expressed.
LĀT'N, *v. t.* To bring forth; to scatter with scraps.
LĀT'N, *n.* A carriage; straw; a brood of pigs.
LĀT'N, *a.* Small; diminutive; trifling; *ad.* in a small degree or quantity. [ness.]
LĀT'N-NESS, *n.* Smallness; meanness.
LĀT'N-O-RAL, *a.* Belonging to a shore.
LĀT'N-O-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy.
LĀT'N-O-RY, *n.* A formulary of public prayers.
LĀT'N, *v. i.* To abide; to dwell; to be animated; to exist; *v. t.* to continue in habitually.
LĀT'N, *a.* Living; having life; containing fire. [living.]
LĀT'N-LĀT'N, *n.* The means of
LĀT'N-LĀT'N, *n.* Sprightliness; briskness. [passing.]
LĀT'N-LONG, (lĀt'long,) *a.* Long in
LĀT'N-LY, *a.* Brisk; active; uprightly; cheerful; *ad.* in a lively or brisk manner. [the entralia.]
LĀT'N, *n.* One who lives; part of
LĀT'N-LĀT'N, (lĀt'N-lĀt'N,) *a.* Wearing a livery.
LĀT'N-LY, *n.* A delivery of possession; a form of dress by which gentlemen distinguish their servants.
LĀT'N-LY-MAN, *n.* One who wears a livery; a freeman in London.
LĀT'N-LY-MAN, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.
LĀT'N, *n. pl.* of **LĀT'N**.
LĀT'N-STOCK, *n.* Cattle; horses, and other animals.
LĀT'N, *a.* Discolored by a bruise; black and blue; discolored, as flesh by contusion.
LĀT'N-NESS, *n.* A livid color or state.
LĀT'N, *pp.* Dwelling; existing; *a.* continually flowing; quickening; *n.* means of subsistence; a benefice.
LĀT'N, (lĀt'N or lĀt'N,) [Fr.] A French money of account formerly used, equal to 18 1-2 cts., nearly.
LĀT'N-LY, *a.* Made from lye; *ad.* impregnated with salts.
LĀT'N-LY, *v. t.* To impregnate with salts from wood ashes; to form lye.
LĀT'N-LY, *a.* Pertaining to lye; of the quality of alkaline salts.
LĀT'N-LY, *n.* Act of lixivating.
LĀT'N-LY, *n.* A lye from ashes and water.
LĀT'N, *a.* A genus of animals with a naked body and four feet.
LĀT'N, *n.* Letters standing for Doctor of Laws. [serve!]
LĀT, *ex.* Look! see! behold! ob-
LĀT, *n.* That which is carried; a burden.
LĀT, *v. t. ; pret.* loaded; *pp.* loaded,

loaden. To burden; to freight; to charge; to encumber. [den.]
LĀT'N, *n.* A cargo; charge; bur-
LĀT'N, *n.* The star that leads;
LĀT'N, *n.* the pole-star.
LĀT'N, *n.* An ore of iron; a magnet.
LĀT'N, *n. pl.* **LOAVES**. [Sax. *llef*; G. *leib*.] A quantity or mass of bread.
LĀT'N, *n.* [G. *laufer*, a runner.] An idle man; a low fellow.
LĀT'N, *n.* A rich, friable earth.
LĀT'N, *a.* Consisting of or like loam. [lent.]
LĀT'N, *n.* Act of lending; the thing
LĀT'N, *v. t.* To lend; to deliver to another for temporary use, or on condition that an equivalent shall be returned.
LĀT'N-OFFICE, *n.* An office to receive loans of money for the public, pay interest, &c.
LĀT'N, *a.* Reluctant; unwilling; disliking.
LĀT'N, *v. t.* To feel disgust at any thing; to feel extreme hate; to dislike greatly. [abhora.]
LĀT'N, *n.* One that loathes or
LĀT'N, *a.* Hating; disgusting; exciting abhorrence; abhorred; hated. [disgust.]
LĀT'N-ING, *n.* Extreme aversion or
LĀT'N-ING-LY, *ad.* With extreme disgust.
LĀT'N-OM, *a.* Exciting disgust, offensive; detestable; causing fastidiousness.
LĀT'N-OM-NESS, *n.* Offensive-ness; quality of exciting disgust or abhorrence.
LĀT'N, *n. pl.* of **LOAF**.
LĀT'N, *n.* A dull, heavy fellow; some thing heavy. [lazily.]
LĀT, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or
LĀT'N, *a.* Consisting of
LĀT'N, (lĀt'N,) *n.* lobes.
LĀT'N, *n.* An opening before a room; a hall.
LĀT, *n.* A part of the lungs, and of the ear; a division of a simple leaf; a cotyledon. [men.]
LĀT'N-LY, *n.* A dish for sea-faring
LĀT'N, *n.* A crustaceous fish.
LĀT'N, *n.* [Sp. *lobula*.] A small lobe. [place.]
LĀT'N, *a.* Pertaining or limited to a
LĀT'N-ISM, *n.* The state of being local.
LĀT'N-LY, *n.* Place; situation.
LĀT'N-LY, *ad.* With respect to place.
LĀT'N, *v. t.* To place or set in a particular spot; to designate the place of. [situation.]
LĀT'N, *n.* The act of placing;
LĀT'N, *n.* A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
LĀT'N-LY, (lĀt'N-lĀt'N,) *a.* Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth.
LĀT'N, *n.* Fastening for a door, &c.; part of a gun; tuft of hair; works

to confine water in a canal; a grapple in wrestling.
LOCK, v. t. To fasten with a lock; to form locks.
LOCK'ABLE, n. Materials for locks; works for locks; toll; difference in level of locks.
LOCK'ER, n. A drawer or close place.
LOCK'ET, n. An ornamental lock; a catch.
LOCK'SMITH, n. A maker of locks.
Lo-co-mo'tion, n. Act of changing place; the power of moving from place to place. [move.]
Lo-co-mo'tive, a. Having power to
Lo-co-mo'tive, n. A steam-engine placed on wheels and used on railroads.
Lo-co-mo'tive-ness, } n. The
Lo-co-mo'tiv'i-ty, } power of
changing place. [in a plant.]
Loe'u-la-ment, n. A cell for seeds
+Lo'eum t'nt'ens, [L.] A lieutenant; a deputy, or substitute.
Lo'eust, n. An insect very destructive to herbage. [lic vein.]
LONE, n. Among miners, a metal.
LONE'STONE, n. This was the original spelling. It is preferable to *lead-stone*, as it has no connection with the verb to *lead*. A native magnet, an ore of iron.
LON'ER, (loj), n. A small house; a den; a cave for sleeping; a meeting of freemasons.
LON'ER, v. t. or i. To rest at night; to dwell; to place; to settle; to fall and be entangled.
LON'ER, n. One who lives at board, or hires a lodging at another's house. [apartment.]
LON'ING, n. Place of rest at night;
LON'MENT, n. Act of lodging or placing. [a story.]
LOFT, n. An elevated floor or room;
LOFT'LY, ad. Highly; proudly; sublimely. [haughtiness.]
LOFT'NESS, n. Altitude; pride;
LOFT'Y, a. High; proud; stately; sublime.
Loe, n. A heavy piece of unhewn wood; a machine for measuring the rapidity of a ship's motion; a Hebrew measure of liquids.
Loe'a-ri-thms, n. The exponents of a series of powers and roots.
Loe'book, n. A book to keep a ship's way.
Loe'ger-head, (-hed), n. A block-head; a stupid fellow; a spherical mass of iron.
Loe'house, n. A house made of logs.
Loe'is, (lod'jik), n. [Fr. *logique*.] The art of thinking and reasoning justly. [of logic.]
Loe'is-al, a. According to the rules
Loe'is-al-ly, ad. By the rules of logic. [versed in logic.]
Loe'ig'ian, (-jiah'an), n. One
Loe'line, n. A line to measure a ship's way. [logography.]
Loe-o-graph'ic, a. Pertaining to
Loe-o-ra-phy, n. A mode of print-

ing in which a type represents a whole word.
Lo-gom'a-enist, (lo-gom'a-kist), n. One who contends about words.
Lo-gom'a-ent, n. Contention about words.
Lo'o-r'ys, n. A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as *f, s, &c.*
Lo'o'-roll, v. t. To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning. Hence *log-rolling* in political matters is, *do you help me, and I will help you to gain your point.*
Lo'i'mic, a. Relating to contagious disease. [animal.]
Lo'ins, n. The reins; the back of an
Lo'i'ter, v. t. To linger; to delay; to be idle. [idle person.]
Lo'i'ter-er, n. One who loiters; a
Lo'i'ter-ing, n. A lingering or delay. [hang out the tongue.]
LOLL, v. t. or i. To lean idly; to
LON'don-ize, v. t. To give a manner or character peculiar to the people of London. [by itself.]
LONE, a. Single; solitary; standing
LONE'LI-NESS, n. Solitariness; a being alone. [frequented.]
LONE'LY, a. Solitary; retired; un-
LONE'SOME, a. Solitary; secluded from society.
LONG, a. Extended to a great length; tedious; continued; lingering. [or time.]
LONG, ad. To a great extent in space
LONG, v. t. To desire earnestly or eagerly.
LoNG'a-nim'i-ty, (long-ga-nim'i-ty), n. Long forbearance; patience under offenses. [See LUNON.]
LON'ER, n. A thrust with a sword.
LoNG'ER, (long'ger), a. More long or extended.
LoNG'EST, a. Most long or extended.
LoNG'EST, ad. For the greatest continuance of time. [long.]
LoNG-EV'AL, a. Long lived; living
LoNG-EV'AL-ty, n. Length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.
LoNG-EV'OUS, a. Living a long time.
LoNG-HEAD-ED, a. Having extent of thought. [hands.]
LoNG-i'm'a-nous, a. Having long
LoNG-i'm'a-ty, n. The art or practice of measuring distances or heights. [craving appetite.]
LoNG'ING, n. An earnest desire; a
LoNG'ING-ly, ad. With eager desire or wishes.
LoNG-i'nqui-ty, n. Long distance.
LoNG-i-ROU'TAL, a. Having a long bill. [crately long.]
LoNG'ISH, a. Somewhat long; mod-
LoNG'i-TUDE, n. Distance of any place on the globe from east to west; length.
LoNG-i-TU'DIN-AL, a. Being in the direction of the length; pertaining to longitude or length.
LoNG-i-TU'DIN-AL-ly, ad. In the direction of the length.

LoNG-PRINTER, n. A sort of printing type.
LoNG'-STOM-ED, a. Able to see a great distance. [ance to punish.]
LoNG-SUR-FER-ANCE, n. Forbear-
LoNG-SUR-FER-ING, a. Bearing injuries patiently. [long-breathed.]
LoNG-WIND'ED, a. Tedious; prolix;
LoNG'WIS, ad. In the direction of the length.
Loo, n. A game at cards; v. t. to beat the opponents by winning every trick in the game. [tubber.]
Loos'Y, n. An awkward person; a
Loos, v. t. To direct the eye; to behold; to seek for; to appear; to have the sight or view of.
Loos, n. View; appearance.
Loos'ING-OGLASS, n. A mirror that reflects images.
Loom, n. A weaver's frame.
LOOM, v. t. To appear elevated or larger.
LOOM'ING, n. The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere.
Loon, n. A simple fellow; a fowl.
LOOR, n. A noose for a rope, or string. [means of escape.]
Loos'HOLE, n. A hole for a string;
Loos, v. t. To untie; to relax; to release; to open.
Loose, a. Unbound; not tight or close; lax; wanton.
Loos'LY, ad. In a loose manner; negligently.
Loos'EN, (loos'n), v. t. To free from confinement; relax.
Loos'NESS, n. Freedom from tightness; laxity; flux; habitual lewdness. [cut off; a flea.]
Loe, v. t. To cut short; n. a branch
Loe, n. Leap; a long step.
Loe, v. i. To leap or run with a long step.
Loe'PING, n. That which is cut off.
Lo-QU'CI-ous, (lo-kwa'shu), a. Given to continual talking; talkative; garrulous.
Lo-QU'CI-ous-NESS, } n. Talkative-
**Lo-QUAC'i-ty, } ness; gar-
rulity; the habit or practice of talking excessively.**
Loe, n. God, the Supreme Ruler; a master; husband; tyrant; baron; the proprietor of a manor; nobleman; a title of honor.
Loe, v. i. To domineer; to rule haughtily.
Loe'LI-NESS, n. Haughtiness; a domineering; pride; dignity; high station.
Loe'LING, n. A petty or little lord.
Loe'LY, a. Proud; haughty; insolent.
Loe'LY, ad. Proudly; imperiously.
Loe'SHIP, n. A title given to a lord; a manor. [stratagem.]
Loe, n. Learning; doctrine; in-
Loe'i-CLAY, v. t. To plate or cover over. [plate, &c.]
Loe-i-CL'ION, n. A covering with

LOV'-miz, *n.* A maker of bits, spurs, &c.
LOAN, *a.* Lonely; forsaken; forlorn.
LOSE, (looz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **LOST**.
 To suffer loss; to fall; to miss; to let slip; to forfeit; to bewilder; *v. i.* to forfeit any thing in contest; to decline.
LOSER, *n.* A wasteful fellow; a worthless person. [*suffered loss.*]
LOSER, *n.* One who loses, or has **LOST**.
LOSS, *n.* Privation; ruin; defeat; waste.
LOT, *n.* Fortune; state; portion; share; chance; a field.
LOT, *v. t.* To allot; to share; to distribute; to assign. [*reluctant.*]
LOTH, *a.* Unwilling; not inclined.
LOTTION, *n.* A washing; a medicinal wash. In pharmacy, a preparation of medicines by washing them in some liquid, to remove impurities, &c.
LOT'-ter-y, *n.* A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance.
LOUD, *a.* Noisy; high-sounding; clamorous. [*violently.*]
LOUDLY, *ad.* Noisily; clamorously;
LOUDNESS, *n.* A great sound or noise. [*the sea.*]
LOVER, (lok), *n.* A lake or arm of **LOU'-is'-ô-ze**, (loo'-ô-dôr), *n.* [*Fr.*] A French gold coin, equal to four dollars forty-four cents.
LOUNGE, *v. t.* To loiter; to be idle; to spend time lazily; to recline at ease; to loiter. [*son.*]
LOUNGE'-ing, *n.* A loiterer; a lazy person.
LOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* **LICHS**. An insect that infests the bodies of men, animals and plants. [*lice.*]
LOUSE'-ness, *n.* An abounding with **LOUSE**, *a.* Swarming with lice; mean; dirty. [*person.*]
LOUT, *n.* A clown; an awkward
LOUTISH, *a.* Clownish; clumsy; awkward.
LOVE'-ABLE, (luv'-a-bl), *a.* That may be loved; worthy of love; amiable.
LOVE, (luv), *v. t.* [*Sax. lufan.*] To regard with affection; to have benevolence or good will for.
LOVE, *n.* An affection excited by beauty, worth, or whatever is pleasing; benevolence; a term of endearment; patriotism; the god of love.
LOVE'-FEST, *n.* A religious festival held quarterly by the Wesleyan Methodists.
LOVE'-KNOT, *n.* A knot emblematical of love.
LOVE'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of love or tenderness. [*ship.*]
LOVE'-LETTER, *n.* A letter of court.
LOVE'-LY, *ad.* In a lovely manner; amiably.
LOVE'-LI-NESS, *n.* The qualities of body or mind that excite love; amiableness. [*lover.*]
LOVE'-LOST, *a.* Forsaken by one's

LOVE'-LY, *a.* Amiable; that may excite love. [*a friend.*]
LOVER, *n.* One who loves; a suitor;
LOVE'-SUIT, *n.* Solicitation in marriage. [*present in token of love.*]
LOVE'-TÖ-KEN, (luv'-tö-kn), *n.* A **LOVE'-ING**, *pp.* Having a strong affection for; a fond; kind; affectionate; amorous.
LOVE'-ING-NESS, *n.* Tender regard; mercy. [*section.*]
LOVE'-ING-LY, *ad.* Fondly; with affection; **LOVE'-ING-NESS**, *n.* Affection; tenderness. [*cheap.*]
LOW, *a.* Deep; weak; poor; mean;
LOW, *ad.* With a low voice; meanly; cheaply. [*cow.*]
LOW, *v. i.* To bellow as an ox or **LOW'-BRAND**, *a.* Vulgar; gross; rude; bred in low condition.
LOW'-ER, *v. t. or i.* To cause to descend; to let down; to sink.
LOW'-ER, *v. t.* To appear dark, gloomy and threatening.
LOW'-ER-EASE, *n.* Among printers, the case which contains the small letters; hence, the small letters.
LOW'-ER-ING-LY, *ad.* Cloudily; gloomily. [*under all.*]
LOW'-EST, *a.* Lowest; being **LOW'-ER**, *a.* Cloudy; threatening rain. [*of castle.*]
LOWING, *n.* The bellowing or cry
LOWLAND, *n.* Land low and flat; sometimes it denotes a marsh.
LOW'-LY-NESS, *n.* Freedom from pride; humbleness.
LOWLY, *a.* Humble; meek; mean; in a low condition; without dignity or rank. [*meekly.*]
LOWLY, *ad.* Not highly; humbly;
LOWNESS, *n.* Depression; meanness; want of elevation; a state of poverty. [*cast down.*]
LOW'-SPIRIT-ED, *a.* Void of spirit;
LOW'-WINDS, *n. pl.* The first run of the still.
LOX-O-DROM'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhomb.
LOX-O-DROM'-IES, *n.* The act of oblique sailing by the rhomb.
LOYAL, *a.* Faithful to a prince, or to duty. [*king.*]
LOYALIST, *n.* One faithful to his **LOYALTY**, *ad.* With fidelity to the king or to a husband or lover; faithfully. [*consort.*]
LOYALTY, *n.* Fidelity to a king, or **LOZENGES**, *n.* A figure; ornament in brilliants. [*engs.*]
LOZENGE, *a.* Covered with **LOZ'-ING**, *n.* A lazy, sturdy fellow; a clown.
LOZING-LY, *a.* Bulky and lazy; clumsy; *ad.* clumsily; lazily; awkwardly. [*face; wavering.*]
LOZING, *a.* Having a smooth surface.
LOZING-GLASS, *n.* That which makes slippery. [*or smooth.*]
LOZING-GLASS, *v. t.* To make slippery
LOZING-GLASS, *n.* A smoothness; slipperiness; propensity to lewdness.

LOZING-GLASS, *a.* Slippery; wavering; wanton.
LU'-BER-FAC-TION, *n.* Act of **LU'-BER-FI-CA-TION**, *n.* breating or making smooth.
LU'-CENT, *a.* Shining; bright; lucid.
LU'-CHER, *n.* A plant cultivated for fodder.
LU'-CID, *a.* Clear; bright; glittering
LU'-CID-NESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness. [*Satan.*]
LU'-CI-FER, *n.* The planet Venus;
LU'-CI-FER-ous, *a.* Affording light; giving light.
LU'-CI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of light.
LUCK, *n.* [*D. huk.*] Chance; accident; fortune; that which happens to a person. [*unlately.*]
LUCK'-LY, *ad.* By good chance; **LUCK'-INESS**, *n.* Good fortune; success.
LUCKLESS, *a.* Unfortunate; having ill success; unhappy; producing ill, or no good. [*favorable.*]
LUCKY, *a.* Fortunate; successful
LUCKY-TIVE, *a.* Profitable; gainful.
LU'-ERN, (lû'er), *n.* Profit; gain; advantage.
LU'-CRIF, *a.* Gainful; profit-
LU'-CRIF-ous, *a.* able; producing profit.
LU'-CRIF-ous, *a.* Struggle; contest.
LU'-CRIF-ous, *v. t.* To study by candle light.
LU'-CRIF-ous, *a.* Study by the lamp; nocturnal study; composition by lamp light. [*lamp light.*]
LU'-CRIF-ous, *a.* Composed by
LU'-CRIF-ous, *a.* Clear; bright; certain; luminous. [*ton.*]
LU'-CRIF-ous, *a.* Sportive; wan-
LU'-CRIF-ous, *a.* Sportive; exciting laughter. [*manner.*]
LU'-CRIF-ous, *ad.* In a ludicrous
LU'-CRIF-ous, *n.* The act of deriding. [*rision.*]
LU'-CRIF-ous, *a.* Exciting de-
LU'-CRIF, *n.* Poison; pestilence; plague.
LUFF, *n.* [*Fr. luf.*] Weather-gage, or part toward the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind
LUFF, *v. i.* [*D. luffen.*] To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind. [*labor.*]
LUO, *v. t.* To pull or carry with
LUO, *n.* A heavy load; a small fish.
LUO'-AGE, *n.* Baggage; a traveler's trunks, packages, &c.; that which is cumbersome.
LUO'-AGE, *n.* A vessel with three masts and a lug sail, with a running bowsprit. [*rowful.*]
LUO'-AGE, *n.* Mournful; sor-
LUO'-AGE, *n.* Moderately warm; not zealous. [*ence.*]
LUO'-AGE, *ad.* With indiffer-
LUO'-AGE, *n.* Want of zeal; indifference; coldness.
LULL, *v. t. or i.* To put to rest; to compose to sleep. [*lanta.*]
LULL'-A-BY, *n.* A song to quiet in-

LUM, *n.* The chimney of a cottage.
LUM-SAD'i-HOUS, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

LUM-SI'GO, *n.* A pain in the loins.
LUM-SAS, *a.* Pertaining to the loins.
LUM'SER, *n.* Useless furniture; small timber; *v. t.* to heap carelessly together. [less things.]

LUM-SER-ROOM, *n.* A place for use.
LUM'SRIC, *n.* A worm. [worm.]
LUM'SRIC-AL, *a.* Resembling a
LUM-SRIC-i-FORM, (*-bri'se-form*), *a.* Resembling a worm.

LUMIN-A-RY, *n.* Any orb or body that gives light. [light.]

LU-MIN-IF-ER-OUS, *a.* Affording
LU-MIN-OUS, *a.* Enlightened; light; bright.

LU-MIN-OUS-LY, *ad.* With brightness or clearness; perspicuously; lucidly. [perspicuity.]

LU-MIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Brightness;
LUMP, *n.* A mass of matter; a cluster. [gross.]

LUMP, *v. t.* To unite or take in the
LUMP'ISH, *a.* Heavy; dull; like a lump.

LUMP'ISH-LY, *ad.* Heavily; stupidly.
LUMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; dullness.

LUMPY, *a.* Abounding with lumps.
LU'NA-CY, *n.* Derangement affected by the moon; madness in general; insanity; mania.

LU'NAR, { *a.* Pertaining to the
LU'NAR-RY, { moon. [the moon.]
LU'NAR-I-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of
LU'NAR MONTH, *n.* The time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.

LU'N-I-TED, *a.* Formed like a half moon. [of insanity.]

LU'NA-TIC, *a.* Affected by a species
LU'NA-TIC, *n.* A person whose insanity is supposed to be influenced by the moon; a madman. [moon.]

LU-NA'TION, *n.* A revolution of the
LUNCH, *n.* A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; an eating-house.

LUNCH'BOX, *n.* A portion of food taken at any time between meals.
LU-NET', *n.* A little moon or satellite.

LU-NETTE', *n.* An enveloped counter-
 guard for strengthening a fortification; an aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling.

LUNG, *n.* The organs of respiration.
LUNGE, *n.* A sudden push or thrust with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward, and extending the arm. Also written *alonge*.

LU'NI-FORM, *a.* Resembling the moon.

LU-NI-SOLAR, *a.* [Luna and solar-
is.] Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon.

LU'NI-TIC, *n.* The furthest point of the moon's northing and southing. [non.]

LUNT, *n.* A match cord to fire can-

LU'NU-LAR, { *a.* Shaped like a
LU'NU-LARE, { crescent or new moon.

LU'PER-AL, *n.* A feast in honor of
 Pan; *a.* pertaining to Lupercalia, or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan. [der of hops.]

LU'RU-LIN, *n.* The fine yellow powder.
LURCH, *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; forlorn state.

LURCH, *v. t.* To roll suddenly to one side; *v. i.* to defeat; to evade; to steal. [Obe.] [dog; a glutton.]

LURCH'ER, *n.* One that lurks; a
LURSE, *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to invite.

LURSE, *n.* That which allures.
LU'SID, *a.* Ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal. [close or hid.]

LURSE, *v. i.* To lie in wait; to lie
LURK'ER, *n.* One who lies secreted.

LURK'ING-PLACE, *n.* A secret place; a den.

LUR'RY, *n.* A confused, inarticulate sound or utterance.

LUSCIOUS, (*lush'us*) *a.* Sweet or rich, so as to cloy or nauseate; delicious; pleasing. [ness.]

LUSCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Great sweetness.
LUSH, *a.* Full of juice.

LU'SI-AD, *n.* The epic poem of Camoens.

LUS'ISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy.
LU'SO-RY, *a.* Used in play; playful; sportive.

LUST, *n.* Longing desire; carnal appetite; eagerness to possess or enjoy; depraved affections and desires.

LUST, *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to have irregular desires.

LUST'ER, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy;
LUST'ER, { splendor; renown;
 glass. [sires.]

LUST'FUL, *a.* Having irregular desire.
LUST'FUL-LY, *ad.* With lust; lowdly.

LUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Lustful desire.
LUST'LY, *ad.* Stoutly; boldly; with courage.

LUST'Y-NESS, *n.* Stoutness; sturdiness; vigor of body; robustness.

LUST'ING, *n.* Act of inordinate desire.

LUST'RAL, *a.* Used in purification, or pertaining to it.

LUST'RATE, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to survey. [surveying.]

LUS-TA'TION, *n.* Purification; *a.* Lustuing, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth. [ing.]

LUST'ROUS, *a.* Bright; glossy; shining.
LUST'ROUM, *n.* In ancient Rome, a period of five years.

LUST'Y, *a.* Stout; strong; sturdy; able of body.

+LU'SUS NA-TU'RÆ, [L.] Sport or freak of nature; a deformed production. [lute.]

LU'TAN-IST, *n.* One that plays on a
LU-TA'RI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to mud.

LU-TA'TION, *n.* Act of luting vessels.
LU'ZE, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.

LU'ZE, *n.* Soft clay; *v. t.* to coat with lute.

LU'ZE-STING, *n.* The string of a lute.

LU'THER-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Luther; *n.* a follower of Luther, the reformer, or one of his disciples. [of Luther.]

LU'THER-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines
LU'THERN, *n.* A window over a cornice. [lute.]

LU'TRIST, *n.* One who plays on a
LU'TU-LENT, *a.* Muddy; turbid; thick.

LU'ZE, *v. t.* To put out of joint.

LUX-I'TION, *n.* Dislocation of a joint.

LUX-URI-ANCE, { *n.* Rank growth;
LUX-URI-AN-CY, { exuberance; superfluous growth. [growth.]

LUX-URI-ANT, *a.* Exuberant in
LUX-URI-ANT-LY, *ad.* With exuberant growth. [cess.]

LUX-URI-ATE, *v. i.* To grow to ex-
LUX-URI-TION, *n.* Exuberant growth.

LUX-URI-OUS, *a.* Abounding with luxuries; voluptuous; softening.

LUX-URI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Voluptuously; deliciously.

LUX-URI-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of abounding with luxuries, or of living in luxury.

LUX-U-RIST, *n.* One given to luxury.

LUX-U-RY, *n.* Excess in eating or dress, &c.

LY-CÆUM, *n.* In Greece, a place where Aristotle taught; a place appropriated to instruction, by lectures and disquisitions; a literary association.

LYE, *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salts.

LYMPH, (*limf*), *n.* A colorless fluid in animal bodies.

LYMPH'ATE, { *a.* Frightened into
LYMPH-I-TED, { madness; raving.

LYM-PHAT'IC, (*lim-fat'ik*), *a.* Pertaining to lymph; *n.* a vessel that conveys lymph.

LYMPH'E-DUCT, *n.* A vessel of animal bodies which conveys lymph.

LYN-CR-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the lynx.

LYNCH, *v. t.* To inflict punishment without the forms of law, as by a mob.

LYNCH-LAW, *n.* The practice of punishing men for crime by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial.

LYNX, *n.* An animal of the cat kind, sharp-sighted.

LY'RATE, { *a.* Divided into several
LY'X-I-TED, { jags. [music.]

LY'RE, *n.* A stringed instrument of
LYR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a lyre or harp; *n.* a composer of lyric poems.

LYR-I-CISM, *n.* A lyric composition.

LY'RIST, *n.* One who plays on the harp.

M.

M is a liquid consonant, formed by a compression of the lips. Its sound is uniform, as in *max*.

M stands for a thousand.

MAN, *n.* Queen of the fairies; a slattern. [son.]

MAC, in *Scotch and Irish names*, a **MAC-AD'AM-LEE**, *v. t.* To cover a road with small stones.

MAC-A-RÖ'NI, *n.* A sweet cake; a finical fellow; flour made into a tubular or pipe form; Italian paste in strings; a medley.

MAC-A-RON'IE, *a.* Trifling; finical; foppish; *n.* a sort of burlesque poetry. [fellow.]

MAC-A-ROON', *n.* A cake; finical **MAC'EO-SOV**, *n.* A kind of snuff.

MACE, *n.* An ensign of authority; a spice.

MACE'-SEER-ER, *n.* An officer who carries a mace.

MAC'ER-ITE, *v. t.* To make lean; to steep to softness.

MAC-ER-I'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing to leanness, or to softness. [cunning.]

MAC'HI-A-VEL'IAN, *a.* Consisting in **MAC'HI-A-VEL-ISM**, *n.* Political cunning. [taining to machines.]

MAC'HI'N-AL, (*mak'in-al*), *a.* Per-**MAC'HI'N-ITE**, (*mak'-*), *v. t.* To plot; to scheme; to contrive.

MAC'HI-NI'TION, *n.* An evil purpose formed with deliberation; contrivance; scheme. [trives or plots.]

MAC'HI'N-I-TOR, *n.* One who con-

MA-CHINE', (*ma-sheen'*), *n.* An engine to aid human power; an artificial work, simple or complicated, that serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion, so as to save time or force; supernatural agency in a poem, or superhuman being introduced to perform some exploit.

MA-CHIN'ER-Y, (*-sheen'er-e*), *n.* Engin-
ery; decoration of a poem.

MA-CHIN'IST, (*-ma-sheen'ist*), *n.* A constructor of machines.

MAC'LIEN-CY, *n.* Loanness; thin-
ness of flesh.

MAC'LENT, *a.* Lean; thin; slender.

MAC'LENT, *n.* A spotted fish; a pander or pimp. [the universe.]

MAC'LO-COSM, *n.* The great world;

MAC'LOU-O-ÖY, *n.* Long, tedious talk.

MAC'LOU'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring objects that are inaccessible. [victim.]

MAC'LYTION, *n.* The killing of a **MAC'LY-ITE**, *v. t.* To spot; *a.* spotted. [a stain.]

MAC'LYTION, *n.* Act of spotting;

MAD, *a.* Disordered in mind; furious; angry; proceeding from folly or insatiation; *v. t.* to make furious or angry. [woman.]

MAD'AM, *n.* Title of address to a **MAD'CAP**, *n.* A madman; a wild person. [make or become mad.]

MAD'DEN, (*mad'dn*), *v. t.* or *i.* To **MAD'E**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **MAKE**.

MAD-E-FAC'TION, *n.* Act of wetting; wetness.

MAD'E-VE, *v. t.* To wet; to moisten.

MAD'E'RA, (*ma-dí'ra*), *n.* A wine made in Madeira.

+MAD-EM-OI-SELLE', (*mad-wá-zel'*), *n.* [Fr.] Miss; a young woman, or her title.

MAD'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for de-
ranged persons. [wildly.]

MAD'LY, *ad.* Furiously; foolishly;

MAD'MAN, *n.* A man raging with insanity.

MAD'NESS, *n.* Distraction; fury; ex-
treme folly.

MAD'ÖNA, { *n.* [It.] The Virgin
MAD-DON'NA, } Mary or her picture.

MAD'ER-FÖRE, *n.* A marine sub-
stance of a stony hardness.

MAD'RI-GAL, *n.* A little amorous or
pastoral poem.

MÄRL'STROM, (*mäl'strom*), *n.* A cele-
brated whirlpool on the coast of
Norway.

+MÄ-RE-RÖ-Ö, [It.] With grandeur;
a term in music.

MAG-A-SINE', (*-zeen*), *n.* A store or
store house; a pamphlet; in *ships*
of war, a close room in the hold
where gunpowder is kept.

MAG'GOT, *n.* A grub or worm; the
fly-worm.

MAG'GOT-V, *a.* Abounding with mag-
gots; whimsical; hence, *maggoty*-
headed. [tute.]

MAG'DA-LEN, *n.* A reformed prosti-
tute. [pl.] Wise men; eastern
philosophers. [pher.]

MÄ'ÖT, *n.* An eastern philoso-

MÄ'ÖT-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the
Magi, a sect of Persian philoso-
phers.

MÄ'ÖT-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of
the Magi, who held to two prin-
ciples, one good, the other evil.

MÄ'ÖE, *n.* The art and science of
putting into action the power of
spirits; the secret operations of
natural causes; sorcery; enchant-
ment.

MÄ'ÖE, { *a.* Performed by mag-
MÄ'ÖE-AL, } ic; used in magic.

MÄ'ÖE-AL-LY, *ad.* By the rules of
magic.

MÄ'ÖI'CIAN, (*-jish'an*), *n.* One skill-

ed in magic; one who practices
the black art; an enchanter.

MÄ-ÖE'RI-AL, *a.* Proud; lofty;
imperious. [bearing pride.]

MÄ-ÖE'RI-AL-LY, *ad.* With over-
MÄ-ÖE'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The airs
of a master. [magistrate.]

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* The office of a
MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* [L. *magistratus*.]

One invested with executive
power, as a king, or President of
the United States. But the word
is chiefly applied to subordinate
officers, as justices of the peace,
&c. [authority of a magistrate.]

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *a.* Having the
MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, (*-kí'öy*), *n.* The
great charter of English rights,
obtained from King John, by the
English Barons, in 1215; a
fundamental constitution which
guaranties rights and privileges.

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* Greatness of
mind.

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *a.* Great in mind;
brave; not selfish; disinterested;
liberal. [nobly.]

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY-LY, *ad.* Bravely;
MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* A person of rank.

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* A species of earth
white and soft, having neither
taste nor smell.

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* The loadstone; an ore
of iron which attracts iron, and
imparts to it the property of point-
ing to the poles; steel having
magnetic properties.

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *a.* Having the prop-
erties of the magnet. [ism.]

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* Science of magnet-
MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* That branch of
science which treats of the prop-
erties of the magnet.

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *v. t.* or *i.* To take or
impart the properties of the mag-
net. [netize.]

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* That which mag-
MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *a.* That may be
magnified. [lustrous.]

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *a.* Great; noble; il-
MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* Greatness;
grandeur; state.

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *a.* Grand in ap-
pearance; splendid. [splendidly.]

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY-LY, *ad.* Pompously;
+MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* [It.] A grandee
in Venice.

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* One who extols;
a glass that enlarges objects to the
sight. [extol]; to praise.

MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *v. t.* To make great;
MÄ-ÖE'RI-ÖY, *n.* A lofty man-
ner of speaking; umid; pomp-
ous words or style.

MAG-NIL'O-QUEUNT, *a.* Speaking pompously.
MAG-NI-TUDE, *n.* Greatness; size; bulk. [tulip tree.
MAG-NÓ-LI-A, *n.* The laurel-leaved *MAG-PHE*, *n.* A chattering bird.
MA-HOO'A-NY, *n.* A hard wood used for cabinet work.
MA-HOM'E-TAN. See **MOHAMMEDAN**.
MÍ'HOUND, *n.* Formerly a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, &c. [man.
MÁID, *n.* A young unmarried woman; (máid'n, (máid'n) *n.* A young unmarried woman; an instrument for beheading criminals; *a.* pertaining to a young woman; fresh; new.
MÁID'N-HOOD, *n.* State of being a maid; virginity; freshness; uncontaminated state. [modest.
MÁID'N-LIKE, *a.* Like a maid;
MÁID'N-LY, *a.* Modest; timorous; bashful. [vant.
MÁID'SERV-ANT, *n.* A female servant.
MÁIL, *n.* [Fr. *maille*.] A coat of steel; net work; armor; that which defends the body; a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers from one post-office to another.
MÁIL, *v. t.* To arm with mail; to put in a bag.
MÁIL'A-BLE, *a.* Usually admitted, or proper to be admitted into the mail. [veys a mail.
MÁIL'E-ÇACH, *n.* A coach that carries, *v. t.* To disable a limb; to cripple.
MÁIM, *n.* [Written in law language, *mayhem*.] The disabling of a limb.
MÁIN, *a.* Chief; principal; important; *n.* strength; force; the gross; the ocean; the continent, as opposed to an isle.
MÁIN'-LAND, *n.* Continent; the principal land.
MÁIN'LY, *ad.* Chiefly; principally.
MÁIN'-MÁST, *n.* The principal mast of a ship.
MÁIN'-PRÍSE, *n.* A writ to the sheriff, directing deliverance of a prisoner on security. [in a ship.
MÁIN'SÁIL, *n.* The principal sail.
MAIN-TÁIN', *v. t.* To keep; to preserve; to uphold; to vindicate; to justify; to defend. [maintained.
MAIN-TÁIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be maintained.
MÁIN'TE-NANCE, *n.* Support; sustenance; means of support; that which supplies conveniences; security from failure or decline.
MÁIN'-TOP, *n.* The top of the mainmast of a ship or brig.
MÁIZE, *n.* The native corn of America; Indian corn.
MA-JESTIC, *a.* August; grand; lofty; sublime.
MA-JESTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With dignity or grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance. [royal title.
MA-JES-TV, *n.* Dignity; grandeur;
MÁJON, *a.* Greater; elder; first; chief. [above a captain.
MÁJON, *n.* A military officer next

+**MÁJON-DÓMO**, [L.] *n.* A master of a house, or steward.
MA-JOK'I-TV, *n.* The greater number; more than half; full age; rank of a major.
MA-JUS'EU-LÉ, *n. pl.* [L.] Capital letters, in which Latin manuscripts were once written.
MÁKE, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* **MADE**. To compel; to cause to be; to form; to create; to produce; *v. i.* to move; to contribute; to have effect.
MÁKE, *n.* Form; structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body.
MÁKE'R, *n.* One who stirs up contention.
MÁKE'R, *n.* One who makes, forms or creates; the Creator; a manufacturer. [cites parties.
MÁKE'R-PÉACE, *n.* One who reconciles.
MÁKE'-WEIGHT, *n.* That which makes weight. [manship.
MÁK'ING, *n.* Act of forming; work.
MAL, prefixed to compound words, denotes evil.
MAL-AD-MIN-IS-TRÁ'TION, *n.* Bad management of public affairs.
MAL'A-DY, *n.* Sickness; disease; distemper; defect or corruption of the heart; depravity.
+MÁ'LA FÝDE, [L.] With bad faith; treacherously; deceitfully.
MAL'A-FERT, *a.* Bold; saucy; forward. [pertness.
MAL'A-FERT-NESS, *n.* Impudent.
+MAL-AP-RO-PÓ'S, (mal-ap-pro-pó's) *n.* In an unsuitable manner; unseasonably.
MA-LÉ'RI-A, *n.* [It.] Bad air, vapor, or state of air tending to produce disease. [portion of parts.
MAL'CON-FORM-I'TION, *n.* Disproportion.
MAL'CON-TENT, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; *n.* one discontented with government; one who murmurs at the laws or administration. [tentness.
MAL'CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* Discontent.
MÁLE, *a.* Belonging to the male sex, and applied to animals of all kinds.
MÁLE, *n.* Among animals, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal. In botany, a plant which produces stamens only. In mechanics, the screw whose threads enter the grooves of the corresponding screw.
MAL-E-DIC'TION, *n.* A curse; execration.
MAL-E-FAC-TOR, *n.* One guilty of a great crime; a felon; a convict.
MA-LÉ'FI-GENCE, *n.* The doing of harm. [evil.
MA-LÉ'FI'CIENCE, *n.* The doing of MA-LÉ'FI'CIENT, *a.* Doing evil; offending.
MA-LÉ'VO-LENCE, *n.* Ill-will; enmity; spite; it expresses less than malignity. [wishing evil.
MA-LÉ'VO-LENT, *a.* Ill-disposed;
MA-LÉ'VO-LENT-LY, *ad.* With ill-will or spite.

MAL-PÉA'SANCE, *n.* Evil doing; wrong.
MAL-FORM-I'TION, *n.* Irregular formation.
MÁ'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to apples, &c.
MAL'ICE, *n.* Extreme enmity or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause.
MA-LÍ'CIOUS, (ma-lísh'us) *a.* Harboring ill-will or enmity; very malevolent; spiteful.
MA-LÍ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With intention to do harm. [or malevolence.
MA-LÍ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Deep enmity.
MA-LÍ'ON', (ma-líne') *a.* Malicious; malignant. [der; to injure.
MA-LÍ'ON', *v. t.* To traduce; to slander.
MA-LÍ'ON'AN-CY, *n.* Extreme malevolence; virulence; bitter enmity; malice.
MA-LÍ'ONANT, *a.* Malicious; unpropitious; virulent; exerting pernicious influence. [unfavorably.
MA-LÍ'ONANT-LY, *ad.* Maliciously;
MA-LÍ'ON'ER, *n.* One who treats another maliciously.
MA-LÍ'ON'IV, (lí-ne') *ad.* With extreme ill-will. [to feign illness.
MA-LÍ'ON'ER, *v. t.* Among soldiers, to maledict.
MÁLL, *n.* A large wooden beetle.
MÁLL, (mal) *n.* A public walk; a level shady walk. [heavy.
MÁLL, *v. t.* To beat with something.
MÁLL'ARD, *n.* A species of wild duck; a drake.
MAL-LE-A-BIL'I-TV, } *a.* Susceptible
MAL-LE-A-BLE-NESS, } bility of
MAL-LE-A-BLE, } extension by beating.
MAL-LE-A-BLE, *a.* That can be drawn out and extended by beating.
MÁLL'E-ITE, *v. t.* To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating. [beating.
MAL-LE-I'TION, *n.* Extension by beating.
MÁLL'ET, *n.* A wooden hammer, or instrument for beating or for driving pins, chisels, &c. (sweet wine.
MÁLL'SEV, (mám'zy) *n.* A sort of MAL-PRACTICE, *n.* Evil practice.
MÁLT, *n.* Barley steeped in water and dried; *v. t.* or *i.* to make or become malt.
MÁLT-LÍQ'UOR, (mawlt'lik'er) *n.* Liquor with an infusion of malt.
MÁLT'STER, *n.* One who makes malt.
MAL-TRÉAT', *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse; to treat rudely or with unkindness. [abuse.
MAL-TRÉAT'MENT, *n.* Ill treatment;
+MÁ'LUM IN SE, [L.] An evil in itself, as distinguished from *malum prohibitum*.
+MÁ'LUM PRO-HIB'I-TUM, [L.] That which is wrong because forbidden by law. [mallovs.
MAL-VÍ'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to MAL-VER-I'TION, *n.* Evil conduct; fraud; trick; improper or wicked behavior.

MAN'A-LUKK, } *n.* Soldiers in Egypt
 MAN'S-LUKK, } were called Mamalukes.
 [mother.]
 MAN-MĀ, *n.* A familiar word for
 MAN'MĀL, *n.*; *pl.* MAMMĀL, [L.
 mamma.] In *zoology*, an animal
 that suckles its young.
 MAN-MĀ-LĪ-A, *n.* *pl.* A class of ani-
 mals which suckle their young.
 MAN-MĀL'O-ŌY, *n.* Science of mam-
 miferous animals. [figure.]
 MAN'MET, *n.* A puppet; a dressed
 MAN'MI-FER, *n.* An animal that has
 breasts for nourishing her young.
 MAN-MIF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* Nourishing
 young by breasts. [of papa.]
 MAN'MI-FORM, *a.* Having the shape
 MAN'MIL-LĀ-ET, *a.* Belonging to the
 papa. [of wealth.]
 MAM'MON, *n.* Riches; money; god
 MAM'MON-IST, *n.* One who dotes on
 riches. [now extinct.]
 MAM'MOTH, *n.* A huge quadruped,
 MAN, *n.*; *pl.* MEN. [Sax. *man*; Goth.
mann; Sans. *man*.] Mankind;
 the human race; the whole spe-
 cies of human beings; a male in-
 dividual of the human race, of
 adult growth or years; a servant;
 a word of familiar address; one
 who is master of mental powers;
 a husband; a movable piece at
 chess or draughts.
 MAN, *v.* *t.* To furnish with men.
 MAN'A-ŪLE, *v.* *t.* To shackle the
 hands. [Chains for the hands.]
 MAN'A-ŪLES, (man'a-kiz,) *n.* *pl.*
 MAN'A-ŪR, *v.* *t.* To conduct; to trans-
 act; to govern; *v.* *i.* to conduct
 affairs. [tractable.]
 MAN'A-ŪR-A-BLE, *a.* Governable;
 MAN'A-ŪR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tractable-
 ness.
 MAN'A-ŪR-MENT, *n.* Conduct; treat-
 ment; dealing; cunning practice.
 MAN'A-ŪR, *n.* One who conducts;
 a frugal person. [ry.]
 MAN'A-ŪR-ŪY, *n.* Conduct; husband-
 MAN'CH-I-NERL, *n.* A tree whose
 fruit contains a milky poisonous
 juice. [dertaker.]
 MAN'CI-FLK, *n.* A steward, or un-
 MAN'CI-PĀTE, *v.* *t.* To enslave; to
 bind. [tude.]
 MAN'CI-PĀTION, *n.* Slavery; servi-
 MAN'DĀ-MUS, *n.* [L. *mandamus*.] In
law, a writ from a superior court
 to an inferior court, commanding
 to do some act.
 MAN-DA-NĪN, (-reen') *n.* A Chinese
 governor or magistrate; court lan-
 guage of China.
 MAN'DA-TA-ŪY, *n.* One to whom
 MAN'DA-TO-ŪY, *n.* business is in-
 trusted; one to whom a charge is
 given. [commission.]
 MAN'DĪTE, *n.* An order; command;
 MAN'DA-TO-ŪY, *a.* Commanding;
 enjoining. [fowl.]
 MAN'DI-BLE, *n.* The jaw, as of a
 MAN-DIN'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the
 jaw.
 MAN'DIKER, *n.* The name of several

species of plants, narcotic and
 cathartic. [ment.]
 MAN'DREL, *n.* A turner's instru-
 MAN'DU-ŪITE, *v.* *t.* To chew; to
 eat. [ing.]
 MAN-DU-ŪITION, *n.* Act of chew-
 MĪNE, *n.* The long hair on the neck
 of a beast.
 +MAN-NŌE', (ma-nāzh', or man'ej,) *n.*
 [Fr.] A school for teaching
 horsemanship. [ghost, or shade.]
 +MĀ'NĒS, *n.* *pl.* A departed spirit;
 MA-NŌ'ŪYER, *n.* Change of posi-
 MA-NŌ'ŪYER, *n.* tion; evolution;
 dextrous management.
 MA-NŌ'ŪYER, *v.* *t.* To change po-
 MA-NŌ'ŪYER, *n.* sition; to manage
 with address.
 MA-NŌ'ŪYER-ER, *n.* One who man-
 MA-NŌ'ŪYER, *n.* ages with strate-
 gem, or address.
 MA-NŌ'ŪYER-ING, *n.* Change of
 MA-NŌ'ŪYER-ING, *n.* position; man-
 agement. [like a man.]
 MAN'ŪYL, *a.* Bold; brave; stout;
 MAN'ŪYL-LY, *ad.* Boldly; courage-
 ously. [ry.]
 MAN'ŪYL-NESS, *n.* Boldness; brave-
 MĪNŌN, *n.* The scab or itch on
 cattle. [beasts.]
 MĪN'ŌI-NESS, *n.* Scabbiness of
 MAN'ŌHL-WUR'HEL, (mang'gl-wur-
 zl,) *n.* A root of the beet kind.
 MĪN'ŌER, *n.* A trough or box in
 which cattle are fed.
 MAN'ŪGLE, (mang'gl,) *v.* *t.* To cut in
 pieces; to smooth linen; to take
 by piecemeal. [cloth.]
 MAN'ŪGLE, *n.* A calender to smooth
 MAN'ŪGLE, *n.* One who haggles or
 mangles.
 MAN'ŪGO, (mang'go,) *n.* A fruit of
 the East pickled; a pickled musk-
 melon. [the mango.]
 MĪN'ŪY, *a.* Scabby, infected with
 MAN'HĀT-ER, *n.* A misanthrope.
 MAN'HOOD, *n.* State of adult years
 in men; virility; human nature;
 the qualities of a man, as courage,
 bravery; resolution. [clination.]
 MĪ'NI-A, *n.* Madness; raging in-
 MĪ'NI-AE, *a.* Mad; raving with
 madness; *n.* a madman; *n.* rave-
 ling with madness, or with disor-
 dered intellect. [ness.]
 MAN'ŪG-ŪAL, *a.* Affected with mad-
 MAN-I-ŪHĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the
 Manichees, or to their peculiar
 doctrines.
 MAN'I-ŪHER, *n.* One who held
 MAN-I-ŪHĒ'AN, *n.* to the existence
 of two supreme principles, one
 good, the other evil. [Manichees.]
 MAN'I-ŪHER-ISM, *n.* Doctrines of the
 MAN'I-ŪHER, *n.* *a.* An instrument
 MAN-I-ŪHER'ON, *n.* like a spinnet,
 whose strings are covered with
 pieces of cloth to soften the sound.
 MAN'I-FEST, *a.* Not difficult to be
 seen; open; plain; clear; ob-
 vious; apparent.
 MAN'I-FEST, *v.* *t.* [L. *manifesto*.] To
 make to appear; to reveal; to

make known; to show; to ex-
 hibit more clearly to the view.
 MAN'I-FEST, *n.* An invoice of a
 cargo of goods, to be exhibited at
 the custom-house.
 MAN-I-FEST-ĪTION, *n.* Disclosure;
 discovery; exhibition. [dently.]
 MAN'I-FEST-LY, *ad.* Clearly; evi-
 MAN'I-FEST-NESS, *n.* Clearness to
 the sight or mind; perspicuity;
 obviousness.
 MAN-I-FEST'O, *n.* A public decla-
 MAN'I-FEST, *n.* ration, usually of
 a prince, showing his intentions
 or proclaiming his opinions.
 MAN'I-FOLD, *a.* Many; diverse; re-
 peated; exhibited in various ways
 or at divers times.
 MAN'I-FOLD-LY, *ad.* In diverse ways.
 MAN'I-FOLD-NESS, *n.* Multiplicity.
 MAN'I-KIN, *n.* A little man; a male
 child; an artificial anatomical
 preparation, made with paste-
 board, plaster, &c., exhibiting all
 parts of the body.
 MAN'I-PLA, *n.* A handful; band of
 soldiers; a fanon, or scarf worn
 by Roman Catholic priests.
 MAN-NI'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a
 band.
 MAN-NI'U-LITE, *v.* *t.* To treat, work,
 or labor with the hands; to
 handle. [tion.]
 MAN-NI'U-LITION, *n.* Manual opera-
 MAN-KIND, *n.* The race or species
 of human beings; *a.* resembling
 man, not woman. [manned.]
 MAN'LESS, *a.* Having no men; un-
 MAN'LIKE, *a.* Becoming a man.
 MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* Bravery; boldness;
 dignity. [noble.]
 MAN'LY, *a.* Becoming a man; brave;
 MAN'NA, *n.* The food of the Israel-
 ites in the wilderness; the juice
 of a tree concreted, used as a
 medicine. It is mildly laxative.
 MAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *maniere*.] Form;
 method; custom; kind; certain
 degree or measure; mien or cast
 of look; way of worship; dis-
 tinct mode. [ner.]
 MAN'NER-ISM, *n.* Uniformity of man-
 MAN'NER-IST, *n.* An artist who per-
 forms his work in one unvaried
 manner. [havior.]
 MAN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* Mannerly be-
 MAN'NER-LY, *a.* Decent in external
 deportment; civil; complaisant;
 well-behaved. [havior; civility.]
 MAN'NERS, *n.* *pl.* Deportment; be-
 MAN'NISH, *a.* Like a man; bold;
 masculine.
 MA-NŌ'ŪYER, *n.* See MAN'ŪYER.
 MAN'OR, *n.* A lord's estate in lands.
 MAN'OR-HOUSE, *n.* The house be-
 longing to the manor. [manor.]
 MA-NŌ'Ū-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a
 MAN-PLĒAS-ER, *n.* One who pleases
 men, or who takes uncommon
 pains to please men.
 MANSE, (mans,) *n.* A parsonage
 house; a farm.
 MAN-SERV-ANT, *n.* A male servant.

MAN'SION, *n.* A dwelling-house; place of abode.
MAN'SION-ARY, *a.* Resident.
MAN-SLAUGH-TER, *n.* The killing of a person in a sudden passion, without previous malice.
MAN-STEAL-ER, *n.* A kidnapper; one who steals and sells men.
MAN'SUE-RÜDE, (*man'swe-tüde*), *n.* Mildness.
MAN'TLE-ET, { *n.* A woman's short
MAN'TLET, { cloak.
MAN'TLE, *n.* A loose garment or cloak; a cover.
MAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise; *v. i.* to expand; to diffuse; to spread.
MAN'TLE, { *n.* The piece of
MAN'TLE-TREE, { timber or stone
over the fire-place.
MAN-TU-A, (*man'tu-a* or *man'tu*), *n.* [*Fr. manteau*.] A lady's gown or dress.
MAN-TUA-MÄK-ER, (*man'tu-mäk-er*), *n.* A dress-maker for ladies.
MAN-U-AL, *a.* Performed by the hand.
MAN-U-AL, *n.* A small book, as, a manual of laws; service book of the Roman Catholic church.
MAN-U-DUCTION, *n.* Guidance by the hand.
MAN-U-FAC-TO-RY, *n.* A building or place where goods are made.
MAN-U-FAC-TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to manufactures.
MAN-U-FAC-TURE, (*man-yu-fakt'yur*), *n.* Any thing made by the hand. [*the hand* or by art.
MAN-U-FAC-TURE, *v. t.* To make by
MAN-U-FAC-TUR-ER, *n.* A maker; an artificer. [*ing* slaves.
MAN-U-MISSION, *n.* The act of free-
MAN-U-MIT, *v. t.* [*L. manumitto*.] To release from slavery; to liberate from bondage. [*hand*.
MAN-U-MO-TIVE, *a.* Movable by
MAN-U-NI-SLE, *a.* That may be cultivated; that may be enriched by manure. [*utilizes* land.
MA-NÜRE', *n.* Any thing that fer-
MA-NÜRE', *v. t.* To apply fertilizing substances to land; to enrich with manure.
MAN-U-SCRIPT, *n.* A paper or book written by hand; *a.* written with the hand; not printed.
MAN-WÖR-SHIP, *n.* The worship of man; undue respect paid to a man.
MAN'Y, (*men'ny*), *a.* Numerous; comprising a great number. [*ber.*
MAN'Y, (*men'ne*), *a.* A great num-
MAP, *n.* A delineation of the earth, or a part of it.
MA'PLE, *n.* The name of a tree of several species.
MA'PLE-SUGAR, (*ahng-ar*), *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.
MAR-PER-Y, *n.* The art of designing maps. [*injure*; to deface.
MAR, *v. t.* To hurt; to impair; to

MAR-A-NI'THA, *n.* A Jewish form of cursing.
MAR-A-NON, *n.* A river in South America, the largest in the world, called Amazon.
MA-RAS-MUS, *n.* A trophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease. [*plunder*.
MA-RAUD', *v. t.* To rove in quest of
MAR-A-YE'DI, *n.* A small copper coin of Spain, equal to 3 mills, or one-third of a cent.
MAR'SLE, *n.* Calcareous stone, used for busts, pillars, monuments, &c., and for lime. [*marble*.
MAR'SLE, *v. t.* To vein or stain like
MAR'SLE, *a.* Made to resemble clouded marble.
MAR'SLE-EDD'ED, (*-ejd*), *a.* Having the edges marbled, as the leaves of a book. [*caying*.
MAR-CES-CENT, *a.* Withering; de-
MAR-CES-SI-SLE, *a.* Liable to wither or fade.
MÄRCH, *n.* [*Fr. marche*.] A movement of troops; a procession; a deliberate walk; advance; progression.
MÄRCH, *n.* [*L. mare*.] The third month of the year.
MÄRCH, *v. t.* To cause to move, as an army; *v. i.* to move in military order and manner; to walk in a grave, stately manner.
MÄRCH'SS, *n. pl.* Borders; confines.
MÄRCHÜN-ESS, (*mär'shun-ess*), *n.* The lady or widow of a marquis.
MÄR-CID, *a.* Lean; poor; withered.
MÄR-CID-I-TY, *n.* Leanness; a wanting away. [*kind*.
MÄRK, *n.* The female of the horse
MÄRK'SCHAL, (*mär'ahal*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A chief commander of an army. See
MARSHALL.
MÄR'GIN, *n.* In botany, the edge of a leaf; an edge; border; brim; side. [*border*.
MÄR'GIN, *v. t.* To form a border; to
MÄR'GIN-AL, *a.* Inserted in the margin.
MÄR'GIN-ATE, { *a.* Having a prom-
MÄR'GIN-ATED, { inent margin.
MÄR'GRÄVE, *n.* A title of nobility in Germany. [*of* a margrave.
MÄR-GRÄV-INE, *n.* The territory
MÄR-GRA-VINE, *n.* The wife of a margrave.
MA-RIO-NOUS, *a.* Produced in the sea. [*yellow* flower.
MAR-T-GÖLD, *n.* A plant bearing a
MA-RINE', (*-reen'*), *a.* [*Fr.* from *L. marinus*.] Pertaining to the sea; done on the sea.
MA-RINE', *n.* A soldier doing duty in a ship; the navy; naval affairs.
MAR-IN-ER, *n.* A seaman; a sailor.
MAR-ISH, *n.* A marsh; fen; swamp; watery ground. It is now written
MARSH.
MAR-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to a husband. [*the* sea.
MAR-TIME, *a.* Marine; adjoining
MÄRK, *n.* [*Lat. marc*.] A coin; a

token; impression; note; object to shoot at. [*to* note; to observe.
MÄRK, *v. t.* or *i.* To make a mark;
MÄRK-ET, *n.* [*D. and G. markt*.] A place or time of sale; sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money.
MÄRK-ET, *v. i.* To deal in market.
MÄRK-ET-A-SLE, *a.* Salable; fit for market. [*market*.
MÄRK-ET-DAY, *n.* A day for public
MÄRK-ET-TOWN, *n.* A town that has a market.
MÄRK'S-MAN, *n.* One who shoots with skill; one who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.
MÄRL, *n.* A species of calcareous earth, used as manure; *v. t.* to spread over with a marl.
MÄRL-CROUS, *a.* Marly; partaking of marl.
MÄRL-INE, *n.* A small line of two strands, used for winding round cables.
MÄRL-PIT, *n.* A pit where marl is dug. [*marl*.
MÄRL-Y, *a.* Like or abounding with
MÄRL-LÄPS, *n.* Quinces boiled with sugar.
MÄR-MO-NICROUS, *a.* Like marble.
MÄR-MÖR-AN, *a.* Pertaining to marble.
MA-SOON', *n.* A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West Indies.
MA-SOON', *v. t.* To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle for some crime.
MÄRQUE, (*märk*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A letter of marque is a license to make reprisals on an enemy for goods seized.
+MÄR-QUE', (*mär-kee'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A field tent for an officer.
MÄR-QUET-RY, (*mär'ket-ry*), *n.* Inlaid work of wood, shells, &c.
MÄR-QUIS, (*-kwis*), *n.* A title of nobility next under a duke.
MÄR-QUIS-ATE, *n.* The seignory of a marquis.
MÄR-RAGE, (*mar'rij*), *n.* Wedlock; the uniting or legal union of man and woman for life.
MÄR-RAGE-A-SLE, *a.* Of a fit age to be married.
MÄR-RID, (*mar'rid*), *pp.* United in wedlock; wedded; *a.* conjugal; connubial.
MÄR-RÖW, *n.* A soft substance in bones; the essence; best part. In *Scotch*, a companion.
MÄR-RÖW-BONE, *n.* A bone containing marrow; the bone of the knee. [*Colloquial*.
MÄR-RÖW-FAT, *n.* A large, delicious pea. [*row*.
MÄR-RÖW-LESS, *a.* Destitute of mar-
MÄR-RÖW-Y, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.
MÄR-RY, *v. t.* or *i.* [*Fr. marier* from *mar*, husband.] To join or be joined in wedlock.

MAS, *n.* In *mythology*, the deity of war; a planet of a deep red color. [overflowed.]
MASH, *n.* Low ground; wet or *MASHAL*, *n.* [Fr. *maréchal*.] An officer of arms; chief military commander; a civil officer answering to sheriff; one who directs the order of a procession, and the like.
MASHAL, *v. t.* To arrange in due order; to dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coat of arms of distinct families.
MASHAL-ED, *pp. or a.* Arranged in order. [in order.]
MASHAL-ER, *n.* One who arranges
MASHAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of marshal. [with water.]
MASHY, *a.* Wet; boggy; covered
MASHU-FI-ALI-A, *n. pl.* Animals having a pouch or bag for carrying their young. [market.]
MART, *n.* A place of public sale; a
MART-LO-TOW-ER, *n.* A round tower or circular building of masonry. [sel kind.]
MARTEN, *n.* An animal of the wea-
MART-RI-MED-I-CAL, [L.] Sub-
 stance used in the healing art.
MARTIAL, *a.* Warlike; bold; hav-
 ing the properties of iron.
MARTIN, *n.* A species of birds. [an.]
MARTIN-ET, *n.* A strict disciplinari-
MARTIN-ETS, *n. pl.* Lines fastened to a sail.
MARTIN-GAL, } *n.* A strap fasten-
MARTIN-GALE, } ed to the girth under a horse's belly.
MARTIN-MAS, *n.* The festival of Saint Martin. [ry.]
MARTLET, *n.* A little bird in *herald*.
MARTYR, *n.* One who is put to death for the truth, or in defense of any cause.
MARTYR, *v. t.* To put to death for adhering to the truth; to sacrifice one on account of his faith or profession.
MARTYR-DOM, *n.* The death of a martyr. [to martyrology.]
MARTYR-OL-O-GICAL, *a.* Pertaining
MARTYR-OL-O-GIST, *n.* One who writes an account of martyrs.
MARTYR-OL-O-GY, *n.* History or register of martyrs.
MARTYR, *a.* A wonder; that which arrests attention; admiration.
MARTYR, *v. t.* To wonder; to surprise. It expresses less than *astonish* or *amaze*.
MARTYR-ED, (*mär'veld*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *MARTYR*.
MARTYR-IOUS, *a.* Wonderful; exciting surprise. [ful manner.]
MARTYR-IOUS-LY, *ad.* In a wonder-
MARTYR-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Wonderfulness; strangeness.
MASCLE, (*mas'kl* or *masl*), *n.* In *heraldry*, a lozenge perforated.
MASCU-LINE, *a.* Male; like a man; bold. In grammar, the *masculine* gender is the gender appropriated

to males, though not always expressing it.
MASCU-LINE-NESS, *n.* State of being like a man; boldness; strength. &c. [and water.]
MASH, *n.* A mixture of things; bran
MASH, *v. t.* To bruise into a soft mass.
MASHY, *a.* Produced by bruising.
MASK, *n.* A cover for the face; a disguise.
MASK, *v. t.* To cover the face; to disguise; *v. i.* to revel; to be disguised.
MASKER, *n.* One who wears a mask or who plays the fool in a masquerade.
MASON, (*mäs'en*), *n.* An artificer who lays bricks and stones for walls; a freemason.
MASONRY, *a.* Pertaining to masonry.
MASONRY, (*mäs'en-re*), *n.* The art or occupation of work done by a mason.
MASORAH, *n.* A Rabbinic work on the Bible.
MASORATIC, } *a.* Belonging to
MASORATIC-AL, } the masora, or to its authors.
MASQUE-DE, (*mas-ker*), *n.* A nocturnal assembly of persons wearing masks; disguise.
MASQUE-DE, *v. t.* To assemble in masks. [a mask.]
MASQUE-DE, *n.* One who wears
MASSE, *n.* [Fr. *masse*.] A lump; a body of matter collected into a lump; a heap; an assemblage; the body; the bulk.
MASSE, *n.* [Sax. *mæsa*.] The service of the Romish church; the consecration of the bread and wine.
MASSE-RE, (*mas-sa-ker*), *n.* Murderer, or killing with cruelty; promiscuous slaughter; *v. t.* to kill promiscuously or with uncommon cruelty.
MASSE-NESS, } *n.* The state of
MASSE-NESS, } being massy; great weight, or weight with bulk; ponderousness.
MASSEY, } *a.* Bulky; ponderous;
MASSEY, } heavy; being in a lump.
MATE, *n.* The timber of a ship set on the keel; nuts; acorns. It has no plural.
MATED, *a.* Furnished with a mate.
MATER, *n.* [Fr. *matres*; Russ. *master*.] A man who rules or directs; the owner or proprietor; a chief or principal; the commander of a vessel; one uncontrolled. In colleges, a title of respect, as *Master of Arts*.
MATER, *v. t.* To conquer; to tame; to rule. [many locks.]
MATER-KEY, *n.* A key that opens
MATER-LY, *a.* Becoming a master; very excellent; skillful.
MATER-NESS, *n.* A chief performance. [priority.]
MATER-SHIP, *n.* Headship; supe-

MATER-STANDER, *n.* A capital performance. [priority.]
MATER-Y, *n.* Rule; dominion; su-
MATRIC, } *a.* A resin exuding from
MATRIEN, } the mastic tree.
MATRI-CATE, *v. t.* To chew; to grind with the teeth.
MATRI-CATION, *n.* The act of chewing.
MATRI-CATO-RY, *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva, a chewing.
MATRIEN, (*mas'tik*), *n.* A resin flowing from a tree.
MATRIFF, *n.* A large species of dog
MATRISSA, *a.* Having no mate.
MATTO-DON, *n.* An animal like the elephant, now extinct.
MATTOID, *a.* Resembling the nipple.
MATTOLO-OT, *n.* The natural history of animals which suckle their young.
MAT, *n.* A mixture of rushes, sedge, straw, &c. [mat.]
MAT, *v. t.* To weave or form into a
MATADON, *n.* One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre; a murderer; the man employed to kill the bull in bull-fights.
MATCH, *n.* A contest; an equal; marriage; a combustible substance used for catching fire.
MATCH, *v. t.* To pair; to suit; to marry; to equal. [matched.]
MATCH-LESS, *a.* That may be
MATCH-LESS, *a.* Having no equal.
MATCH-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a manner or degree not to be equaled.
MATCH-LOCK, *n.* Formerly the lock of a musket fired by a match.
MITE, *n.* A companion; second officer of a vessel. [marry.]
MITE, *v. t.* To match; to equal; to
MITE-LESS, *a.* Having no mate or companion. [ter; essential.]
MATE-RIAL, *a.* Consisting of mat-
MATE-RIAL, *n.* The substance of which any thing is made.
MATE-RIAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of materialists.
MATE-RIAL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substan-
MATE-RIAL-ITY, *n.* Material existence. [to matter.]
MATE-RIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce
MATE-RIAL-LY, *ad.* In a state of matter; in an important manner or degree; essentially.
MATE-RIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being material; importance.
MATE-RIAL, *n.* [Fr.] A term denoting those material objects which are used in any design. [section.]
MATERNAL, *a.* Motherly; with af-
MATERNITY, *n.* The relation of a
MATH, *n.* A mowing. [mother.]
MATH-MATICS, } *a.* Pertaining
MATH-MATICS, } to mathe-
MATH-MATICS, } matics, or according to its prin-
MATH-MATICS, } ciples. [ematics.]
MATH-MATICS-AL-LY, *ad.* By math-

MATH-E-MAT-TICIAN, (math-e-mat-tish'an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

MATH-E-MAT-ICS, *n.* [L. *mathematica*.] The science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered.

MAT-HE-MAT-ICS, *n.* The doctrine of mathematics.

MAT-ING, *a.* [Fr. *matin*.] Used in the morning; as *matin* to the morning. [service.]

MAT-ING, *n. pl.* Morning worship or Mat-ness, *n.* [Fr. *matras*.] A cucurbit; a chemical vessel in shape of an egg.

MAT-IR-CE, *n.* A mold in which anything is formed. In *dyeing*, the five simple colors, black, white, blue, red and yellow, of which all the rest are composed.

MAT-IR-ICE, { *n.* The womb; the
MAT-IR-ICE, { cavity in which the
 fetus of an animal is formed.

MAT-IR-IC-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to matricide. [derog. of a mother.]

MAT-IR-IC-IDE, *n.* The murder of murder-
MAT-IR-IC-LITE, *v. t.* [L. *matricula*.]
 To enter or admit to membership, as in a college.

MAT-IR-IC-W-LATE, *n.* One entered in a college or admitted into membership.

MAT-IR-IC-LI-TION, *n.* The act of admitting to membership by enrolling the name in a register.

MAT-IR-IC-W-LAT, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; derived from marriage.

MAT-IR-IC-W-LAT-LY, *ad.* By the laws of marriage.

MAT-IR-IC-W-LAT, *n.* Marriage; wedlock; union of man and woman for life; nuptial state. [man.]

MAT-IR-ON, *n.* A grave, elderly woman-
MAT-IR-ON-AGE, *n.* State of a matron.

MAT-IR-ON-AL, *a.* Suitable to a matron.

MAT-IR-ON-LIKE, *v. t.* To render matron-like.

MAT-IR-ON-LY, *a.* Elderly; like a matron. [dillery.]

MAT-ROSS, *n.* A soldier in the army.

MAT-TER, *n.* [L. *materia*.] Substance excreted from living animal bodies; pus; body; substance extended; that which is visible; subject; thing treated; affair; business; event; cause of any event; suit; demand; importance; moment; space of time; a portion of distance.

MAT-TER, *v. i.* To produce matter; to signify; to form pus; to collect.

MAT-TER-LESS, *a.* Void of matter.

MAT-TOCK, *n.* A pick ax; a tool for grubbing.

MAT-TRESS, *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, moss or other material, and quilted. [suppurate.]

MAT-UR-ATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To ripen; to
MAT-UR-ATION, *n.* A ripening, as of an abscess. [cing to supuration.]

MAT-UR-ATIVE, *a.* Ripening; condu-

MA-TURE, *a.* [L. *maturus*.] Ripe; perfected; well digested; ready; come to supuration.

MA-TURE, *v. t.* To ripen; to perfect; to consider well; *v. i.* to become ripe or perfect.

MA-TURE-LY, *ad.* With ripeness; completeness. [maturity.]

MAT-UR-ES-CENT, *a.* Approaching to
MAT-UR-ITY, { *n.* Ripeness; state
MAT-UR-NESS, { of being brought
 to perfection. In commerce, the maturity of a note or bill of exchange, is the time when it comes due. [ing.]

MAT-UR-TI-NAL, *a.* Relating to morning.

MAUD-LIN, *a.* Drunk; fuddled; *n.* a plant.

MAUGER, { *ad.* In spite of or oppo-
MAUGER, { sition to. [Used only
 in *burlesque*.]

MAU-KIN, *n.* A dirty wench.

MAUL, *n.* A heavy wooden hammer. See *MAUL*.

MAUL, *v. t.* To beat and bruise. [et.]

MAUND, *n.* In Scotland, a hand basket.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, *n.* Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good-Friday.

MAU-RO-LEAN, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

MAU-RO-LIUM, *n.* A magnificent tomb or monument.

MAU-RO-LIUM, (mo-viz-
 honte'), [Fr.] Bashfulness; false modesty. [the craw.]

MAW, *n.* The stomach of a beast;

MAW-KIN, *a.* Apt to cause satiety.

MAW-KIN-NESS, *n.* A mawkish quality.

MAW-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the
MAW-LAR-LY, jaw bone.

MAW-M, *n.* [Fr. *maxima*.] An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true; an axiom.

MAW-MUM, *n.* In mathematics, the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case.

MAY, *n.* The fifth month of the year.

MAY, *v. aux.*; *pp.* might. To be possible; to be able; to have liberty, or license. [May-day.]

MAY, *v. i.* To gather flowers on

MAY-DAY, *n.* The first day of May.

MAY-HEM, *n.* In law, the act of maiming.

MAY-ING, *n.* The gathering of flowers.

MAY-OR, *n.* The chief magistrate of a city. [mayor.]

MAY-OR-AL-TY, *n.* The office of a

MAY-OR-ESS, *n.* The consort of a mayor. [in May.]

MAY-OR-OLE, *n.* A pole to dance round

MAY-OR, *n.* A cherry; the jaw.

MAY-A-NEE, (-reen'), *n.* A deep blue color.

MAY-N, *n.* A labyrinth; astonishment; a state of embarrassment; confusion of thought; uncertainty.

MAY-N, *v. t.* To bewilder; to confound with intricacy.

MAZ-OL-O-GY, *n.* That branch of

zoology, which treats of mammiferous animals. [fused.]

MEAS-UR, *a.* Intricate; perplexed; complex.

MEAS-UR, *pron.* Objective case of *L*.

MEAD, *n.* A liquor composed of honey and water; a meadow.

MEAD-OW, *n.* A tract of low land; land appropriated to the production of hay.

MEAD-OW-LY, *a.* Containing meadow

MEAS-UR, *a.* Lean; thin; poor; wanting strength of diction; destitute of richness in any thing.

MEAS-UR-LY, *ad.* Poorly; thinly.

MEAS-UR-NESS, *n.* Thinness; poorness; want of fertility or richness.

MEAL, *n.* The substance of grain ground to powder; the food taken at one eating. [meal.]

MEAL-INESS, *n.* Quality of being

MEAL-Y, *a.* Dusted with meal; soft; smooth. [Using soft language.]

MEAL-Y-MOUTH-ED, (-mouthed), *a.*

MEAN, *n.* The middle point or place; intervening time; instrument; mediocrity; medium. [average.]

MEAN, *a.* Low; sordid; medial;

MEANS, *n. pl.* Medium; instrument; income.

MEAN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* meant, (ment.) To intend; to design; to have in view.

MEAN-DEER, *n.* A winding course; a maze; *v. i.* to wind in running; *v. t.* to wind or flow round. [meander.]

MEAN-DEOUS, *a.* Winding; flex-

MEAN-ING, *n.* Intention; purpose; signification. [ing.]

MEAN-ING-LESS, *a.* Having no mean-

MEAN-ING-LY, *ad.* With meaning; purposely. [nity.]

MEAN-LY, *ad.* Basely; without dignity.

MEAN-NESS, *n.* Lowness; sordidness; baseness.

MEAN-TIME, *ad.* In the inter-

MEAN-WHILE, *ad.* venting time.

MEANT, (ment), *pret.* and *pp.* of *MEAN*. [meant.]

MEAN-LY, *a.* Infected or spotted with

MEAS-UR, (meas'ur), *n.* A disease characterized by red spots on the skin. [That may be measured.]

MEAS-UR-A-BLE, (meas'ur-a-bl), *a.*

MEAS-UR-A-BLY, *ad.* Moderately; in a limited degree.

MEAS-UR, (meas'ur), *n.* Whole extent; that which ascertains extent or quantity; cadence in verse; time in music; degree; portion; transaction, or means to an end.

MEAS-UR, *v. t.* or *i.* To ascertain extent or quantity. [less.]

MEAS-UR-LESS, *a.* Immense; bound-

MEAS-UR-MENT, (meas'ur-ment), *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration.

MEAS-UR-ER, *n.* One who measures.

MEAT, *n.* Food; flesh for food; provisions; spiritual comfort; ceremonial ordinances. [be eaten.]

MEAT-OF-PER-ING, *n.* An offering to

ME-CHAN-IC, *n.* An artisan; artificer.

ME-CHAN-IC, { *a.* [L. *mechanicus*.]
ME-CHAN-IC-AL, { Pertaining to

machines; acting by physical power; acting without design or intelligence; pertaining to artisans.

MECHANICAL-LY, *ad.* By mechanism; by physical laws or force; by the force of habit.

MECHANICALNESS, *n.* State of being mechanical.

MECHANICIAN, (*mek-a-nish'an*), *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machine-maker.

Mechanics, *n.* The science that treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion.

MECHANISM, (*mek'*), *n.* Structure of a machine or instrument, intended to apply power to a useful purpose; the structure of parts, or manner in which the parts of a machine are united to answer its design; action of a machine. [*chines*].

MECHANIST, *n.* One skilled in machinery.

MEDAL, *n.* [*Fr. médaille*]. A coin stamped with a device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of some great event. [*in medals*].

MEDALIST, *n.* One who is skilled in medals.

MEDALLIC, *a.* Pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, *n.* A large medal or its form. [*coins*].

MEDALLURGY, *n.* Art of striking medals.

MEDDLE, *v. t.* To interpose; to take part officiously; to handle.

MEDDLER, *n.* A busy-body in another's affairs. [*officious*].

MEDDLESOME, *a.* Apt to meddle;

MEDDLESOMENESS, *n.* Officiousness. [*average*].

MEDDLER, *a.* Noting a mean or

MEDDLANT, *n.* In music, an appellation given to the third above the key-note. [*conciling*].

MEDDLE, *v. t.* To interpose for remedy.

MEDDLE, *a.* Middle; acting as a mean; acting by an intervening cause or instrument. [*cause*].

MEDDLELY, *ad.* By a secondary

MEDDLE, *n.* Interposition; agency; intercession; entreaty for another. [*terposer*].

MEDDLER, *n.* An intercessor; im-

MEDDLER, *a.* Belonging to a mediator. [*mediator*].

MEDDLERSHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.

MEDDLER, *n.* A female mediator. [*cured*].

MEDDLER, *a.* That may be medicinal.

MEDDLER, [*L. medicus*]. Pertaining to the art of healing; medicinal; healing. [*of healing*].

MEDDLER, *ad.* For the purpose of healing.

MEDDLER, *n.* A healing application.

MEDDLER, *a.* Relating to healing applications or medications. [*medicines*].

MEDDLER, *v. t.* To tincture with medicine.

MEDDLER, *n.* Act of medicating. [*to cure*].

MEDDLER, *a.* Curing; tending to cure.

MEDDLER, *a.* Healing; tending to cure.

MEDDLER, *ad.* By means of medicine.

MEDDLER, *n.* [*L. medicina*]. Any substance that has the property of healing or mitigating disease, or that is used for that purpose.

MEDDLER, *a.* Relating to the middle ages. [*middle rate*].

MEDDLER, (*-ker*), *a.* Middling;

MEDDLER, *n.* Middle state; moderate degree.

MEDDLER, *v. t.* or *i.* To think; to muse; to contrive. [*thought*].

MEDDLER, *n.* Contemplation;

MEDDLER, *a.* Given to meditation. [*land*].

MEDDLER, *a.* Inclosed by

MEDDLER, *n.*; *pl.* **MEDDLERS**, or **MEDDLERS**, *a.* mean; middle state; a kind of printing paper. [*gardens*].

MEDDLER, *n.* A tree cultivated in

MEDDLER, *n.* A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled or confused mass of ingredients.

MEDDLER, *a.* Consisting of

MEDDLER, *n.* marrow, or resembling it. [*flower*].

MEDDLER, *n.* The pith of the sun-

MEDDLER, *n.* The fabled chief of the Gorgons, having the power of turning all who looked on her into stone.

MEDDLER, *n.* A reward; recompense; present; that which is bestowed in consideration of merit. [*humble*].

MEDDLER, *a.* Mild; soft; gentle; lowly;

MEDDLER, (*mek'n*), *v. t.* To make meek; to humble. [*humbly*].

MEDDLER, *ad.* Mildly; softly; gently;

MEDDLER, *n.* Mildness of temper; gentleness.

MEDDLER, *v. t.*; *pres.* and *pp.* **MEDDLER**, *v. t.* To come together; to join; to find; to encounter; *v. i.* to assemble; to join.

MEDDLER, *a.* Fit; suitable; becoming.

MEDDLER, *n.* An assembly; a congregation. [*ship*].

MEDDLER, *n.* A place of worship.

MEDDLER, *a.* Fitly; suitably; duly.

MEDDLER, *n.* Fitness; suitability; propriety.

MEDDLER, *n.* The great world.

MEDDLER, *n.* A disorder in the head; vertigo. [*sprits*; dejected].

MEDDLER, *n.* Depressed in

MEDDLER, *n.* Gloom of mind; dejection; a gloomy; dejected in spirits. [*A mixture*].

MEDDLER, (*me-lanzh'*), *n.* [*Fr.*]

MEDDLER, (*ma-lā'*), *n.* A fight or scuffle.

MEDDLER, (*mel'yor-āte*), *v. t.* To make better; to improve; *v. i.* to grow better. [*condition*].

MEDDLER, *n.* Improvement of

MEDDLER, *n.* Producing honey.

MEDDLER, *n.* Act of making honey.

MEDDLER, *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow. [*honey*; smooth].

MEDDLER, *n.* A flowing with

MEDDLER, *a.* Sweetly flowing.

MEDDLER, *a.* Soft with ripeness; easy to the eye. [*ripen to softness*].

MEDDLER, *v. t.* or *i.* To make soft; to

MEDDLER, *n.* Softness; ripeness; smoothness from age, as wine. [*large peach*].

MEDDLER, *n.* A quince; a

MEDDLER, *a.* Musical; agreeable to the ear.

MEDDLER, *ad.* Musically.

MEDDLER, *n.* Agreeableness of sounds. [*dioua*].

MEDDLER, *v. t.* To make melo-

MEDDLER, *a.* Relating to melodrama.

MEDDLER, *n.* A dramatic performance in which songs are intermingled.

MEDDLER, *n.* [*Gr. μελωδία*]. An agreeable succession of sounds.

MEDDLER, *n.* *Melody* differs from *harmony*, as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation of sounds by a single voice; whereas *harmony* consists in the accordance of different voices or sounds.

MEDDLER, *n.* The name of certain plants and fruits.

MEDDLER, *n.* The tragic muse.

MEDDLER, *v. t.* or *i.* To dissolve; to become liquid.

MEDDLER, *n.* One who melts metals.

MEDDLER, *ad.* So as to soften the heart. [*clause*; a part].

MEDDLER, *n.* A limb of the body; a

MEDDLER, *n.* The state of being a member.

MEDDLER, *n.* Belonging to

MEDDLER, *n.* or consisting of membranes.

MEDDLER, *n.* Consist-

MEDDLER, *n.* ing of a membrane. [*ible skin*].

MEDDLER, *n.* A thin, white, flex-

MEDDLER, *n.* A hint to awaken the memory. [*ful of death*].

MEDDLER, (*me-m'*), [*L.*] Be mind-

MEDDLER, (*mem'wor*), *n.* [*Fr. mem'*].

MEDDLER, *n.* A species of history or written account.

MEDDLER, *n.* *pl.* [*L.*]

MEDDLER, *n.* Things remarkable and worthy to be remembered. [*brance*].

MEDDLER, *a.* Worthy of remem-

MEDDLER, *ad.* In a memorable manner.

MEDDLER, *n.*; *pl.* **MEDDLERS**, *n.* *MEMORANDA*, *n.* A note to help the memory.

MEDDLER, *a.* Adapted to preserve the memory of any thing.

MEDDLER, *a.* Preserving remem-

MEDDLER, *n.* That which preserves remembrance; a written representation of facts, as the ground of a petition.

MEDDLER, *n.* One who writes, or one who presents a memorial.

MEDDLER, *v. t.* To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.

MEN'O-NER, *v. t.* To record; to hand down to memory by writing; to register.

MEN'O-RY, *n.* The faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind; remembrance.

MEMPH'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Memphis, the ancient capital of Egypt; very dark.

MEN, *pl.* of **MAN**. [threat.]

MEN'ACE, *v. t.* To threaten; *n.*

MEN'A-CER, *n.* One that threatens.

MEN-XÔR', (*men-azh'*) *n.* A collection of brute animals.

MEN-ÂD'E-RIS, (*men-azh'e-ry*, or

MEN'A-GER-EY, *men'a-ger-ry*.)

n. A collection of wild animals, or the place where they are kept.

MEND, *v. t.* or *i.* To repair; to advance;

to make better; to improve; to grow better. [mended.]

MEN'DO-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being

MEN-DI'CIOUS, *a.* Lying; false.

MEN-DAC'I-TR, *n.* Falsehood; in-

veracity.

MEND'ER, *n.* One who repairs.

MEN'DI-CAN-CY, *n.* Beggary; state

of begging. [beggar.]

MEN'DI-CANT, *a.* Begging; *n.*

MEN-DIC'I-TRY, (*-dis'e-ry*) *n.* Beg-

gary; indigence. [mesitic.]

MEN'I-AL, *a.* Low; mean; *n.* a do-

ME-NIN'GIA, *n. pl.* Two membranes

that envelop the brain; *pie-mater*

and *dura-mater*.

ME-NIS'CURA, *n.* A lens, convex on

one side and concave on the other.

ME-NOL'O-GY, *n.* A register of months.

ME-N'SA ET TÔ'RO, [*L.*] A phrase

applied to a kind of divorce be-

tween husband and wife, without

dissolving the marriage relation.

MEN'SAL, *a.* Belonging to a table.

MEN'SES, *n. pl.* Monthly discharges.

MEN'STRU-AL, *a.* Monthly; once a

month. [dissolves.]

MEN'STRU-UM, *n.* A substance which

MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TR, *n.* Capacity or

state of being measured.

MEN-SU-RA-BLE, *a.* Measurable; having

limits.

MEN-SU-RÂ'TION, *n.* Act, process, or

result of measuring.

MEN'TAL, *a.* Belonging to the mind.

MEN'TAL-LY, *ad.* In mind; intellectu-

ally.

MEN'TION, *n.* An expression in

words; a hint or suggestion.

MEN'TION, *v. t.* To express in words

or writing; to name; to utter a

brief remark or to express it in

writing; to state a particular fact.

MEN'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be

mentioned.

MEN-TÔ'RI-AL, *a.* Containing advice.

ME-PHIT'IC, *a.* Offensive to the

ME-PHIT'IC-AL, *a.* smell; poison-

ous; noxious.

ME-PHIT'IS, *a.* Foul, noxious ex-

MEPH'-TISM, *a.* halations.

MEN-CAN-TILE, *a.* Trading; com-

mercial; carrying on commerce;

relating to trade.

MEN-CE-NA-MI-LY, *ad.* For hire or reward.

MEN-CE-NA-MI-NESS, *n.* [reward.]

MEN-CE-NA-MI-NESS, *n.* Regard to

hire; venal; hired; purchased

by money; greedy of gain; sel-

fish; *n.* a hired soldier; a hireling.

MEN-CER, *n.* One who deals in silks.

MEN-CER-Y, *n.* The goods, or trade

of mercers.

MER-CHAN-DISE, *n.* The objects of

commerce; wares, goods, com-

modities, usually bought and sold;

v. t. to trade; to buy or sell.

MER-CHANT, *n.* [Fr. *merchant*.] An

exporter or importer of goods; a

wholesale trader. In *popular lan-*

guage, any trader or dealer in

goods. [bought or sold.]

MER-CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be

MER-CHANT-MAN, *n.* A ship employ-

ed in trade.

MER-CI-FUL, *a.* Compassionate;

tender to offenders; kind; hu-

mane; benignant.

MER-CI-FUL-LY, *ad.* With compas-

sion; tenderly. [passion.]

MER-CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Mercy; com-

passion; *n.* Vold of mercy;

hard-hearted. [manner.]

MER-CI-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a merciless

MER-CI-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of com-

passion.

MER-CU'RI-AL, *a.* Composed of

quicksilver; relating to Mercury,

as god of trade; active; full of

vigor or fire.

MER-CU'RI-AL-ISE, *v. t.* To effect

with mercury. [et.]

MER-CU-RY, *n.* Quicksilver; a plan-

MER-CY, [*Fr. merci*.] Disposition

to treat with tenderness; forgive-

ness of offenses; pity; clemency

and bounty; charity; grace;

eternal life, the fruit of mercy.

MER-CY-SEAT, *n.* A covering of the

ark among the Jews.

MERX, *a.* Pure; unmined; this only.

MERX, *a.* A lake; a boundary.

MERX-LY, *ad.* Singly; only; solely.

MER-X-TRI'CIOUS, (*-trish'us*) *a.*

Lewd; gaudy; alluring by false

show; false.

MER-X-TRI'CIOUS-LY, (*-trish'us-ly*)

ad. Lewdly; with deceitful in-

terments. [merse, or be sunk.]

MER-X, *v. t.* or *i.* To sink; to im-

ME-RID'I-AN, *n.* A great circle which

the sun crosses at noon; mid-day;

noon; the highest point; *a.* per-

taining to mid-day, or the highest

point. [meridian.]

ME-RID'I-ON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the

ME-RID'I-ON-AL-LY, *ad.* In a line

with the meridian.

ME-RINO, (*-rê'no*) *n.* A variety of

Spanish sheep or their wool.

MER-IT, *n.* Desert; worth; good-

ness which entitles to reward;

value; excellence.

MER-IT, *v. t.* [*Fr. mériter*.] To de-

serve; to earn by services; to

have a just title to.

MER-I-TÔ'M-OUS, *a.* Deserving of re-

ward. [deserve reward.]

MER-I-TÔ'M-OUS-LY, *ad.* So as to

MER-I-TÔ'M-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of

deserving reward.

MER-LIN, *n.* A species of hawk.

MER'LOW, *n.* A part of a parapet in

fortification.

MER'MAID, *n.* A marine animal,

said to resemble a woman above,

and a fish below.

MER-MI-LY, *ad.* With mirth, gayety,

and laughter. [with laughter.]

MER-MI-MENT, *n.* Mirth; gayety

MER-MI-NESS, *n.* Mirth; hilarity;

frolic; gayety with laughter.

MER-MY, *a.* Gay; jovial; noisy with

mirth; brisk; causing laughter.

MER-MY-AN-DREW, *n.* A buffoon;

one who makes sport for others;

a zany. [mirth.]

MER-MY-MÂK-ING, *a.* Producing

MER-MY-THOUGHT, (*-thaw't*) *n.* A

forked bone of a fowl. [Oss.]

MER-ME-ME, *v. imp.* It seems to me.

MES-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the

mesentery.

MES-EN-TER-Y, *n.* A membrane to

which the intestines are attached.

MESH, *n.* A space between threads

in a net; *v. t.* to catch with a

net; to insnare.

MESH'Y, *a.* Formed with net-work.

MES'LIN, *n.* A mixture of different

sorts of grain; wheat and rye

mixed.

MES-MER'IC, *a.* Relating to or de-

pendent on mesmerism.

MES-MER-ISM, *n.* The art of com-

municating a species of sleep

which is supposed to affect the

body, while the mind is active

and intelligent.

MES-MER-IST, *n.* One who produces

the mesmeric state or believes in it.

MES-MER-ISE, *v. t.* To communicate

a kind of sleep, called *sleep walk-*

ing. [vening.]

MESSE, (*meen*) *a.* Middle; inter-

MESS, *n.* A dish of food; a medley;

an eating together; a number of

persons who eat together.

MESS, *v. i.* To join in a mess; to

eat together.

MES-SAGE, *n.* Notice or advice sent;

communication of a chief magis-

trate to the legislature.

MES-SEN-GER, *n.* One who bears a

MES-SA-GER, *n.* message; a har-

binger; a herald.

MES-S'IAN, *n.* The anointed Christ.

MES-S'IAN-SHIP, *n.* The office of the

Savior. [gentilemen.]

MES-S'YRUS, (*mes'h'yers*) *n. pl.* Sire;

MES-S'YRUS, *n.* One who eats at the

same table.

MES-SUAGE, (*mes'swage*) *n.* In

law, a dwelling-house and adjoining

land.

MES-T'ZO, (*mes-t'so*) *n.* [*Sp. mis-*

ed.] The child of a Spaniard and

a native Indian.

MET, *pret.* and *pp.* of **MET**.

ME-TA'-A-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, transition. [*metacarpus*.]
ME-T-A-CAR'-PAL, *a.* Belonging to the *met-a-car-pus*, *n.* The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.
ME-TACH'-RO-NISM, (-tak'-) *n.* Placing an event after its real time.
ME-TAGE, *n.* Measurement of coal; price of measuring.
MET'AL, (met'll) *n.* A simple, fixed, shining, opaque substance, fusible by heat, as iron, silver, &c.
MET-A-LEP'SIS, *n.* In *rhetoric*, the conjunction of two or more different figures in the same word.
MET-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to *metalepsis*. [*ture* of metals.
ME-TAL-LIC, *a.* Partaking of the *met-al-lis'ter-ous*, *a.* Producing metal. [*metal*.]
MET'AL-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to *met'al-list*, *n.* One skilled in metals. [*into* metals.
MET-AL-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* Conversion
MET'AL-LIZE, *v. t.* To give to a substance its metallic properties.
MET-AL-LOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* An account of metals.
MET'AL-LOID, *n.* A name applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths. [*metallurgy*.]
MET-AL-LUR'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to *met'al-lur-gist*, *n.* One skilled in refining metals.
MET'AL-LUR-DRY, *n.* The art of separating and refining metals. [*form*.]
MET-A-MORPH'IC, *a.* Changing the *met-a-morph'ism*, *n.* In *geology*, the state or quality of being *metamorphic*.
MET-A-MORPH'OSE, *v. t.* To transform; to change the form of, particularly the form of insects, as from the larva to the winged state.
MET-A-MORPH'O-SIS, *n.* Change of form; as, from a caterpillar to a butterfly.
MET'A-PHOR, *n.* [Gr. *μεταφορά*.] A short similitude; *a.* word expressing similitude.
MET-A-PHOR'IC, *a.* Expressing
MET-A-PHOR'IC-AL, *a.* similitude; figurative. [*figure*; not literally.
MET-A-PHOR'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By a *met'a-phor-ist*, *n.* One that makes metaphors. [*lation*.]
MET'A-PHRASE, *n.* A verbal translation.
MET'A-PHRAST, *n.* One who translates word for word.
MET-A-PHRAST'IC, *a.* Literal; rendered word for word.
MET-A-PHY'SIC, *a.* According to
MET-A-PHY'SIC-AL, *a.* metaphysics.
MET-A-PHY'SIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By metaphysics; in the manner of metaphysical science.
MET-A-PHY-SI'CIAN, (-fe-zib'an), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.
MET-A-PHY'SIC, *n.* The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind or intelligence.

MET'A-PLASM, *n.* A change made in a word by transposing or retrenching a syllable.
ME-TAS'TA-SIS, *n.* The translation of a disease from one part to another. [*the foot*.]
MET-A-TAN'SUS, *n.* The middle of *me-tath'e-sis*, *n.* A figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed.
METE, *v. t.* To measure length or dimensions.
METE, *n.*; *pl.* *METES*. Limits; boundaries.
ME-TEMP-SY-CHO'SIS, *n.* Transmigration; the pretended passing of the soul into another body.
ME'TE-ON, *n.* A luminous body passing in the air.
ME-TE-OR'IC, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to meteors; proceeding from a meteor.
ME-TE-OR'O-LITE, *n.* A meteoric
ME'TE-OR-ITE, *a.* stony substance falling from the atmosphere; aerolite.
ME-TE-OR-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology.
ME-TE-OR-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A person skilled in meteorology.
ME-TE-OR-OL'O-DRY, *n.* The science of the atmosphere.
ME-TE-OR-O-SCOP'E, *n.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies.
ME-TE-OR-OUS, *a.* Having the properties of a meteor.
ME'TER, *n.* Measure; verse; one
ME'TRE, *n.* that measures.
ME-THO-LIN, *n.* A liquor made of honey and water.
ME-THINK', *v. imp.* It seems to me; I think. [*clarity*.]
METH'OD, *n.* Order; manner; regular.
METH-OD'IC, *a.* Ranged in con-
METH-OD'IC-AL, *a.* venient order; regular.
METH-OD'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In due order.
METH'OD-ISM, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the *Methodists*.
METH'OD-IST, *n.* An adherent to Methodism.
METH-OD-IST'IC, *a.* In the man-
METH-OD-IST'IC-AL, *a.* ner of *Methodists*. [*order*.]
METH'OD-IZE, *v. t.* To dispose in
ME-THOUGHT, (me-thau't), *pret.* and *pp.* of *METHINK*. It seems to me; I thought.
MET-O-NYM'IC-AL, *a.* Used by
MET-O-NYM'IC, *a.* way of metonymy.
MET'O-NYM-Y, or *ME-TON'Y-MY*, *n.* In *rhetoric*, a trope in which one word is put for another; as a good table, instead of good provisions. [*logomy*.]
MET-O-POS'EO-PRY, *n.* Study of *met'ric-AL*, *a.* Consisting of measures, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables; consisting of verses.
MET'RIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In measure.

ME-TRO-L'O-DRY, *n.* Science or treatise on measures.
ME-TRO-POL'-IS, *n.* The chief city of a country or state.
MET-RO-POL-I-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to the chief city; *n.* an archbishop.
MET-RO-POL-I-TIC, *a.* Pertain-
MET-RO-POL-I-TIC-AL, *a.* ing to a metropolis.
MET'TLE, (met'll) *n.* Spirit; courage; vivacity; constitutional ardor. [*gay*; brisk.
MET'TLE-SOME, *a.* Spirited; lively;
MET'TLE-SOME-NESS, *n.* High spirit; ardor.
MZW, *n.* A cage or coop; *a.* sea-fowl.
MZW, *v. t.* To confine in a cage or other inclosure; to shed as feathers. [*child*.]
MZWL, *v. i.* To cry or squall as a *MZWS*, (müze), *n. pl.* Royal stables in London.
MZZ'ZO-RE-LIE'V, (med'zo-leev'o), *n.* [It.] Middle relief.
MZZ'ZO-TINT'O, (med'zo-tint'o), *n.* [It.] An engraving on copper.
+MZZ'ZO V'CE, (med'zo-v'chä), [It.] In music, denoting a medium fullness of voice.
MI'ASM, *n.* Noxious effluvia; in-
MI-AS'MA, *a.* fectious substance, or fine particles of putrefying bodies floating in the air, and considered to be noxious to health.
MI-AS'MAL, *a.* Containing miasma.
MI-AS-MAT'IC, *a.* Consisting of miasm. [*of mica*.]
MI-CA'CHROUS, (-shus), *a.* Partaking
MICH'AE'L-MAS, (mik'e'l-mas), *n.* Feast of St. Michael.
MICX'LE, *a.* Much; great. [*Scot.*]
MI'ERO-COSM, *n.* Literally, the little world; but used for man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe, or great world.
MI-CROM'ETER, *n.* An instrument used for measuring small objects, spaces, and angles. [*strument*.]
MI'ERO-SCOP'E, *n.* A magnifying in-
MI-CRO-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining
MI-CRO-SCOP'IC-AL, *a.* to a microscope; very small. [*mid-day*.]
MID', *a.* Middle; intervening, as
MID'DAY, *n.* Noon; the middle of the day; *a.* being at noon; meridional. [*the ends*.]
MID'DLE, *a.* Equally distant from
MID'DLE, *n.* The point equally remote from the extremes; the center; the midst. [*middle*.]
MID'DLE-MOST, *a.* Being nearest the
MID'DLING, *a.* Of a middle rank;
MIDON, *n.* A gnat. [*moderate*.]
MID'LAND, *a.* Being in the interior country.
MID'LAND, *n.* The middle of the leg.
MID'MOST, *a.* Middle.
MID'TOHT, *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock; *a.* being the middle of the night.
MID'VIVR, *n.* The diaphragm which divides and separates the thorax from the abdomen.

MID'SHIP, *a.* In the middle of a ship.
MID'SHIP-MAN, *a.* In ships of war, a kind of naval cadet or young officer. [middle].
MIDST, *a.* The middle; *ad.* In the middle.
MID-SUM-MER, *a.* The summer solstice. [way].
MID-WAY, *a.* The middle; *ad.* half-way.
MID-WIFE, *a.* One who assists at childbirth. [childbirth].
MID-WIFE-RY, *a.* Assistance at childbirth.
MID-WINTER, *a.* The winter solstice, or rather middle of winter in February.
MIEEN, (mean), *a.* [Fr. *mine*.] Look; air; manner; countenance; external appearance. [ishness].
MIFF, *a.* Slight resentment; peevishness.
MIGHT, (mite), *pred.* and *pp.* of *may*.
MIGHT, *a.* [Sax. *micht*.] Power; strength of body or physical power; force; strength of purpose; strength of affection.
MIGHT-ILY, *ad.* Powerfully; with force.
MIGHTINESS, *a.* Power; greatness of strength; dignity; a title of dignity. [very vigorous].
MIGHTY, *a.* Powerful; strong.
MIEN-ON-NETTE, (min-yo-nett') *a.* [Fr.] A plant bearing flowers of agreeable odor.
MIGRATE, *v. t.* [L. *migro*.] To remove for residence to a distant country or state. [removal].
MIGRATION, *a.* Act of migrating.
MIGRATION-ARY, *a.* Passing to a distant place for residence.
MILCH, *a.* Giving milk.
MILD, *a.* Gentle; calm; soft; mellow; tender; placid.
MILDEW, (mil'du), *a.* Honey dew; a juice on plants; spots on cloth or paper. [mildew].
MILDEW, *v. t.* or *i.* To affect with mildew.
MILDLY, *ad.* Gently; softly; calmly. [ness; softness].
MILDNESS, *a.* Gentleness; calmness.
MILE, *a.* A linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains. [mile].
MILEAGE, *a.* Fees for travel by the mile.
MILESTONE, *a.* A stone set to mark the distance or the space of a mile. [small].
MILLET, *a.* Like millet; very small.
MILITANT, *a.* Fighting; engaged in warfare. [manner].
MILITARY, *ad.* In a soldierly manner.
MILITARY, *a.* Warlike; suiting a soldier; *a.* soldiers; troops in general. [tradit].
MILITARY, *v. t.* To oppose or combat.
MILITARY, (me-lit'a), *a.* [L.] Soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service, except in emergencies.
MILK, *a.* [Sax. *melec*.] A white liquor drawn from the female of certain animals; the white juice of certain plants. [cow, &c.].
MILK, *v. t.* To draw milk from a

MILK-ER, *a.* One that draws milk.
MILK-NESS, *a.* Qualities like milk; softness. [in a dairy].
MILK-Maid, *a.* A woman employed in a dairy.
MILK-MAN, *a.* A man that carries milk. [tain milk].
MILK-PAIL, *a.* A vessel used to contain milk.
MILK-PORRIDGE, *a.* A species of food, composed of milk or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour. [of milk].
MILK-SCORE, *a.* A scored account.
MILK-SOP, *a.* A feeble-minded man.
MILK-TOOTH, *a.* The fore-tooth of a foal.
MILK-WHITE, *a.* White as milk.
MILKY, *a.* Made of or like milk; mild; timorous. [the heavens].
MILKY-WAY, *a.* A white track in the sky. [L. *milk*.] A nominal coin of the United States, the tenth of a cent.
MILL, *a.* [Sax. *mill*.] An engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles; the building used for grinding.
MILL, *v. t.* To grind; to stamp coin.
MILL-CORN, *a.* The tooth of a wheel in mills. [for a mill].
MILL-DAM, *a.* A dam to keep water.
MILL-LE-NAT-ION, *a.* Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium. [thousand years].
MILL-LE-NAT-ION, *a.* The space of a millennium.
MILL-LE-NAT-ION, *a.* Relating to the millennium.
MILL-LE-NAT-ION, *a.* A thousand years; the thousand years of Christ's reign on earth.
MILL-LE-NAT-ION, *a.* One who believes Christ will reign on earth a thousand years. [driving a mill].
MILL-POND, *a.* A pond of water for a mill.
MILL-RACE, *a.* A canal to convey water to a mill-wheel, or the stream. [ing corn].
MILL-STONE, *a.* A stone for grinding.
MILL-LE-PED, *a.* An animal of many feet. [full of pores].
MILL-LE-PED, *a.* A kind of coral.
MILLER, *a.* One who attends a mill; an insect.
MILLER-AL, *a.* Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.
MILL-LE-ARY, *a.* Denoting a mill.
MILL-LE-EX, *a.* One who makes ladies' caps and hats.
MILL-LE-EX, *a.* Head-dresses, hats, ribbons, lace, &c. [thousand].
MILLION, (mil'yun), *a.* Ten hundred thousand.
MILLION-IRE, *a.* [Fr.] A man worth a million. [lions].
MILLION-ARY, *a.* Consisting of millions.
MILLIONTH, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth. [of fishes].
MILY, *a.* The spleen; the soft roe.
MILY, *a.* A male fish.
MIM-IC, *a.* Given to aping.
MIM-IC-AL, *a.* or imitation; imitative; apt to imitate.
MIM-IC, *a.* Imitative; inclined to ape; consisting of imitation.

MIM-IC, *a.* One who apes or imitates; a mean or servile imitator.
MIM-IC, *v. t.* To ape; to imitate.
MIM-IC-AL, *a.* for sport; to ridicule by imitation. [imitated].
MIM-IC-AL, (mim'ikl), *pp.* Aped; imitated.
MIM-IC-AL, *a.* One who mimics.
MIM-IC-ING, *pp.* Imitating; ridiculing.
MIM-IC-ING, *a.* Imitation for sport.
MIM-ICIOUS, *a.* Threatening; menacing. [threatens].
MIM-IC-ING, *a.* Disposition to menace.
MIM-IC-ING, *a.* A small spire or steeple, or spire-like ornament in Saracenic architecture. [facing].
MIM-IC-ING, *a.* Threatening; menacing. *v. t.* or *i.* To cut or chop into small pieces.
MIM-IC-ING, *a.* Pie made of mince-meat and fruit baked in paste.
MIM-IC-ING, *pp.* Cutting into small pieces; speaking or walking affectedly. [with short steps].
MIM-IC-ING, *ad.* In small parts.
MIND, *a.* [Sax. *gemiad*.] Inclination; will; desire; intention; purpose; design; opinion, as to express one's mind; memory, as to put one in mind; the intellectual power of man; the heart or affection. [attend; to obey].
MIND, *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to attend.
MIND-ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined.
MIND-EDNESS, *a.* Disposition; temper of mind. [ant; attentive].
MIND-FUL, *a.* Regardful; observant.
MIND-FUL, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully. [falseness].
MIND-FULNESS, *a.* Regard; heedfulness.
MIND, *a.* [Sax. *Sw. Dan. min*.] Belonging to me.
MINE, *a.* A pit or place where minerals are dug; a subterraneous passage. [destroy slowly].
MINE, *v. t.* or *i.* To dig; to sap; to dig.
MINE, *a.* One who digs mines.
MINE-AL, *a.* [Fr. *mineral*.] A substance or body not organic, existing on or in the earth; a pertaining to or impregnated with mineral substances. [minerals].
MINE-AL-IST, *a.* One versed in mineralizing.
MINE-AL-IZATION, *a.* Process of mineralizing.
MINE-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To combine with a metal in forming an ore; to impregnate with a mineral.
MINE-AL-IZATION, *a.* The substance which mineralizes.
MINE-AL-IZATION, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy. [minerals].
MINE-AL-IZATION, *a.* One versed in mineralogy.
MINE-AL-IZATION, *a.* The science of minerals.
MINE-AL-IZATION, *a.* The goddess of wisdom and of war, and the liberal arts.
MING-LE, (ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* To mix; to blend; to compound; to debase by mixture.

Min'GLE, *n.* One that mingles.
Min'ia-ture, (min'e-tur or min'e-a-tur,) *n.* A small likeness; a picture or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality.
Min'ia-ture, *a.* On a small scale.
Min'im, *n.* A dwarf; a note in music; half a semibreve.
Min'im-um, *n.* The least quantity.
Min'ion, (min'yun,) *n.* An obsequious favorite; a darling; one who gives favors by flattery or mean adulation. [*ly*; trimly.]
Min'ion-ly, (min'yun-ly,) *ad.* Fine.
Min'ish, *v. t.* To diminish. [*Obs.*]
Min'is-ter, *n.* An agent; a chief officer in civil affairs; an ambassador or envoy; one who performs sacerdotal offices; a pastor; messenger.
Min'is-ter, v. t. or i. To give; to supply; to yield; to serve.
Min'is-ter-i-al, *a.* Pertaining to a minister; acting in subordination; pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial; sacerdotal. [*terial way*].
Min'is-ter-i-al-ly, *ad.* In a ministerial manner.
Min'is-trant, *a.* Attendant; acting at command. [*tion*; service].
Min'is-tration, *n.* Office; function.
Min'is-try, *n.* Office; service; agency.
Min'now, *n.* A very small fish.
Min'or, *a.* Less; smaller; incon-siderable. In music, less or lower by a lesser semitone.
Min'or, *n.* A person of either sex under age. In logic, the second proposition of a regular syllogism.
Min'or-ty, *n.* A state of being under age; smaller number.
Min'o-taur, *n.* A fabled monster, half man and half bull.
Min'ute, *n.* The church of a monastery; a cathedral church.
Min's-tral, *n.* A singer or performer on instruments.
Min's-tral-ry, *n.* Acts of minstrels; a company of musicians.
Min't, *n.* The place where money is coined; a plant; *v. t.* to coin, as money; to invent. [*coinage*].
Min't-ale, *n.* Duty for coining.
Min't-er, *n.* A coiner; also, an in-ventor.
Min't-man, *n.* A coiner. [*ventor*].
Min't-end, *n.* The number from which another is to be subtracted.
Min't-er, *n.* A graceful and regular dancer.
Min'us, [*L.*] A term in algebra denoting subtraction; it is sometimes used for decrease or diminution.
Min'ute, (min'it,) *n.* The sixtieth part of an hour; note in writing.
Min'ute, (min'it,) *v. t.* To note in few words. [*exact*].
Min'ute, *a.* Very small; trifling.
Min'ute-book, (min'it-book,) *n.* A book for short notes; a book of short hints.
Min'ute-glass, (min'it-glas,) *n.* A

glass, the sand of which measures a minute. [*minute*].
Min'ute-gun, *n.* A gun fired every minute.
Min'ute-hand, (min'it-hand,) *n.* The hand that points to the minute on a clock.
Min'ute-ly, (min'it-ly,) *ad.* Every minute; *a.* happening every minute. [*exactly*].
Min'ute-ly, *ad.* To a small point.
Min'ute-men, (min'it-men,) *n. pl.* Men ready for service at a minute's notice. [*ness*].
Min'ute-ness, *n.* Smallness; exact-ness. [*ness*].
Min'ute-ness, (min'it-ness,) *n. pl.* [*L.*] The least particulars.
Min'x, *n.* A pert, wanton girl; a she puppy. [*ful* to be told].
Min'x-ly, *ad.* Wonderfully.
Min'x-ly, *n.* An act or event beyond the ordinary laws of nature; a wonder; a prodigy. In theology, an event contrary to the established course of things; a supernatural event. [*wonderful*].
Min'x-ly-ness, *n.* Supernatural; *ad.* By miracle; wonderfully. [*being miraculously*].
Min'x-ly-ness, *n.* State of *Min'x-ly-ness*, *n.* A balcony or gallery.
Min'x-ly, (me-rish,) *n.* [*Fr.*] An optical illusion on a desert or sandy plain, presenting the appearance of water or elevated objects; a looming.
Min'x, *n.* Deep mud; soft, wet earth; *v. t.* to soil with mud; to fix in mud.
Min'x-ly, *n.* Causing wonder.
Min'x-ly, *n.* State of being min'x-ly.
Min'x-ly, *n.* A looking-glass; a pattern.
Min'x, (murth,) *n.* [*Sax. mirth*]. Noisy gaiety; joyousness; frolic; fun; merriment; jollity.
Min'x-ly, *n.* Merry; gay; jolly; festive. [*ner*; gayly].
Min'x-ly-ly, *ad.* In a jovial manner.
Min'x-ly, *n.* Having no gaiety.
Min'x-ly, *n.* Full of mire or mud.
Min, *a.* prefix, denotes error, mistake, wrong, from the verb *mis*, to go wrong.
Mis-a-g-er-ty, *n.* A taking in a wrong sense.
Mis-a-g-er-ty, *n.* A mischance; ill-luck. [*rectly*]. See *Firm*.
Mis-a-g-er-ty, *v. t.* To affirm incor-rectly. [*al-lej'*] *v. t.* To state erroneously. [*clation*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Improper asso-ciation.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* A hater of mankind.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Having an aversion to mankind. [*kind*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Hatred of man-kind.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Wrong applica-tion.
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* To misun-

derstand; to take in a wrong sense.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* A wrong apprehension of one's meaning, or of a fact. [*improperly*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To arrange erroneously. [*to become*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To suit ill; not to believe. [*to believe*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To behave improperly. [*bad practice*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Ill-conduct.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* False belief; false religion. [*ronously*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To believe er-roneously.
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To bestow im-properly. [*wrong*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To calculate wrongly.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Wrong cal-culation. [*improperly*].
Mis-a-l-ly, (kawl,) *v. t.* To name. [*Unfortunate*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Ill-fortune; event of an undertaking; failure; improper behavior; act of bring-ing forth before the time.
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To fail of success, or of a proper birth; to fail of the intended object; to suffer a de-fect.
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To cast erroneously; *n.* an erroneous reckoning.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Pertaining to miscellany; *n.* a writer of mis-cellanies.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* With mixture or variety.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* State of being mixed.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* A mixture of various kinds; a collection of various kinds of composition.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Ill-fortune; mis-fortune.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* A mistake in charging; *v. t.* to make a mistake in entry in a book, as an account.
Mis-a-l-ly, (mis/chif,) *n.* [*old Fr. maechief*]. Harm; hurt; damage; intentional injury. [*jure*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To harm; to in-jure.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* One who makes mischief. [*harm*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Causing mischief.
Mis-a-l-ly, (mis/che-vus,) *n.* Hurtful; injurious; inclined to do harm.
Mis-a-l-ly, *ad.* Hurtfully; with evil design.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Evil dispo-sition; hurtfulness. [*choice*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To make a wrong quotation; *n.* A false quota-tion; a wrong citation.
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To quote erroneously, or falsely.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* An improper claim.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* False reckon-ing. [*erroneously*].
Mis-a-l-ly, *v. t.* To compute erroneously.
Mis-a-l-ly, *n.* Error; con-ception;

wrong notion or understanding of a thing. [wrong notion of.]
MIS-CON-CEIVE', *v. t.* To have a
MIS-CON-DUCT', *n.* Ill-conduct; bad
 behavior.
MIS-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* To conduct
 amiss; to mismanage; *v. i.* to
 behave amiss.
MIS-CON-JEC-TURE, *n.* A wrong con-
 jecture; *v. t.* or *t.* to guess wrong.
MIS-CON-STRUC-TION, *n.* Wrong in-
 terpretation; mistake of the true
 meaning.
MIS-CON-STRUE, *v. t.* To interpret
 wrong, either words or things; to
 misinterpret.
MIS-CON-SERT', *v. t.* To correct er-
 roneously; to mistake in attempt-
 ing to correct another. [wrong.]
MIS-COUNSEL, *v. t.* To advise
MIS-COUNT', *v. t.* To count erro-
 neously; to mistake in counting;
v. i. to make wrong reckoning.
MIS-COUNT', *n.* An erroneous count.
MIS-CRE-ANT, *n.* An infidel; a vile
 wretch.
MIS-DATE, *v. t.* To date erroneously.
MIS-DEED', *n.* An evil action;
 fault; offense. [neously.]
MIS-DEEM', *v. t.* To judge erro-
MIS-DE-MEAN', *v. t.* To behave ill;
 to act amiss. [offense.]
MIS-DE-MEAN-OR, *n.* Ill behavior;
MIS-DIRECT', *v. t.* To direct to a
 wrong person or place. [See Do.]
MIS-DO', *v. t.* To commit a fault.
MIS-DO-ER, *n.* One who does wrong;
 an offender. [offense.]
MIS-DO-ING, *n.* A wrong done; an
MIS-EM-PLY', *v. t.* To use to no pur-
 pose, or to a bad purpose.
MIS-EM-PLY-MENT, *n.* Ill employ-
 ment; application to no purpose,
 or to a bad purpose. [book.]
MIS-ENTRY, *n.* A wrong entry in a
 MYSTERY, *n.* [L. miser, miserable.]
 An extremely covetous person; a
 mean fellow; a niggard; a sor-
 did wretch; one who in wealth
 makes himself miserable by the
 fear of poverty. [happy; mean.]
MIS-ER-ABLE, *ad.* Wretchedly; un-
 meanly. [g ardly.]
MIS-ER-IC-ORDY, *n.* Very covetous; nig-
MIS-ER-Y, *n.* [L. miseria.] Great un-
 happiness; extreme pain of body
 or mind; calamity; misfortune;
 covetousness. [erroneously.]
MIS-ESTI-MATE, *v. t.* To estimate
MIS-FASHION, (*-fash'un*), *v. t.* To
 shape amiss. [done.]
MIS-FEASANCE, *n.* Trespass; wrong
MIS-FORM', *v. t.* To put in an ill
 shape. [calamity.]
MIS-FORTUNE, *n.* An ill event;
MIS-GIVE', *v. t.* To fail in confi-
 dence; to give way. Usually ap-
 plied to the heart. See GIVE.
MIS-GIVING, *n.* Failure of confi-
 dence; distrust.
MIS-GOTTEN, (*-got'tn*), *ad.* Ill-gotten;
 unjustly obtained.

MIS-GOVERN, (*-guv'ern*), *v. t.* To
 govern amiss; to administer un-
 faithfully.
MIS-GOVERN-ANCE, *n.* Ill govern-
 ment; disorder; irregularity.
MIS-GOVERN-MENT, *n.* A bad ad-
 ministration of public affairs; ill
 management of private affairs;
 irregularity; disorder. [tion.]
MIS-GUIDANCE, *n.* Wrong direc-
MIS-GUIDE', *v. t.* To direct ill; to
 mislead. [cross event.]
MIS-HAP', *n.* Ill chance or accident;
MISHAP, *n.* A collection of Jewish
 traditions.
MIS-IM-PROVE', (*mis-im-proov'*), *v. t.*
 To use to no purpose, or to a bad
 one.
MIS-IM-PROVEMENT, *n.* Ill use or
 improvement; improvement to a
 bad purpose. [inference.]
MIS-IN-FER', *v. t.* To draw a wrong
MIS-IN-FORM', *v. t.* To give a wrong
 account to; to communicate an
 incorrect statement of facts.
MIS-IN-FORM-ATION, *n.* Wrong in-
 formation. [amiss.]
MIS-IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* To instruct
MIS-IN-STRUC-TION, *n.* Wrong in-
 struction. [erroneously.]
MIS-IN-TER-PRET, *v. t.* To explain
MIS-IN-TER-PRET-ATION, *n.* Wrong
 explanations.
MIS-JOIN', *v. t.* To join improperly.
MIS-JOINDER, *n.* In law, the illegal
 joining of several distinct de-
 mands in a declaration.
MIS-JUDGE', *v. t.* To judge amiss;
 to form false opinions or notions;
v. t. to err in judgment.
MIS-JUDG-ED, (*-judjd*), *pp.* or *a.* Er-
 roneously judged.
MIS-JUDGING, *pp.* Judging amiss;
 forming a wrong opinion or infer-
 ence.
MIS-JUDG-MENT, *n.* Erroneous judg-
 ment; a wrong or unjust deter-
 mination. [place; lost.]
MIS-LAID', *pp.* Laid in a wrong
MIS-LAY', *v. t.* To lay in a wrong
 place; to lay in a place not recol-
 lected; to lose.
MIS-LEAD', *v. t.* To lead into error;
 to deceive; to guide into error;
 to cause to mistake. [guides.]
MIS-LEADER, *n.* One who mis-
MIS-LED', *pp.* of MISLEAD. Led into
 error.
MIS-LIKE', *v. t.* To dislike; to dis-
 approve; *n.* dislike; distaste;
 aversion.
MIS-MANAGE, *v. t.* or *t.* To manage
 ill; to administer improperly.
MIS-MANAGE-MENT, *n.* Bad manage-
 ment or conduct; ill or improper
 management. [ly.]
MIS-MARK', *v. t.* To mark erroneously.
MIS-MATCH', *v. t.* To match un-
 suitably. [name.]
MIS-MIX', *v. t.* To call by a wrong
MIS-NOMEN, *n.* A misnaming. In
 law, the mistaking of the true
 name of a person.

MIS-OBSERVE', *v. t.* To observe in-
 accurately. [riaga.]
MIS-SOC-A-MIST, *n.* A hater of mar-
MIS-SOC-A-MY, *n.* Hatred of marriage.
MIS-SOC-Y-MY, *n.* Hatred of the
 female sex. [opinion.]
MIS-O-PINION, *n.* An erroneous
MIS-PER-SUADE', (*-per-swade'*), *v. t.*
 To persuade amiss, or to lead to
 a wrong opinion.
MIS-PER-SUA-SION, (*-per-swä'zshun*),
n. False persuasion; a wrong
 notion or opinion. [arsenic.]
MIS-PLACE', (*-plik'*), *n.* An ore of
MIS-PLACED, *v. t.* To put in a wrong
 place; to place on an improper
 object.
MIS-PL-ED, *v. t.* To err in pleading.
MIS-POINT', *v. t.* To point erro-
 neously. [cously.]
MIS-PRINT', *v. t.* To print errone-
MIS-PRINT', *n.* An error in printing;
 a deviation from the copy.
MIS-PRICE', *v. t.* To value amiss;
 to undervalue.
MIS-PRISION, (*mis-prizh'un*), *n.*
 Neglect; contempt. In law, the
 concealment of crime, or the com-
 mission of something which ought
 not to be done.
MIS-PRO-NOUNCE', *v. t.* To pronounce
 wrong; to speak incorrectly.
MIS-PRO-NUN-CI-ATION, *n.* Wrong
 pronunciation. [proportioning.]
MIS-PRO-POR-TION, *v. t.* To err in
MIS-QUO-TATION, *n.* Act of quoting
 wrong; erroneous quotation.
MIS-QUOTE', *v. t.* To quote erro-
 neously; to cite incorrectly.
MIS-RE-CIT-AL, *n.* Erroneous recital.
MIS-RE-CITE', *v. t.* To recite falsely.
MIS-RECKON, *v. t.* To reckon or
 compute falsely.
MIS-RE-LATE', *v. t.* To relate inac-
 curately. [account.]
MIS-RE-LATION, *n.* An inaccurate
MIS-RE-MEMBER, *v. t.* To remember
 amiss.
MIS-RE-PORT', *v. t.* To report erro-
 neously; *n.* a false report or re-
 lation. [falsely.]
MIS-RE-RE-SENT', *v. t.* To represent
MIS-RE-RE-SENT-ATION, *n.* False
 representation; incorrect account
 given. [gives a false account.]
MIS-RE-RE-SENT-ER, *n.* One who
MIS-RE-T-AL, *n.* Confusion; disorder;
 tumult; tumult from insubordina-
 tion; unjust domination.
MISSE, *n.* A young woman or girl.
MISSE, *v. t.* [Sax. missian.] To err;
 not to hit; to escape; to fail.
MISSE, *v. t.* To fail to hit; not to suc-
 ceed; to miscarry; to mistake.
MISSEAL, *n.* The Romish mass-book.
MIS-SERVE', *v. t.* To serve unfaith-
 fully. [form to.]
MIS-SHAP', *v. t.* To give an ill
MIS-SHAP-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Shaped ill;
 deformed. [deformed; ugly.]
MIS-SHAP-EN, *pp.* or *a.* Ill-formed;
MIS-SILE, (*mis'sil*), *n.* A weapon
 intended to be thrown, as an

arrow or bullet; a. thrown; that may be thrown.

MIS'sION, (mish'un,) *n.* A sending; legation; persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service.

MIS'sION-A-RY, *n.* One sent to spread religion; a. pertaining to missions.

MIS'sIVE, *a.* Sent, or that may be sent; *n.* a messenger or letter sent [speaking; to utter amiss.

MIS-SPEAK', *v. t.* or *i.* To err in **MIS-SPELL'**, *v. t.* To spell erroneously; to write or utter with wrong letters.

MIS-SPELL'ING, *n.* False orthography; a wrong spelling.

MIS-SPEND', *v. t.* To waste; to lavish away. [properly.]

MIS-SPEND', *n.* A spending im-

MIS-SPENT', *pp.* or *a.* Ill spent; wasted. [rately.]

MIS-STATE', *v. t.* To state inaccurately.

MIS-STATEMENT, *n.* An erroneous statement.

MIST, *n.* Rain in very fine and almost imperceptible drops; that which dims and darkens.

MIST, *v. t.* To rain in very fine drops.

MIS-TAKE-A-SLE, *a.* That may be mistaken. [a slip; a fault.]

MIS-TAKE', *n.* Unintentional error; **MIS-TAKE'**, *v. t.* To err in opinion or judgment; *v. t.* to take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misapprehend.

MIS-TAKE'EN, (-tāk'n,) *pp.* or *a.* *Used of things*, misconceived; misunderstanding; *used of persons*, wrong; being in an error; incorrect.

MIS-TAKE'EN-LY, (-tāk'n-) *ad.* By mistake. [of MISTAKE.]

MIS-TAUGHT', (-taut,) *pret.* and *pp.* **MIS-TAUGHT'**, *v. t.* To instruct erroneously.

MIS-TELL', *v. t.* To tell erroneously.

MIS'TER, *n.* A title of address, used for master. [ly.]

MIS-TERM', *v. t.* To name erroneously.

MIS'TFUL, *a.* Clouded or obscured by mist. [neously.]

MIS-THINK', *v. t.* To think erroneously.

MIS-THOUGHT', (mis-thaut,) *pp.* of **MISTHINK**; thought amiss.

MIS-TIME', *v. t.* To adapt the time erroneously; *v. t.* to neglect the proper time.

MISTY-NESS, *n.* State of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops. [being mixed.]

MIS'tION, (mis'chun,) *n.* State of **MIS'TLE**, (miz'l,) *v. t.* To rain in fine drops.

MIS'TLE-TÖN, (miz'l-tö-) } *n.* A plant that grows on trees.

MIS'TLE-TÖN, (miz'l-tö-) }

MIS-TÖLD, *pp.* of **MISTELL**. Erroneously told. [TAKEN.]

MIS-TOOK', *pret.* and *pp.* of **MIS-TAKE'**, *v. t.* To educate amiss.

MIS-TRANSLATE', *v. t.* To translate wrong.

MIS-TRANS-LÄ'TION, *n.* An erroneous translation.

MIS'tRESS, *n.* [Fr. *maîtresse*.] A woman who governs or teaches; the female head of a family; a female well skilled in any thing; a woman beloved and courted; a concubine; a term of address.

MIS-TRUST', *n.* Want of confidence.

MIS-TRUST', *v. t.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion. [to distrust.]

MIS-TRUST'FUL, *a.* Suspicious; apt

MIS-TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Suspicion; doubt.

MIS-TRUST'ING-LY, *ad.* With distrust.

MIS-TRUST'LESS, *a.* Not distrusting; unsuspicious. [put out of tune.]

MIS-TUNE', *v. t.* To tune wrong; to

MIST', *a.* Raining in very fine drops.

MIS-UN-DER-STAND', *v. t.* To misconceive; to take in a wrong sense.

MIS-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* Misconception; disagreement; dissension; sometimes a softer name for quarrel.

MIS-UN-DEA-STOOD', *pret.* and *pp.* of **MISUNDERSTAND**. Misconceived.

MIS-USE'AGE, (-yü'zaje,) *n.* Ill treatment; abuse.

MIS-use', (mis-yüze,) *v. t.* To abuse; to treat ill; to use to a bad purpose.

MIS-use', (mis-yüze,) *n.* Ill-use; improper treatment; wrong application, as, *misuse* of words.

MIS-WED', *v. t.* To wed or match improperly. [rectly.]

MIS-WRITE', *v. t.* To write incor-

MIS-WROUGHT', (mis-raut,) *a.* Badly wrought. [piece; a particle.]

MITER, *n.* A very small insect, or

MITER, *n.* A sacerdotal ornament

MIT'ER, worn on the head, by bishops, &c., on certain occasions; *figuratively*, the dignity of bishops; in architecture, an angle of 45 degrees.

MIT'ER, *v. t.* To dress with a mitre.

MIT'ER-ED, (mit'erd,) } *pp.* or *a.*

MIT'ER-ED, } Wearing a mitre; joined at an angle of 45 degrees.

MIT'i-GA-SLE, *a.* That can be mitigated. [easy.]

MIT'i-GANT, *a.* Softening; lenient;

MIT'i-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *mitigo*, from *mitis*, mild.] To alleviate; to make less severe; to abate; to soften; to temper; to calm; to diminish.

MIT-i-GÄ'TION, *n.* Alleviation; diminution of any thing painful or calamitous. [viate.]

MIT'i-GÄ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to alleviate.

MIT'i-GÄ-TOR, *n.* He or that which mitigates.

MIT'RAL, *a.* Relating to a mitre.

MIT'tEN, *n.* A cover for the hand without fingers.

MIT'ti-MUS, *n.* [L.] Warrant of commitment to prison.

MIX, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* mixed, or mixt. To unite and blend promiscuously.

MIX-TI-LIN'E-AR, *a.* Containing a mixture of straight and curved lines.

MIX'tION, (mikt'yün,) *n.* A mixing; promiscuous blending.

MIX'tURE, (mikt'yur,) *n.* The act of mixing; a mass or compound; the ingredient added.

MIX'WÄZ, *n.* A cant word for a maze or labyrinth.

MIX'ZEN, (miz'n,) *n.* The aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship.

MIX'ZEN-MÄST, *n.* The mast nearest the stern.

MNE-MON'ic, } (ne-mon'-) *a.*

MNE-MON'ic-AL, } Assisting the memory.

MNE-MON'ics, *n.* The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach the method of assisting the memory.

MNE-MON'i-NE, (ne-mos'e-ne,) *n.* In mythology, the goddess of memory. [grieve; to bemoan.]

MÖAN, *v. t.* and *i.* To mourn; to

MÖAN, *n.* Lamentation; audible grief.

MÖAN'FUL, *a.* Borrowful; expressing sorrow.

MÖAT, *n.* A ditch round the rampart of a castle, or other fortified place; *v. t.* to surround with a moat.

MOB, *n.* A tumultuous crowd; a huddled dross.

MOB, *v. t.* To attack, as a crowd; to harass tumultuously; to wrap up in a cowl.

MOB'ISH, *a.* Tumultuous, as a mob

MO-BIL'i-TR, *n.* Susceptibility of motion; fickleness; in cant language, the populace.

MOE'CA-SIN, *n.* A shoe of soft leather, without a sole; a poisonous water-serpent. [lery.]

MOCK, *n.* Ridicule; derision; mimicry.

MOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *moquer*.] Properly, to imitate; to mimic; to deride; to defeat; to fool; *v. t.* to make sport, as in jest.

MOCK, *a.* False; counterfeit.

MOCK'ER, *n.* One that mocks or derides. [scorn.]

MOCK'ER-V, *n.* Derision; ridicule;

MOCK'ING, *n.* Derision; insult.

MOCK'ING-LY, *ad.* With derision; in contempt. [thrush.]

MOCK'ING-MÄD, *n.* The mocking

MÖ'DAL, *a.* Relating to mode or form. [ence.]

MO-DÄL'i-TR, *n.* Accidental difference.

MÖDE, *n.* [Fr. *möde*.] Form; method; fashion; manner of existing or being; gradation; state.

MOD'EL, *n.* A copy; pattern; mold

MOD'EL, *v. t.* To fashion; to shape; to mold. [contriver.]

MOD'EL-ER, *n.* One who shapes; a

MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* Temperate; sober; not violent.

MOD'ER-ÄTÄ, *v. t.* To allay; to

regulate; to govern; *v. t.* to become less violent. [mildly.]
MOD-ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Temperately;
MOD-ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; mildness.
MOD-ER-ATION, *n.* The state of being moderate; restraint of violent passions; calmness of mind; frugality in expenses.
MOD-ER-ATOR, *n.* One who presides at a meeting. [moderator.]
MOD-ER-ATOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a moderator.
MOD-ERN, *a.* [Fr. *moderne*.] Late; recent; new; common.
MOD-ERN-ISM, *n.* Something of modern origin.
MOD-ERN-IZE, *v. t.* To make modern.
MOD-ERN-IZER, *n.* One that renders modern. [elty.]
MOD-ERN-NESS, *n.* Recentness; novelty.
MOD-ERNS, *n. pl.* People of modern times.
MOD-EST, *a.* [L. *modestus*.] Restrained by a sense of propriety; not bold or forward; diffident; unobtruding; chaste. [not boldly.]
MOD-EST-LY, *ad.* With diffidence;
MOD-EST-Y, *n.* A lowly, unassuming temper; unobtrusive deportment; chastity. [pittance.]
MOD-ESTY, *n.* A small quantity;
MOD-I-FY-A-BLE, *a.* That may be modified. [fying.]
MOD-I-FY-CATION, *n.* Act of modifying.
MOD-I-FY-ER, *n.* He or that which modifies.
MOD-I-FY, *v. t.* To change the form or external properties of a thing; to vary; to moderate.
MOD-I-FICATION, [mo-dif-yun,] *n.* In architecture, a kind of bracket.
MOD-ISH, *a.* According to the mode; fashionable. [fashion.]
MOD-ISH-LY, *ad.* According to the mode.
MOD-ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being fashionable. [sounds.]
MOD-I-LATE, *v. t.* To inflict or vary.
MOD-U-LATION, *n.* Act of modulating; inflection, as of the voice in singing. [sound.]
MOD-U-LATOR, *n.* That which varies.
MOD-ULE, *n.* Representation; measure; size. [tithe.]
MOD-ULUS, *a.* [L.] A compensation for.
MOD-ULUS-OPE-RANDI, *n.* [L.] Manner of operation.
MO-GUL, *n.* The prince or emperor of the Moguls in Asia.
MO-HAIR, *n.* A stuff of goat's hair.
MO-HAM-MED-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed; *n.* a follower of Mohammed.
MO-HAM-MED-ISM, *n.* The religion of Mohammed, the impostor.
MO-HAM-MED-AN-ISM, *n.* Ligion of Mohammed, the impostor.
MO-ON-DOOR, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, value 60. [parts.]
MO-I-TR, *n.* Half; one of two equal.
MO-I-L, *v. t.* To toll; to labor; to drudge. [damp.]
MOIST, *a.* Moderately wet; humid;
MOIST-EN, (moiz'n,) *v. t.* To make

damp or humid; to wet in a small degree. [dampness.]
MOIST-NESS, *n.* Moderate wetness;
MOIST-EN-ER, (moist'yur,) *n.* Dampness; slight wetness.
MÖ-LAR, { *a.* Grinding, or having
MÖ-LA-RY, { power to grind.
MO-LÄ-RE, *n. sing.* [It. *melasse*;
 Fr. *melasse*; and hence spelt
melasses by many writers.]
 The sirup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle.
MÖLD, { *n.* [Sax. *mold*. The second
MÖULD, { is the common spelling,
 the first is most desirable.] Soft
 earth; a downy concretion; a
 form or matrix.
MÖLD, { *v. t.* or *i.* To model;
TO MÖULD, { shape; to contract mold.
MÖLD-A-BLE, *a.* That may be molded
 or shaped.
MÖLD-ER, *n.* One who gives shape.
MÖLD-EN, *v. t.* To decay; to perish;
 to turn to dust; *v. t.* to turn to
 dust; to waste.
MÖLD-EN-ESS, *n.* A moldy state.
MÖLD-ING, *n.* Any thing cast; a
 projection.
MÖLD-WARP, *n.* A mole.
MÖLD-Y, *a.* Covered with mold.
MÖLE, *n.* A natural spot on the
 body; a mound; a pier; a little
 animal with very small eyes.
MÖLE-HILL, *n.* A little elevation of
 earth made by a mole.
MO-LE-CU-LAR, *a.* Belonging to or
 consisting of moles. [ticle.]
MÖLE-CULE, *n.* A very minute par-
 ticle.
MÖLE-ET-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having
 small eyes. [a mole.]
MÖLE-HILL, *n.* A hillock raised by
 Mo-le-et, *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy;
 to disquiet; to incommode.
MO-LE-ST-ATION, *n.* Disturbance;
 annoyance. [troubles.]
MO-LE-ST-ER, *n.* One who disturbs or
 Mo-le-et, *a.* Softening; assuag-
 ing. *Emollient* is more generally
 used. [softened.]
MO-LI-FY-A-BLE, *a.* That may be
 Mo-li-fy-ca-tion, *n.* Act of as-
 suaging. [softens.]
MO-LI-FY-ER, *n.* He or that which
 Mo-li-fy, *v. t.* To soften; to as-
 suage; to appease.
MÖLT, { *v. i.* To cast or shed feath-
MÖULT, { ers, hair, skin, horns, &c.
MÖLT-AN, (mölt'n,) *pp.* or *a.* from
MELT. Melted; made of melted
 metal.
MÖLT-ING, *n.* The act of shedding
 hair, feathers, horns, &c.
MO-LYB-DEN-IOUS, *a.* Pertaining to
 molybdenum.
MO-LYB-DEN-UM, *n.* A brittle, and
 very infusible metal.
MÖME, *n.* A stupid fellow; a stock.
MÖ-MENT, *n.* A minute portion of
 time; importance in influence or
 effect; weight or value.
MÖ-MENT-A-BLE-LY, *ad.* Every mo-

ment-a-ry, *a.* Lasting a moment
 only.
MÖ-MENT-LY, *ad.* In a moment.
MO-MENT-OU-S, *a.* Important;
 weighty.
MO-MENT-UM, *n.*; *pl.* MOMENTA.
 Quantity of motion; force in a
 moving body.
MÖ-MUS, *n.* The god of ridicule.
MO-N-ACH, (mon'-kal,) *a.* Per-
 taining to monks or to a monastic
 life.
MO-N-ACH-ISM, *n.* A monastic life.
MO-N-AD, *n.* An atom; a simple un-
 extended point.
MO-NAD-IC, { *a.* Having the na-
MO-NAD-IC-AL, { ture of a monad.
MO-NARCH, *n.* A king or emperor;
 sole ruler; he that is superior to
 others of the same kind.
MO-NARCH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a
 monarch.
MO-NARCH-IC, { *a.* Pertaining to
MO-NARCH-ICAL, { a monarch;
 vested in a single ruler. [archy.]
MO-NARCH-IST, *n.* A friend to mon-
MO-NARCH-IZE, *v. t.* or *t.* To play
 the king; to rule; to convert to a
 monarchy.
MO-NARCH-Y, *n.* A state or govern-
 ment in which the supreme power
 is lodged in the hands of a single
 person; a kingdom; an empire.
MO-N-AS-T-E-R-IAL, *a.* Relating to a
 monastery.
MO-N-AS-T-E-R-Y, *n.* A house of re-
 ligious retirement for monks; a
 convent.
MO-NASTIC, *a.* Pertaining to monks
 and nuns; secluded from tempo-
 ral concerns.
MO-NASTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Reclusely;
 in retirement; in the manner of
 monks.
MO-NASTIC-ISM, *n.* Monastic life.
MÖN-DAY, *n.* The second day of the
 week.
+MOND, *n.* [Fr.] The world.
MO-N-E-TA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to
 money.
MÖN-ET, (mun'e,) *n.*; *pl.* MONETS.
 [Sax. *mynet*; Fr. *monnaie*; L. *moneta*.] Coin for current use in
 trade, or a substitute for it.
MÖN-ET-BROK-ER, *n.* A broker who
 deals in money, or in exchanges.
MÖN-ET-CHÄNG-ER, *n.* A broker in
 money. [in money.]
MÖN-ET-ED, (mun'id,) *a.* Affluent
MÖN-ET-LESS, *a.* Having no money;
 penniless.
MÖN-ET'S-WÖRTH, (mun'ex-wurth,)
n. Full value; the worth of a
 thing in money.
MÖN-EX, (mun'ger,) *n.* A trader;
 a dealer. Now used only or
 chiefly in composition.
MÖN-GREL, (mun'grel,) *a.* Of a
 mixed breed. [breed.]
MÖN-GREL, *n.* An animal of a mixed
MO-NI-I-FORM, *a.* Like a necklace.
MO-NI-MENT, *n.* A mark; image;
 superscription.

MON

MOO

MOR

MON-IT-ION, (nish'un,) *n.* Warning; admonition. [*tion*].
MON-I-TIVE, *a.* Conveying admonition.
MON-I-TOR, *n.* One who warns of faults, or informs of duty. In *schools*, a person authorized to look to the scholars, or to notice the absence.
MON-I-TOR-I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, a monitor; containing admonition; conducted or given by monitors.
MON-I-TOR-Y, *a.* Instructing by warning; *n.* admonition; caution.
MON-I-RESS, *n.* A female monitor.
MÖNK, (munk,) *n.* [*L. monachus.*] A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to the services of religion.
MÖN-K-ER-Y, *n.* A monastic life.
MÖN-K'Y, *n.* pl. **MONKEYS**. An animal, like the ape and baboon, but with a long tail.
MÖN-K'HOOD, *n.* The state of a monk.
MÖN-K'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to monks.
MON-O-CHORD, *n.* Originally, an instrument of music with one string.
MO-NO-CU-LAR, { *a.* Having one
MO-NO-CU-LOUS, { eye.
MON-O-CUL-Y, *n.* An insect with one eye only. [*toe only*].
MON-O-DAC-TYLOUS, *a.* Having one
MON-O-DIST, *n.* One who writes a monody. [*only*].
MON-O-DY, *n.* A song by one person.
MO-NO-DI-MIST, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.
MO-NO-DI-MY, *n.* Restraint to a single wife.
MON-O-GRAM, *n.* [*Gr. moves, only, and γραμμα, a letter.*] A character used on seals, &c.
MON-O-GRAPH, *n.* A written account of a single thing. [*monograph*].
MON-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a
MO-NO-GRAPH-Y, *n.* A description drawn in lines without colors; a monograph.
MON-O-LITH, *n.* A pillar, column, &c., consisting of a single stone.
MON-O-LOGUE, *n.* A soliloquy; speech aside. [*a duel*].
MO-NO-M'ACH-Y, *n.* A single combat;
MON-OMY, *n.* In *algebra*, a quantity that has one term, or one name only.
MON-O-M'NI-A, *n.* Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with respect to a particular subject. [*sected by monomania*].
MON-O-M'NI-AC, *n.* A person affected with monomania.
MO-NO-GA-TNY, *n.* Solitary suffering.
MON-O-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* Having only one petal. [*sound*].
MON-OPH'THONG, *n.* A simple vowel.
MON-OPH'THON'GAL, (mon-of-thong-gal,) *a.* Consisting of a single sound. [*oilses*].
MO-NO-POL-IST, *n.* One who monopolizes.
MO-NO-POL-Y, *v. t.* To engross or purchase the whole; to obtain possession of all the goods of one

kind in market for purposes of speculation. [nopollizes.
Mo-NOR-O-LI-ER, *n.* One who mo-
Mo-NOR-O-LY, *n.* The sole power of
vending any species of goods ob-
tained either by engrossing the
articles in market by purchase, or
by a license from government.
Mo-NOR-TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* A term ap-
plied to a circular inclosure of
columns without a cell.
Mo-NOR-TOR, *n.* A noun having
one case only. [see only.
Mo-NO-SPEM-OUS, *a.* Having one
Mo-NO-STERN, (*-stik*), *n.* A composi-
tion of one verse only.
Mo-NO-SPHER-E-AL, *a.* Consisting of
one sphere only.
Mo-NO-SYL-LAB-IC, *a.* Consisting of
one syllable only.
Mo-NO-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* A word of
one syllable only. [God only.
Mo-NO-THE-ISM, *n.* The belief of one
Mo-NO-TONE, *n.* Sameness of sound
or key.
Mo-NO-TONE, *n.* Continued in the
same tone without inflection or
cadence. [form tone.
Mo-NO-TONOUS-LY, *ad.* With a uni-
Mo-NO-TON-Y, *n.* [Gr. *monotonia*.]
Uniformity of tone, or want of in-
flections of voice in speaking or
reading; uniformity; sameness.
+ Mo-N-IEUR' (*mos-seer'*), *n.*; pl. *Mes-*
siieurs [Fr.] Sir; Mr.; a Frenchman
Mo-NOON', *n.* A periodical wind,
blowing six months from the same
quarter.
Mo-NSTR, *n.* An unnatural produc-
tion, animal or vegetable; one
unnaturally wicked or mischiev-
ous; something horrible.
MoN-STROU'-TY, *n.* State of being
monstrous. [strange.
MoN-STROUS, *a.* Unnatural; huge;
MoN-STROUS-LY, *ad.* In a shocking
manner.
MoN-STROUS-NESS, *n.* Enormity; un-
commonness; irregular nature or
behavior. [tains.
MoN-TAIN'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to moun-
MoN-TETH', *n.* A vessel to wash
glasses in.
MÖNTH, (*munth*), *n.* [Sax. *monath*.]
One revolution of the moon; also
the twelfth part of the year; four
weeks.
MÖNTH'-LY, *a.* Happening every
month; *n.* monthly publication;
ad. once in every month.
MÖNTH'-s-MIND, *n.* Earnest desire.
MoN-TID'-E-ROUS, *a.* Produced on a
mountain. [tombstone.
MoN'-MENT, *a.* A memorial;
a MoN'-MENTAL, *a.* Preserving
memory.
MOOD, *n.* Temper of mind; the
form of an argument; style of
music; variation of a verb. See
MOOD.
[neat.
MOODISH-NESS, *n.* Anger; peevish-
MOOD'-Y, *a.* Angry; peevish; sad;
negative.

MOON, *n.* A secondary planet; a satellite of this earth, and revolving round it. (the moon.)
MOON'S-BEAM, *n.* A ray of light from MOON'S-EILS, (*-kif*.) *n.* A mouster; false conception; delusion.
MOON'S-EYE, *n.* An eye affected by the moon. (the moon.)
MOON'LESS, *a.* Not enlightened by MOON'LIGHT, *n.* The light afforded MOON'SHINE, } by the moon.
MOON'SHIN-Y, *a.* Enlightened by the moon. (moon.)
MOON'S-STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the MOON'Y, *a.* Having a crescent for a standard.
MOOR, *n.* A marsh; a fen; a tract of low land; a tract of land covered with heath; a native of the northern coast of Africa. (anchora.)
MOOR, *v. t.* To secure by cables and MOOR'AGE, *n.* A place for mooring.
MOON'-GAME, *n.* Grouse; red-game.
MOORING, *n. pl.* Anchors, chains, and bridles to keep a ship fast.
MOONISH, *a.* Marshy; fenny; pertaining to the Moors in Africa.
MOORLAND, *n.* A marsh; a cold, hilly land. (tery.)
MOON'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny; wa-MOOR, *n.* A quadruped; the largest of the cervine kind; the elk of Europe.
MOOT, *v. t.* To debate; to discuss. The word is applied chiefly to the disputes of students in law by way of exercise. (dispute.)
MOOT'-CASE, *n.* A case admitting of MOOT'ER, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.
MOP, *n.* A cloth or collection of thrums for cleaning a floor; *v. i.* to wipe with a mop.
MOR, *v. i.* To be dull or spiritless; to be gloomy; to drowse.
MÖRE, *n.* A dull, stupid person; a drone.
MÖR'ISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid.
MÖR'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.
MÖP'PET, } *a.* A rag baby; a puppet;
MÖP'SET, } *a.* girl.
MÖR'AL, *a.* Pertaining to practice or manners, in reference to right and wrong; conformed to rules of right; virtuous; subject to the moral law; supported by the evidence of reason or probability.
MÖR'AL, *n.* The meaning or doctrine inculcated by a fable.
MÖR'AL-IST, *n.* One who teaches morality; a mere moral person.
MÖR'AL-ITY, *n.* System or practice of moral duties.
MÖR'AL-IZ'ATION, *n.* Act of making moral reflections.
MÖR'AL-IZE, *v. t. or i.* To make moral reflections; to render moral; to apply to moral purposes.
MÖR'AL-IZ-ER, *n.* One that moralizes.
MÖR'AL-LY, *ad.* In an ethical sense; honestly; according to moral rules in external deportment.

MORALS, *n. pl.* Practice of the duties of life.

MORASS, *n.* [Sw. *moras*.] A marsh; fen; low wet ground.

MORASSY, *a.* Consisting of morasses.

MOR-BI-AN, *n.* One of the United Brethren. [not sound or healthy.]

MOR-BID, *a.* [L. *morbidus*.] Diseased; morbid-ness, *n.* A diseased state.

MOR-BIDLY, *a.* Tending to produce disease. [nature of measles.]

MOR-BIL-LOUS, *a.* Measly; of the mor-bid-ness, *a.* Unsound; unhealthy.

+MOR-CHAU, (mor-so') *n.* [Fr.] A bit; a morsel. [biting.]

MOR-DICIOUS, *a.* Biting; given to mor-dac-i-ty, *n.* The quality of biting. [colors.]

MOR-DANT, *n.* A substance to fix mor-DI-CIOUS, *n.* Biting quality; corrosiveness.

MOR-DI-CANT, *a.* Biting; acrid.

MOR-DI-CI-TION, *n.* Act of biting; corrosion.

MORE, *n.* A greater quantity, amount or number; *ad.* to a greater degree.

MORE, *a.* The comparative degree of much end of many. Greater in quality, degree, or amount; additional.

MORE, *ad.* To a greater degree; further. [curtains, &c.]

MOR-RENT, *n.* A stuff used for MOR-RENT, *n.* A hilly country.

MORR-O-VIR, *ad.* Further; besides.

MOR-RESCU, (mo-resk') *a.* [Fr.] Done after the manner of the Moors; the same as arabesque; *n.* a species of painting or carving in the Moorish manner; arabesque.

+MORQUE, (morg,) *n.* [Fr.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are placed, in order to be recognized by friends.

MOR-RON, *n.* A helmet, or casque for the head.

MO-RIS-EO, *n.* A dance; the morris-MOR-RIS, *n.* dance, or the dancer.

MOR-LING, *n.* Wool plucked from MOR-LING, *n.* a dead sheep.

MORR, *n.* [Sax. *maras*; Dan. *morrning*; Sw. *morgon*.] The first part of the day; the first or early part. [part of the day.]

MOR-RING, *a.* Pertaining to the early MOR-RING-STAR, *n.* Venus shining in the morning.

MO-ROE-EO, *n.* Leather dressed in a particular way; said to be borrowed from the Moors. [cross.]

MO-RÖS, *a.* Sullen; sour; peevish; MO-RÖS-LE, *ad.* Sullenly; peevishly.

MO-RÖS-NES, *n.* Sourness; sullenness.

MO-RÖS-ÖS, *n.* The god of dreams.

MO-RÖS-ÖS, *n.* Scurf on the face.

MO-RÖS-ÖS, *n.* A vegetable alkali.

MO-RÖS-ÖS, *n.* Ioid extracted from opium.

MOR-RIS, *n.* A Moorish MOR-RIS-DANCE, *n.* dance, usually performed with castanets, tambours, &c.

MOR-NÖW, *n.* The next day after the present.

MORSE, *n.* The sea-horse or walrus.

MORSEL, *n.* A bite; mouthful; small piece. [biting.]

MOR-SURE, *n.* A biting; the act of MOR-T, *n.* [Fr.] A tune sounded at the death of game; a salmon in the third year.

MOR-TAL, *a.* [L. *mortalis*.] Subject to death; deadly; human; *n.* a man subject to death.

MOR-TAL-I-TY, *n.* Subjection to death; frequent death.

MOR-TAL-LY, *ad.* So as to destroy life; fatally; greatly.

MOR-TAN, *n.* A mixture of lime and water; a vessel; a piece of ordnance for casting bombs.

MOR-TGAGE, (mort-gage,) *n.* [Fr. *mort* and *gage*.] The state of being pledged; the pledge of goods and chattels as security for the payment of a debt.

MOR-TGAGE, *v. t.* To pledge or convey in fee, as real estate, for securing a debt.

MOR-TGAGEE, (mort-gagee') *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given.

MOR-TGAGE-ER, *n.* One who executes a mortgage. [deadly.]

MOR-TIF-IC-IOUS, *a.* Bringing death; MOR-TIF-IC-I-TION, *n.* Death of one part of an animal body; a gangrene; humiliation.

MOR-TI-FY, *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *mortifier*.] To destroy the vital functions of some part of a living animal; to subdue; to corrupt; to humble or vex.

MOR-TISE, *n.* A cut to receive a tenon; *v. t.* to form or to join with a mortise.

MOR-TUARY, [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *hand*, hand.] In law, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands; an inalienable estate.

MOR-TU-ARY, *n.* A gift left at death to a church; *a.* belonging to burials.

MO-SÄ'E, *a.* Pertaining to MO-SÄ'E-AL, *n.* Moses, the leader of the Israelites from Egypt.

MO-SÄ'E, *n.* Work variegated with pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c.

MOSQUE, (mosk,) *n.* A Mohammedan house of worship. [medan.]

MOSLEM, *n.* An orthodox Moham-MOS-QUITO, *n.* See MOSQUITO.

MOSS, *n.* A vegetable growing on trees, &c.; *v. t.* to cover with moss by natural growth.

MOSS-CLAD, *a.* Covered with moss.

MOSS-NES, *n.* State of being covered with moss. [bandit.]

MOSS-ROOF-ER, *n.* A robber; *a.* Mossy, *a.* Overgrown or shaded with moss.

MÖR, *a.* Superlative of *mors*. Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest. [quantity.]

MÖR, *n.* The greatest number or

MÖR, *ad.* In the greatest degree.

MÖR-TIE, *n.* A painter's stick to support the hand. [usually.]

MÖR-TY, *ad.* For the greatest part; MÖR-TY, *a.* A very small particle; a spot.

MÖRZ, *n.* For mought or must. [Obs.]

MO-REX, *n.* A musical composition consisting of from eight to ten parts. [cloth.]

MOTH, *n.* A small insect that eats MOTH-EAT, *v. t.* To eat or prey upon. [moth.]

MOTH-EAT-ER, (-er,) *n.* Eaten by MOTH-ER, (moth'er,) *n.* [Sax. *moder*.] A female parent; that which has produced any thing; a slimy substance in vinegar. [mucous.]

MÖTH-ER, *n.* Native; natural; ver-MÖTH-ER, *v. i.* or *t.* To congregate; to adopt. [a mother.]

MÖTH-ER-HOOD, *n.* The state of MÖTH-ER-IN-LAW, *n.* The mother of a husband or wife.

MÖTH-ER-LAND, *n.* The land of one's mother or parents.

MÖTH-ER-LESS, *a.* Having no mother.

MÖTH-ER-LY, *a.* Like a mother; kind; parental.

MÖTH-ER-OF-PEARL, (moth'er-of-pearl,) *n.* The shell in which pearls are generated. [mon sense.]

MÖTH-ER-WIT, *n.* Native wit; com-MÖTH-ER-WIT, (moth'-er,) *a.* Concreted; MÖTH-ER, *a.* Full of moths. [slimy.]

MO-TIF, *a.* Producing motion.

MÖTION, *n.* [L. *motus*.] Act of changing place; animal life and action; manner of moving the body; gait; military movement; excitement; direction; tendency; effect of impulse; proposition offered.

MÖTION, *v. t.* To propose; *v. i.* to make a significant movement of the hand; to make proposal.

MÖTION-LESS, *a.* Having no motion; quiescent. [power to move.]

MÖTIVE, *a.* Causing to move, having MÖTIVE, *n.* That which incites to action; incentive; reason; cause.

MO-TIV-I-TY, *n.* Power of producing motion.

MÖTLEY, *a.* Spotted; variegated in color; composed of different or various parts, colors, characters, or kinds.

MÖTTO, *n.*; *pl.* MÖTTOS. An inscription; a phrase prefixed to an essay, or added to a device.

MÖULD, *v. t.* To cause to contract MÖLD, *n.* mold; *v. i.* to become moldy.

MÖULD, (möld,) *n.* Soft earth; a MÖLD, *n.* matrix; a spot. For derivations, see under MÖLD.

MÖULD-ER, *v. t.* To turn to dust by MÖLD-ER, *n.* natural decay; to crumble. [concretions.]

MÖULD-Y, (möld'y,) *a.* Covered with MÖULT, *v. t.* To shed or cast the MÖULT, *n.* hair, feathers, skin or horns.

MOUND, *n.* A bank to fortify or defend; *v. t.* to fortify with a mound.
MOUNT, *n.* [*Fr. mont.*] A hill; mountain; heap.
MOUNT, *v. i. or t.* To ascend; to rise; to soar; to place on a carriage; to get on horseback.
MOUNTABLE, *a.* That may be ascended.
MOUNTAIN, (*mount'ln*), *n.* A high or large eminence rising above the common level of the earth, but of no definite altitude; *a.* pertaining to a mountain.
MOUNTAIN-BIRD, *n.* A dweller on a mountain. [*mountains.*]
MOUNTAINOUS, *a.* Abounding with mountains; the being mountainous. [*a false pretender.*]
MOUNTAIN-BANK, *n.* A stage-doctor; **MOUNTAIN-BANK**, *v. t.* To cheat; to impose on. [*ment.*]
MOUNTING, *n.* An ascent; an ornamental. [*Sax. munnan.*] To grieve; to lament; to bewail; to wear the customary habit of sorrow. [*or laments.*]
MOURNER, *n.* One who mourns.
MOURNFUL, *a.* Borrowful; lamentable. [*or express sorrow.*]
MOURNFUL-LY, *ad.* So as to bring sorrow; *n.* Sorrow; grief; expression of grief.
MOURNING, *n.* Act of sorrowing; dress or customary habit worn by mourners. [*of grief.*]
MOURNING-LY, *ad.* With appearance.
MOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* Mice, [*Sax. mus.*] A small well-known animal.
MOUSE, *v. i.* To catch mice.
MOUSER, *n.* A cat that catches mice.
MOUSE-TRAP, *n.* A trap for catching mice.
MUSC-XION, [*Fr.*] See **MUSTACHE**.
MOUTH, *n.* [*Sax. muth.*] The aperture of an animal for eating and speaking; an entrance or opening, as of a jar; the part of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or lake; the principal speaker.
MOUTH, *v. i. or t.* To utter with a full, affected voice.
MOUTHFUL, *a.* As much as the mouth holds. [*utterance.*]
MOUTHING, *n.* A full, affected mouthfulness. [*a. Having no mouth.*]
MOUTH-PIECE, *n.* Piece of an instrument for the mouth; one who speaks for another.
MOUTHABLE, *a.* That can be moved; that may or does change from one time to another, as a *movable* feast.
MOUTHABLENESS, *n.* Mobility; capableness of motion.
MOUTHABLES, (*moov'ab-liz*), *n. pl.* Goods; furniture, &c. [*moved.*]
MOUTH-BLY, *ad.* So that it can be moved. [*Fr. mouvoir.*]
MOUTH, (*moov'*), *v. t.* [*Sax. mutes.*] To impel; to carry, convey or draw from one place to another; to excite to action; to persuade; to ex-

cite tenderness; to shake; to propose; *v. i.* to change place; to stir; to walk; to march; to tremble; to propose. [*chess.*]
MÖVE, *n.* The act of moving, as in **MÖVER**, *n.* One that moves or makes a proposal.
MÖVEMENT, (*moov'-*), *n.* [*Fr. mouvement.*] Motion; change of place; excitement; agitation.
MÖVING-LY, *ad.* Feelingly; so as to excite passion; pathetically.
MOW, *n.* [*Sax. mowe.*] A pile of hay in a barn.
MOW, *v. t.* [*Sax. mowen.*] To pile hay or sheaves of grain in a heap or mass in a barn. [*in a barn.*]
MOW-BURN, *v. i.* To heat and ferment.
MÖW, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* mowed; *pp.* mowed, *möwn.* To cut with a scythe; to level; to destroy.
MÖW'ER, *n.* One who mows or cuts grass. [*is cut.*]
MÖWING, *n.* Land from which grass.
MÖWN, *pp.* or *a.* from **MÖW**. Cut with a scythe. [*duration.*]
MUCH, *a.* Great in quantity; long in much, *a.* A great quantity. [*or long.*]
MUCH, *ad.* In a great degree; often.
MÖCID, *a.* Musty; moldy; slimy.
MÖCID-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; moldiness. [*of vegetables.*]
MÖCID-LIKE, *a.* A slimy substance.
MÖCID-LIKE-NESS, *a.* Slimy; ropy; viscous.
MÖCID-ROUS, *a.* Producing much.
MUCK, *n.* A mass of moist vegetable matter; dung.
MUCK, *v. t.* [*L. mucus.*] To manure with muck. To *run a muck*, is to run madly and attack all we meet.
MUCK-HILL, *n.* A dunghill.
MUCKI-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; dirtiness; wetness.
MUCK'LE, (*muk'l*), *a.* Much. [*a miser.*]
MUCK'WORM, *n.* A worm in muck; **MUCK'Y**, *a.* Full of muck; filthy.
MÖCOUS, (*mö'kus*), *a.* Slimy; viscous.
MÖERO-NAL-TED, *a.* Narrowed to a point. [*ately viscous.*]
MÖCU-LENT, *a.* Moist and moderate.
MÖCUS, *n.* A viscid fluid secreted by a membrane.
MUD, *n.* Wet earth; slime; mire.
MUD, *v. t.* To make foul with mud; to bury in mud; to stir the sediment in liquors.
MUD-DI-LY, *ad.* With foul mixture.
MUD-DI-NESS, *n.* State of being muddy. [*to stupely.*]
MUD-DLE, *v. t.* To make half drunk; **MUD-DY**, *a.* Foul; dirty; turbid; heavy. [*to make foul.*]
MUD-DY, *v. t.* To soil with mud; **MUD-SILL**, *n.* In bridges, the sill that lies on the bottom of a river, or lake.
MUD-WALL, *n.* A wall made of mud.
MÖ-MÖ-MÖ, *n.* A Mohammedan cryer of the hour of prayer.
MÖFF, *n.* [*Dan. muf.*] A cover of skin and fur for the hands.

MÖFFIN, *n.* A delicate, light, spongy cake.
MÖFLER, *n.* A chemical vessel, used for the purification of gold and silver. [*blindfold.*]
MÖFLER, *v. t.* To cover closely; to **MÖFLER**, *n.* A kind of cover for the face. [*priest.*]
MÖFTI, *n.* A Mohammedan high **MÖFTI**, *n.* An earthen or metal cup, for drink.
MÖO'GISH, *a.* Moist; damp; close.
MÖO'GY, *a.* Moist; damp; close.
MÖ-LATTO, *n.* [*Sp. mulato.*] A person that is the offspring of a negro by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.
MÖLBERG, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
MÖLCH, *n.* Half-rotten straw.
MÖLTER, *n.* A fine; penalty for an offense; *v. t.* to fine; to punish by a fine. [*caninary penalty.*]
MÖLTER'S-ARY, *a.* Imposing a pe-
MÖLTER, *n.* An animal or plant of a mongrel kind, the produce of different species.
MÖLTER-ER, *n.* A driver or keeper of mules. [*effeminacy.*]
MÖLTER-ER-ESS, *n.* Womanhood; **MÖLTER**, *a.* Like a mule; stubborn; sullen. [*wine.*]
MÖLL, *v. t.* To spice and sweeten **MÖLLER**, *n.* A stone for grinding colors. [*dow frame.*]
MÖLLION, *n.* A division in a window.
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR, *a.* Having many angles.
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR, *a.* In botany, having many capsules.
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR, *a.* Having great variety. [*ways.*]
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* In various **MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-NESS**, *n.* Great diversity. [*ions.*]
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR, *a.* Having many divisions.
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR, *a.* Having many flowers. [*doubled.*]
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR, *a.* Many times **MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR**, *a.* Having many shapes.
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY, *n.* Diversity of forms, shapes, or appearances.
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY, *a.* Having many sides. [*times.*]
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY, *a.* Having many **MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY**, *a.* Having many cells. [*words.*]
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY, *n.* Use of many **MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY**, *a.* Having many terms. [*at a birth.*]
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY, *a.* Bearing many **MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY**, *a.* Divided into many parts. [*many feet.*]
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY, *n.* An insect with **MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY**, *n.* The number which contains others a certain number of times. In *arithmetical*, a common multiple of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly.
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY, *a.* Many-fold. [*a. That may*]
MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY, *a.* That may **MÖLT-AN-GU-LAR-LY**, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI-CAND', *n.* A number to be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI-CATE, *v.* Consisting of many. [*tipling.*]

MUL-TI-PLI-CATION, *n.* Act of multiplying.

MUL-TI-PLI-CATOR, *n.* A multiplier.

MUL-TI-PLI-CITY, *n.* A great variety.

MUL-TI-PLI-ER, *n.* He or the number that multiplies, or that increases numbers.

MUL-TI-PLY, *v. t. or i.* [*L. multiplico.*]

To make by natural generation. In *arithmetic*, to increase any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number; to increase in numbers; to extend; to spread.

MUL-TI-PLO-RENT, *a.* Having manifold powers. [*poda.*]

MUL-TI-SIL-I-QUOUS, *a.* Having many sounds.

MUL-TI-NOUS, *a.* Having many sounds.

MUL-TI-TUDE, *n.* [*L. multitudo.*] A great number; a crowd; lower class of society.

MUL-TI-TUDIN-ARY, *a.* Consisting of a great number; manifold.

MUL-TI-VALVE, *a.* Having many valves.

MUL-TI-VALV-U-LAR, *a.* Having many eyes. [*in a small compass.*]

+MUL-TUM IN PAX-VO, [*L.*] Much peace.

MUL-TURE, *n.* A grinding; toil; emolument.

MUM, *n.* A species of malt liquor; *a.* silent; as an exclamation, be silent! hush!

MUM-BLE, *v. t. or i.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly. [*speaks low.*]

MUM-BLE, *n.* One that mutters or mumbles.

MUM-BLING-LY, *ad.* With a low, indistinct sound. [*disguise.*]

MUMM, *v. t.* To mask; to sport in a mask.

MUM-MER, *n.* One who makes sport in a mask. [*farical show.*]

MUM-MER-Y, *n.* Sport in masks; making, or being made into a mummy. [*mummy.*]

MUM-MI-FORM, *a.* In form like a mummy.

MUM-MI-FY, *v. t.* To embalm, as a mummy.

MUM-MY, *n.* [*It. mummia.*] A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians. [*quick; to beg.*]

MUM-P, *v. t.* To nibble; to bite.

MUM-PER, *n.* A beggar.

MUM-PISH, *a.* Grum; sullen; cross.

MUMPS, *a.* A disease of the neck; sullenness. [*much.*]

MUNCH, *v. t. or i.* To eat fast and eagerly.

MUNCHER, *n.* One that eats eagerly.

MUNDANE, *a.* Belonging to this world. [*cleansing.*]

MUNDI-FICATION, *n.* The act of munda-

MUNDI-FICATIVE, *a.* Tending to cleanse.

MUNDI-FY, *v. t.* To make clean.

MUNICIPAL, *a.* Belonging to a city or state.

MUNICI-PALITY, *n.* A district or its people.

MUNIFICENCE, *n.* [*L. munificentia.*]

Liberality; generosity; bounteousness. To constitute munificence, the act of conferring most proceed from generous motives.

MUNIFICENT, *a.* Liberal; generous. [*manner.*]

MUNIFICENTLY, *ad.* In a liberal manner.

MUNI-MENT, *n.* Fortification for defense.

MUNITION, (*-nish'un*), *n.* Materials used in war; ammunition; provisions. [*resembling a wall.*]

MUNIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a wall; mortar, death. The killing of a human being with premeditated malice.

MURDER, *v. t.* To kill a human being with premeditated malice.

MURDERER, *n.* One guilty of murder. [*bloody.*]

MURDEROUS, *a.* Guilty of murder; murderous.

MURDEROUSLY, *ad.* In a murderous manner.

MURI-ATE, *n.* A term applied to the chlorids, from the supposition that they were compounded of an acid and an oxydized base.

MURI-ATIC, *a.* Having the nature of brine; having the nature of muriatic acid. [*wall.*]

MURI-FORM, *a.* Like bricks in a wall.

MURINE, *a.* Pertaining to mice.

MURK-LY, *ad.* Obscurely; gloomily.

MURKY, *a.* [*Dan. work.*] Dark; gloomy; cloudy.

MUR-MUR, *v. i.* To mutter; to complain; to purl; to utter sullen discontent. [*sound.*]

MUR-MUR, *n.* Complaint; a purling.

MUR-MURER, *n.* One who mutters or complains. [*plaints.*]

MUR-MURING-LY, *ad.* With complaining.

MUR-MUR-IOUS, *a.* Exciting complaints.

MURRAIN, (*mur'rin*), *n.* An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. [*grape.*]

MUR-CA-DEL, *n.* A rich wine; a rich wine; a pear.

MUSCLE, (*mus'l*), *n.* An organ of motion in animals; a bivalvular shell fish.

MUS-EO-VI-DO, *n.* Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are obtained by refining.

MUSCULAR, *a.* Pertaining to muscles; strong; vigorous.

MUSCULARITY, *n.* State of being muscular. [*brawny.*]

MUSCULOUS, *a.* Full of muscles; deep.

MUSE, *n.* Deity of poetry; deep thought.

MUSE, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on; *v. i.* to ponder; to study in silence.

MUSEFUL, *a.* Silently thoughtful; to be absent in mind.

MUSELESS, *a.* Disregarding poetry.

MUSE, *n.* One that thinks closely.

MUSES, *n. pl.* In *mythology*, the nine sister goddesses presiding over the liberal arts. [*then.*]

MUS-CABIN, *n.* A cabinet of curiosities.

MUSH, *n.* A food of maize-meal and water boiled.

MUSH-ROOM, *n.* A name of numerous plants of the natural order of fungi; an upstart.

MUSIC, *n.* [*L. musica.*] Melody or harmony; science of harmonical sounds; any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony; order; harmony of revolution.

MUSICAL, *a.* Belonging to music; melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear. [*manner.*]

MUSICALITY, *ad.* In a harmonious manner.

MUSICALNESS, *n.* Harmoniousness; melody. [*skilled in music.*]

MUSICIAN, (*-shian*), *n.* One who teaches music.

MUSK, *n.* An animal, and a strong-scented substance procured from it.

MUSK, *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

MUSKET, *n.* A species of fire-arms.

MUSKET-ARM, *n.* A soldier armed with a musket. [*musket.*]

MUSKET-OOR, *n.* A short thick musket.

MUSKET-NESS, *n.* Scent of the musk.

MUSKET-OR, *n.* A delicate fruit.

MUSKET-RAT, *n.* A water rat.

MUSKY, *a.* Having the odor of musk; fragrant.

MUSQUASH, *n.* An animal that lives on the banks of a river; a muskrat.

MUSLIN, *n.* A fine cotton cloth; a made of muslin, as a muslin gown.

MUSLIN-ET, *n.* A coarse cotton cloth.

MUSQUITO, *n.* A small annoying insect, bred in the water. [*bridge.*]

MUSROLE, *n.* The nose-band of a horse.

MUSUL-MAN, *n.* *pl.* MUSULMANA. A Mohammedan, or follower of Mahomet.

MUSUL-MANIC, *a.* Belonging to Musulmans.

MUST, *v. t.* To be obliged; to be morally fit; used as an auxiliary verb. [*setid.*]

MUST, *v. i.* To grow moldy and musty.

MUST, *n.* New wine unfermented.

MUST-HAIR, (*mus-fish*), *n. a.* } Long hair on the upper lip.

MUST-HAIR, *n. pl.* } person and a quad-

MUST-HAIR, *n.* A plant, and its pungent seeds.

MUST-HAIR, *n.* A child of a white person and a quad-

MUST-HAIR, *n.* A list of forces.

MUST-HAIR, *n.* A review; collection; register of forces.

MUST-HAIR, *n.* A list of forces.

MUST-HAIR, *n.* A list of forces.

MUST-HAIR, *n.* A list of forces.

Mus'ri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being musty; moldiness; damp foulness. [*vored.*]

Mus'tv, *a.* Moldy; fetid; ill-fla-
Mu'ta-bil'-ty, *n.* Changeable-
Mu'ta-bil'-ness, *n.* ness; instabil-
ity; unsettled state. [*inconstant.*]
Mu'ta-ble, *a.* Changeable; fickle;
Mu'ta-tion, *n.* Change or process
of changing; alteration, either in
form or qualities. [*less.*]

Mu'te, *a.* Dumb; silent; speech-
Mu'te, *n.* One who is silent; a sil-
ent letter; in *Turkey*, a dumb
officer that acts as executioner.
In *England*, one employed by un-
dertakers to stand before a house
in which there is a corpse.

Mu'te, *v. t.* To eject the contents of
the bowels, as a fowl; *n.* the dung
of birds.

Mu'te-ly, *ad.* Dumbly; silently.
Mu'te-ness, *n.* Dumbness; silence.
Mu'ti-late, *v. t.* To cut off, as a
limb; to maim. [*of a limb.*]

Mu'ti-lation, *n.* Act of depriving
Mu'ti-lator, *n.* One who mutil-
ates.

Mu'ti-ner, *n.* One who opposes
order in the army or navy.

Mu'ti-nous, *a.* Seditious; disorder-
ly; disposed to resist authority.

Mu'ti-ny, *n.* An insurrection of
soldiers or seamen against the au-
thority of their commanders.

Mu'ti-ny, *v. i.* To rise against au-
thority in the military or naval
service. [*to grumble.*]

Mu'ter, *v. i. or t.* To speak low;

Mu'ter-a-zu, *n.* A grumbler; a mur-
murer. [*murmuring.*]

Mu'ter-ing, *n.* A grumbling, or
Mu'ton, (*mut'n*), *n.* Flesh of
sheep; a sheep.

Mu'te-al, (*mut'yu-al*), *a.* Recipro-
cal; acting in return.

Mu'te-al'-ty, *n.* Reciprocation;
interchange. [*return.*]

Mu'te-al-ly, *ad.* Reciprocally; in
Mu'te-ly, (*mut'yule*), *n.* A square
modillion.

Mu'te-ly, *v. t.* To fasten the mouth
of; to prevent biting or eating; *n.*
a mouth; a fastening for the
mouth.

Mu'te-ring, *n.* The ring round
the mouth of a cannon.

Mu'te, *pron.* [*Contracted from Sax.*
migen.] Belonging to me.

Mu'te-phu, *n.* Description of the
muscles. [*muscles.*]

Mu'te-ty, *n.* Description of the
Mu'te, *n.* pl. **Mu'tes**, A short-
sighted person.

Mu'te-ty, *n.* Short-sightedness.

Mu'te-ad, *n.* The number of ten
thousand. [*neous funeral song.*]

Mu'te-logy, *n.* An extempora-
Mu'te-al'-ma, *n.* Literally, ten
thousand views. [*ruffian.*]

Mu'te-don, *n.* A rough soldier; a
Mu'te, (*mur*), *n.* A gum-resin in
the form of drops or globules.

Mu'te, (*mur*), *n.* A shrub of
several species.

Mu'te-ly, *a.* compound pronoun
used after *I*, and marking em-
phatically the distinction between

the speaker and another person;
I; not another.

Mu'te-ocou, *n.* One who inter-
prets mysteries; one who exhibits
church relics. [*stood.*]

Mu'te-al-ous, *a.* Not easily under-
Mu'te-al-ous-ly, *ad.* Obscurely;
darkly. [*quality of being obscure.*]

Mu'te-al-ous-ness, *n.* Obscurity,
Mu'te-r, *n.* [*L. mysterium.*] A se-
cret; an enigma; trade or call-
ing; a kind of ancient dramatic
representation.

Mu'te, *a.* Obscure; secret;
Mu'te-al, *a.* hid; involving some
secret meaning; allegorical.

Mu'te-al-ly, *ad.* With a secret
meaning.

Mu'te-al-ness, *n.* Quality of be-
ing mystical. [*mystica.*]

Mu'te-cism, *n.* The doctrines of
Mu'tes, *n. pl.* A class of persons
who pretend to have intercourse
with the Spirit of God.

Mu'te-fi-cation, *n.* The act of ren-
dering any thing mysterious. [*ry.*]

Mu'te-ty, *v. t.* To involve in myste-
Mu'te, *n.* A fictitious story; fable.

Mu'te, *a.* Fabulous; per-
Mu'te-al, *a.* taining to a myth.

Mu'te-logy, *n.* Pertaining to
fables. [*mythology.*]

Mu'te-logy, *n.* One versed in
Mu'te-logy, *v. i.* To explain
the fabulous history of the
heathen.

Mu'te-logy, *n.* A system of fables
and fabulous doctrines respecting
the deities of heathen nations.

N.

N is an imperfect mute or semi-
vowel having a uniform nasal
sound, as in *not*. After *M* it is
silent as in *hymn*.

Nab, *v. t.* To catch suddenly; to
seize. [*India; a rich man.*]

Ni'nos, *n.* A deputy or prince in
Ni'ner, (*nā'ker*), *n.* Mother of pearl.

Ni'bis, *n.* The point opposite the
zenith. [*general.*]

Nā'q, *n.* A small horse, or a horse in
Ni'ad, (*nā'yad*), *n.* A water
nymph; a deity that presides over
rivers and springs.

Ni'ia-dēs, (*nā'ya-dēs*), *n. pl.* Water
nymphs. In *conchology*, a family
of fresh-water shells.

Ni'it, *n.* A claw; a horny substance
on the end of the fingers; an iron
pin; a stud; a boss; two inches
and a quarter. [*to stud.*]

Ni'it, *v. t.* To fasten with a nail;
Ni'it-er, *n.* One whose occupation
is to make nails.

Ni'it-er, *n.* A manufactory where
nails are made.

Ni'it-er, (*nā'yo*), *a.* [*Fr.*] Having
native or unaffected simplicity;
ingenuous.

Ni'it-er, (*nā'yo*), *n.* [*Fr.*]
Native simplicity; unaffected
plainness or ingenuousness.

Ni'it-er, (*Sax. naced*), Having no
covering; bare; open; not con-
cealed; exposed.

Ni'it-er, *ad.* Openly; plainly.

Ni'it-er, *n.* Bareness; want
of covering.

Ni'it, (*Sax. neme*), That by
which a person or thing is called;
title; reputation; the letters ex-
pressing the sounds by which a
person or thing is known or dis-
tinguished; remembrance; ap-
pearance only; authority. In
grammar, a noun.

Ni'it, *v. t.* To call; to denominate;
to mention by name.

Ni'me-less, *a.* Having no name.

Ni'me-ly, *ad.* Particularly; that is
to say. [*name.*]

Ni'me-less, *n.* A person of the same
Nā'ner, *n.* A species of cotton
cloth. [*stance on cloth.*]

Nā'p, *n.* A short sleep; woolly sub-
Nā'p, *v. i.* To sleep a short time;
to be careless. [*hind.*]

Nā'p, *n.* The joint of the neck be-
Nā'p-thā, (*nap'thā*), *n.* A bitumin-
ous and very inflammable liquid,
of a strong peculiar odor, which
exudes from the earth.

Nā'p, *n.* A towel; a cloth to
wipe things. [*bare.*]

Nā'p-less, *a.* Having no nap; thread-
Nā'p-less, *n.* Abundance of nap;
the quality of being inclined to
take naps. [*spumy.*]

Nā'p, *a.* Having a nap; frothy;
Nā'p-cotie, *n.* A medicine which,
in medicinal doses, relieves pain
and induces sleep; but which, in

poisonous doses, produces stupor and convulsions, and sometimes death; *a.* inducing sleep; soporific. [of opium.]

NAR'CO-TIC, *n.* Narcotic principle

NARD, *n.* Spikenard; an odoriferous plant.

NAR'ATE, or NAR'ATE', *v. t.* [*L. narrare.*] To tell; to rehearse; to relate; to recite. [*sai*]; recital.

NAR'ATION, *n.* Relation; rehearsal.

NAR'ATIVE, *a.* Relating particulars; *n.* story; recital of particulars. [*rative.*]

NAR'ATIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of narrating.

NAR'ATOR, *n.* A relator; a reciter.

NAR'ROW, *a.* [*Sax. narrow.*] Of little breadth; of little extent; not liberal or bountiful; close; accurate. [*breadth.*]

NAR'ROW, *v. t. & i.* To contract in

NAR'ROW-INGS, *n. pl.* The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

NAR'ROW-LY, *ad.* Closely; nearly; hardly. [*mean-spirited.*]

NAR'ROW-MYND'ED, *a.* Illiberal.

NAR'ROW-NESS, *n.* Want of breadth; meanness.

NAR'ROWS, *n. pl.* A narrow passage through a mountain; a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound.

NA'SAL, *n.* A letter whose sound is affected by the nose. [*growing.*]

NA'SCENT, *a.* Beginning to exist;

NA'SIV-LY, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily; obscenely. [*obscenity.*]

NA'SIV-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; filth;

NA'SIV, *a.* Dirty; very filthy; nauseous. [*birth.*]

NA'TAL, *a.* Relating to nativity, or

NA-TAL-ITY, (*-ish'al.*) } *a.* PER-

NA-TAL-ITY, (*-ish'us.*) } taining to one's birth-day. [*birth.*]

NA'TAL, *n. pl.* Time and place of

NA'TANT, *a.* Swimming; floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

NA-TATION, *n.* A swimming; a floating.

NA-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Enabling to swim.

NA'TION, *n.* [*L. natio.*] A body of people under one government.

NA'TIONAL, (*na'shun'al* or *na'shun'al.*) } *a.* Pertaining to a nation; attached to one's nation; public; general; common to a nation.

NA'TIONAL-ISM, (*na'shun-* or *na'shun-*) } *n.* The state of being national.

NA-TION-AL-ITY, *n.* Love of one's nation; national character.

NA'TION-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make national.

NA'TIVE, *a.* Produced by nature; original; born with the being; natural; not acquired; pertaining to the place of birth; that of which any thing is made.

NA'TIVE, *n.* One born in a place.

NA'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By birth naturally.

NA'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being native.

NA-TIV-ITY, *n.* Birth; manner of

birth; state or place of being produced.

NAT'URAL, (*nat'yu-ral.*) } *a.* [*L. naturalis.*] Pertaining to nature; native; unaffected; illegitimate; not forced; not far-fetched.

NAT'URAL, *n.* An idiot; a fool; one born without the usual powers of understanding. [*nature.*]

NAT'URAL-ISM, *n.* Mere state of

NAT'URAL-IST, *n.* One versed in natural history.

NAT'URAL-IZATION, *n.* Admission to the privileges of native citizens or subjects.

NAT'URAL-IZE, *v. t.* To confer on an alien the rights of citizenship; to adopt foreigners into a nation or state, and place them in the condition of natural-born subjects; to make natural; to accustom. [*nature.*]

NAT'URAL-LY, *ad.* According to

NAT'URAL-NESS, *n.* Conformity to nature. [*an animal.*]

NAT'URALS, *n. pl.* What belongs to

NA'TURE, (*nat'yur.*) } *n.* [*L. and It. natura.*] Whatever is made; essential qualities; constitution; regular course; natural affection; sort; kind; system of created things. [*worthless.*]

NAUGHT, (*naut.*) } *n.* Nothing; *a.* NAUGHT-LY, *ad.* Badly; wickedly; vilely. [*edness.*]

NAUGHT-NESS, *n.* Badness; wickedness.

NAUGHTY, *a.* Bad; corrupt; wicked. [*sea-fight.*]

NAU'MA-CHY, *n.* The show of a

NAU'SAL, (*naw'sheal.*) } *n.* Sickness at the stomach.

NAU'S-ATE, (*naw'she-ate.*) } *v. t. & i.* To affect with disgust; to loathe; to feel disgust.

NAU'SHUS, (*naw'shus.*) } *a.* Loathsome; disgusting.

NAU'SHUS-LY, *ad.* With disgust.

NAU'SHUS-NESS, *n.* Loathsomeness. [*men and navigation.*]

NAU'TI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to sea-

NAU'TI-LOID, *a.* Resembling the nautilus in form.

NAU'TI-LUS, *n.* A shell-fish which extends a membrane for sailing.

NA'VAL, *a.* Consisting of or belonging to ships.

NA'VE, *n.* The middle of a church and of a wheel.

NA'VEL, (*nav'l.*) } *n.* [*Sax. nafela.*] The middle of the abdomen.

NA'VEL-STRING, *n.* The ligament that attaches a fetus to the placenta; the umbilical cord.

NA-VIGU-LAR, *a.* Relating to ships; like a boat. [*or boats.*]

NAV'I-GABLE, *a.* Passable for ships

NAV'I-GABLE-NESS, } *n.* State of be-

NAV-I-GABIL-ITY, } ing navigable.

NAV'I-GATE, *v. t. & i.* [*L. navigare.*] To pass on water with ships; to sail.

NAV-I-GATION, *n.* The act of pass-

ing in ships or other vessels, or of managing ships in sailing.

NAV'I-GATOR, *n.* One who directs the course of a ship; one who navigates or sails. [*war.*]

NAV'Y, *n.* A fleet of ships; ships of

NAVY, *n.* Denial; refusal; *ad. no*; a word of denying or refusal.

NAZ-A-RETH, *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth.

NAZ'ARETE, *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to great purity of life and devotion.

NEAP, *n.* The pole or tongue of a cart, &c.

NEAP, *a.* Low, as *neap* tides, which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon, and are opposed to *spring* tides. [*Naples.*]

NEAP-FOL-I-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to

NEAP-TIDE, *n.* A low tide, opposed to *spring* tide. See NEAP.

NEAR, *a.* Not distant; intimate; close; covetous; *ad.* almost; within a little. [*nearer.*]

NEAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come

NEAR-LY, *ad.* At hand; closely; sparingly.

NEAR-NESS, *n.* Closeness; close alliance; covetousness. [*kind.*]

NEAT, *n.* Cattle of the bovine or ox

NEAT, *a.* [*Fr. net.*] Very clean; free from foul matter; pure; free from impure words; preserving neatness; free from tawdry appendages. [*herd of cattle.*]

NEAT-HEED, *n.* One who keeps a

NEAT-LY, *ad.* Cleanly; nicely; handsomely. [*mean.*]

NEAT-NESS, *n.* Cleanliness; nice-

NESS, *n.* Nose; bill; beak of a bird.

NEB'ULA, *n. pl.* NEBULAE. A dark spot; film in the eye; cluster of stars not distinguishable.

NEB'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to nebulae.

NEB'ULOS-ITY, *n.* State of being cloudy or hazy.

NEB'ULOUS, *a.* Resembling a collection of vapors. [*ful for life.*]

NECESS-A-RIES, *n. pl.* Things need-

NECESS-A-RIAL, *a.* From necessity; unavoidably.

NECESS-A-RY, *a.* That must be; indispensable; needful; acting from necessity or compulsion; something indispensable; a privy; a house of office.

NE-CESS-I-TARI-AN, } *n.* One who

NE-CESS-I-TARI-AN, } advocates the doctrine of philosophical necessity. [*cessary*]; to compel.

NE-CESS-I-TATE, *v. t.* To make ne-

NE-CESS-I-TOUS, *a.* Very needy; pressed with poverty; narrow; destitute. [*poverty.*]

NE-CESS-I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme

NE-CESS-ITY, *n.* [*L. necessitas.*] That which must be and can not be otherwise; irresistible power; indispensableness; extreme indigence.

NEX, *n.* The part which connects

the head and trunk of an animal; a narrow tract of land. [necks.]
NEC/RO-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for men's neck.
NEC/RO-CHIEF, *n.* A cloth for the neck.
NEC/RO-LACE, *n.* A string of beads.
NEC-RO-LOD/IC-AL, *a.* Relating to an account of the dead.
NEC-RO/O-DIST, *n.* One who gives an account of the dead.
NEC-RO/O-DY, *n.* A register of deaths; an account of the dead, or of deaths. [tells events.]
NEC/RO-MAN-CER, *n.* One who foretells events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; enchantment; conjuration.
NEC-RO-MAN/TIC, *a.* Relating to necromancy.
NEC-RO-MAN/TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the black art. [the dead.]
NEC-ROPH/A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on
NEC-ROPH/O-LIS, *n.* A city of the dead.
NX-CR/OSIS, *n.* Mortification; dry gangrene.
NEX/TAR, *n.* The feigned drink of the gods; any sweet and pleasant beverage.
NEX/TAR-AN, { *a.* Consisting of
NEX/TAR-OUS, { nectar, or resembling it.
NEX/TAR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a nectary. [nectar.]
NEX-TAR-IF/ER-OUS, *a.* Producing
NEX-TAR-INE, *n.* A fruit of the peach kind; *a.* sweet as nectar.
NEX-TAR-UM, *n.* The part of a flower that secretes a honey-like substance.
NEX/TAR-ISE, *v. t.* To sweeten.
NEX/TAR-OUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar.
NEX/TAR-Y, *n.* The melliferous part of a flower; the honey-cup.
NEED, *n.* [Sax. *neod*, *neod*.] Want; necessity; poverty.
NEED, *v. t. & c.* To want; to lack; to require. [requisite.]
NEED/FUL, *a.* Necessary; requisite;
NEED/FUL-LY, *ad.* Of necessity.
NEED/LE, *ad.* In want; in poverty.
NEED/LE-NESS, *n.* Want; indigence.
NEED/LE, *n.* [Sax. *neod*.] A pointed instrument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass.
NEED/LE, *v. t.* To form crystals in the shape of needles; *v. i.* to form into crystals like needles.
NEED/LESS, *a.* Unnecessary; not requisite.
NEED/LESS-LY, *ad.* Unnecessarily.
NEED/LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being unnecessary.
NEEDS, *ad.* [Sax. *nadas*.] Necessarily; indispensably; generally used with *must*.
NEED/Y, *a.* Necessitous; poor; indigent. [never.]
NE/ER, (*nâr*), *ad.* A contraction of **NE-RI/N-OUS**, *a.* Abominably wicked. [wickedness.]
NE-RI/N-OUS-LY, *ad.* With extreme

NE-OX/ITION, *n.* Act of denying; denial; opposed to affirmation. In legislation, the right of preventing the enactment of a law.
NE/O-TIVE, *a.* Implying denial or absence; *a.* a proposition; a word that denies, as *not*, *no*.
NE/O-TIVE, *v. t.* To deny; to refuse; to reject.
NE/O-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By means of denial.
NE/O-LER, *v. t.* [L. *neglectus*.] To omit by carelessness or design; to let slip; to disregard.
NE/O-LER, *n.* Omission; slight; negligence; state of being disregarded. [or omits.]
NE/O-LER/ER, *n.* One that neglects
NE/O-LER/FUL, *a.* Heedless; disregarding.
NE/O-LER/FUL-LY, *ad.* With heedless inattention.
+NE/O-LI-ZE, (*neg-le-zhâ*), *n.* [Fr. *negligé*.] A gown formerly worn.
NE/O-LI-ZENCE, *n.* Habitual omission of that which ought to be done.
NE/O-LI-ZENT, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive. [missly.]
NE/O-LI-ZENT-LY, *ad.* Heedlessly; re-
NE-OO-TIA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of being negotiable.
NE-OO-TIA-BLE, (*ne-gô-sha-bl*), *a.* That may be negotiated.
NE-OO-TI/TE, (*ne-gô-shâ-te*), *v. t.* To trade; to treat with; to transfer by assignment; *v. i.* to transact business, or treat with another respecting trade or treaty.
NE-OO-TI-X/ITION, (*ne-go-she-â-shun*), *n.* A trading; treaty of business. [transacts.]
NE-OO-TI-X-TON, *n.* One who treats or
NE/ON-ESS, *a.* A female of the African race.
NE/ONO, *n. pl.* **NEORONS**. An African by birth, or a descendant of one, of full blood.
NE/ONO-LORD, *a.* Belonging or relating to persons who are like negroes. [lemon juice mixed.]
NE/ONS, *n.* Wine, water, sugar and
NE/ION, (*nâr*), *v. i.* To cry as a horse; to whinny; *n.* the voice of a horse.
NE/ION/SON, (*nâr/son*), *n.* [Sax. *neabur*.] One who lives near another; one who lives in familiarity with another; a fellow-being; a country or nation near.
NE/ION/SON, *a.* Near to another; next. [border on.]
NE/ION/SON, *v. i.* To live near; to
NE/ION/SON/HOOD, *n.* A place near, or its inhabitants; state of being near. [on.]
NE/ION/SON-ING, *a.* Near; bordering
NE/ION/SON-I/NESS, *n.* State of being neighborly.
NE/ION/SON-LY, *a.* Cultivating familiar intercourse.
NE/ITH/ER, (*nâr-thur* or *nî/ther*), *com-*
compound pronoun or substitute. Not either, no one; *con. nor.*
+NEM. CON.; that is, *nomine contra-*

dicente. No one opposing; unanimously.
NEM/O-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to a grove.
NE-O-LOD/IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to neology.
NE-O/O-DISM, *n.* A new word or expression; system of new terms or doctrines. [new words.]
NE-O/O-DIST, *n.* One who introduces new words into a language, or a new system of terms. [a proselyte.]
NE/O-PHYTE, *n.* A new convert;
NE-O-TEN/IC, *a.* New; modern; of recent origin. [times.]
NE-O-TEN/IC, *n.* One of modern
NE-PH/THIC, *n.* A medicine that relieves pain.
NEPH/EW, (*nef/yu*), *n.* [Fr. *neveu*; D. *neef*.] The son of a brother or sister.
NE-PHRI/IC, (*ne-frit'ik*), *n.* A medicine for curing diseases of the kidneys; *a.* pertaining to the kidneys; affected with the gravel.
+NE PLUS UL/TIA, [L.] No further; to the utmost extent.
NEP/O-TISM, *n.* Fondness for nephews or relations. [ocean.]
NEP/TUNI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the
NEP/TUNI-AN, { *n.* One who holds
NEP/TU-NIST, { that the substances of the earth were formed from aqueous solution. [nymph.]
NE/RE-ID, *n.* In mythology, a sea-
NERVE, (*nerf*), *n.* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; a sinew or tendon; strength; firmness; force; authority.
NERVE, *v. t.* To give strength or vigor to. [weak.]
NERVE/LESS, *a.* Destitute of strength;
NERV/INE, *a.* Giving strength to the nerves; *n.* a medicine which operates upon the nerves.
NERV/OUS, *a.* Strong; vigorous; robust; pertaining to the nerves; manifesting vigor of mind.
NERV/OUS-LY, *ad.* With strength or vigor.
NERV/OUS-NESS, *n.* Strength; vigor; the state of being composed of nerves.
NERV/Y, *a.* Strong; vigorous.
NE/SCIENCE, (*neesh'ens*), *n.* Want of knowledge.
NESS, *a.* termination of appellatives, denoting state, quality; as a termination of names, denoting a promontory.
NEST, *n.* [Sax. *nest*.] The place or bed formed by a bird for incubation; an abode or place of residence; a number of boxes insert ed in each other.
NEST/ROO, *n.* An egg left in a nest.
NEST/LE, (*nest'l*), *v. t.* To lie close and snug, as a bird; to move about in one's seat.
NEST/LING, *n.* A bird just hatched; *a.* being newly hatched.
NAT, *n.* An instrument for catching fish and fowls.

NET, *v. t.* To make net-work; to knot.
NET, *a.* Neat; clear of all charges and all deductions; it is also written *nett*, but *improperly*.
NET, *v. t.* To produce in clear profit.
NETHER, *a.* Lower; belonging to the lower regions, opposed to *upper*.
NETHER-MOST, *a.* Lowest, as nethermost abyss. [work.]
NETTING, *a.* A complication of netting.
NETTLE, *a.* A plant whose prickles fret the skin. [to provoke.]
NETTLE, *v. t.* To sting; to vex;
NETTLER, *n.* One who frets or provokes. [threads.]
NET-WORK, *a.* Complication of net-work.
NEURALGIA, *a.* [Gr.] A pain in the nerves.
NEURALGIC, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia. [the nerves.]
NEUROLOGIST, *a.* A description of the nerves.
NEUROLOGICAL, *a.* Useful in diseases of the nerves.
NEUROTOMY, *n.* The dissection of a nerve.
NEUTER, (*nâ'ter*), *a.* Not adhering to either party; in *grammar*, of neither gender; *a.* a person who takes no part in a contest.
NEUTRAL, *a.* Not of either party; indifferent; *a.* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. [neutral.]
NEUTRALITY, *n.* A state of being neutral.
NEUTRALIZATION, *n.* The act of rendering neuter; state of neutrality.
NEUTRALIZE, *v. t.* To render neutral; to destroy or render inert the peculiar properties of a body.
NEUTRALIZER, *n.* That which neutralizes. [sides.]
NEUTRALLY, *ad.* Without taking
NEVER, *ad.* At no time; in no degree. [standing that.]
NEVER-THESLESS, *ad.* Notwithstanding.
NEW, *a.* [Sax. *neom*.] Fresh; recent; late; modern; not before used; unknown.
NEW, *n.* The upright post in a staircase.
NEW-FANGLED, (-fang'gld.) *a.* Newly formed; novel.
NEW-FASHIONED, (-fash'und.) *a.* That has lately come into fashion.
NEWISH, *a.* Somewhat new.
NEWLY, *ad.* Freshly; lately; recently; with a new form; different from the former. [form to.]
NEW-MODEL, *v. t.* To give a new
NEWNESS, *n.* Freshness; novelty; innovation; want of practice or familiarity.
NEWS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* Fresh or novel accounts of events; a newspaper. [and circulates papers.]
NEW-BY, *a.* A boy who carries
NEWS-MONGER, *a.* A dealer in news. [late news.]
NEWS-PAPER, *a.* A paper to circulate.
NEWY, *a.* A small lizard or oft.

NEWTONIAN, *a.* A follower of Newton in philosophy; *a.* pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or proceeding from him.
NEW-YELDER, *a.* That may be knit together.
NEXT, *a.* superlative of *NIGH*. Nearest in place, time, rank, quality, right or relation. [est.]
NEXT, *ad.* At the time or turn next.
NIB, *n.* A point; the end of a beak.
NIB, *v. t.* To make or cut a nib.
NIBBLE, *v. t.* or *t.* To eat slowly; to bite at. [at a time.]
NIBBLER, *n.* One that bites a little
NICE, *a.* [Sax. *neac*.] Delicate; fine; accurate; perceiving the smallest differences; scrupulously cautious; fastidious; squeamish; exact; finical. [exactly.]
NICELY, *ad.* Accurately; minutely;
NICENESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; delicacy of perception; excessive scrupulousness.
NICETRY, *n.* Exact care; accuracy; exactness.
NICHE, *n.* A hollow for a statue; a small recess in the side of a wall.
NICENIA, *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor, where the *Nicene Creed* was formed in A. D. 325. [evil spirit of the waters.]
NICK, *n.* In *northern mythology*, an *Nick*, *n.* A notch; score; exact point.
NICK, *v. t.* To cut in notches.
NICK-NAME, *n.* A name given in contempt; *v. t.* to give a name in contempt.
NICOTIAN, *a.* Denoting tobacco.
NICKTATE, *v. t.* To wink.
NICKTATION, *n.* The act of winking.
NID-FIXATE, *v. t.* To make a nest.
NID-FIXATION, *n.* The act of forming a nest and hatching and feeding the young.
NIDOR, *n.* Scent; savor.
NIDOROUS, *a.* Eructation with the odor of undigested roast meat.
NIDOROUS, *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.
NIDULANT, *a.* Nestling; lying loose in pulp. [maining in the nest.]
NIDULATION, *n.* The time of rearing.
NIDUS, *n.* A nest for eggs, as of insects. [or sister.]
NIECE, *n.* The daughter of a brother.
NIGARD, *a.* A miser; a stingy person who saves every cent, and spends grudgingly.
NIGARD, *a.* [Sax. *neac*.] Blandly mean or
NIGARD-LY, *a.* parsimonious; sparing; wary. [ousness.]
NIGARD-LINESS, *n.* Mean covetousness.
NIGH, (*nî*), *a.* Near; not distant; allied by blood. [near.]
NIGH, *ad.* Nearly; closely; almost
NIGHNESS, *n.* Nearness of situation.
NIGHT, (*nîte*), *n.* [Sax. *nîht*, *nagt*.] The time when the sun is beneath the horizon; adversity; obscurity.
NIGHT-BORN, *a.* Produced in darkness.

NIGHT-SHAWLER, *n.* One who quarrels or excites a tumult by night.
NIGHT-CAP, *n.* A cap worn only at night. [night.]
NIGHT-DREW, *n.* Dew formed in the
NIGHT-FALL, *n.* Evening; close of the day.
NIGHT-GOWN, *n.* A loose gown; an undress.
NIGHTINGALE, *n.* A bird that sings sweetly; Philomel.
NIGHTLY, *a.* Done by night; done or happening in the night; *ad.* every night; in the night.
NIGHTMAN, *n.* One who removes filth from cities in the night.
NIGHTMARE, *n.* Incubus; sensation of weight about the breast.
NIGHT-VISION, (-vizh'ün), *n.* A vision at night.
NIGHT-WALKER, (-wauk'er), *n.* A stroller at night; one who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.
NIGHTWATCH, *n.* A guard at night; a period in the night.
NIGHTWATCH, in the Psalms, seems to mean the night, or time of sleep in general.
NIGHT-CENT, *a.* Becoming black.
NIGHTINGALE, *n.* Nothingness; nihilism.
NIGHTMARE, *n.* Nothingness; non-existence.
NIGHT, *v. t.* To be unwilling.
NIGHTMARE, *n.* An instrument for measuring the rise of the Nile during a flood.
NIGHTLY, *a.* Belonging to the Nile.
NIGHTLY, *a.* Brisk; light and swift; active. [ness in motion.]
NIGHTMARE, *n.* Briskness; swift.
NIGHTLY, *ad.* With brisk and light motion.
NIGHTMARE, *n.* A circle of rays around the heads of saints, &c. on medals.
NIGHT, *a.* [Sax. *nîht*.] Eight and one added.
NIGHT-FOLD, *a.* Repeated nine times.
NIGHT-HOLE, *n.* A game of skill.
NIGHT-PINS, *a.* pl. A play with nine pins and a bowl.
NIGHT-SCORE, *a.* Nine times twenty; one hundred and eighty.
NIGHT-TEEN, *a.* Nine and ten added.
NIGHT-TEEN, *a.* Noting the number nineteen. [ninety.]
NIGHT-TEN, *a.* The ordinal of nine.
NIGHTLY, *a.* Nine times ten.
NIGHTLY, *a.* A fool; a simpleton.
NIGHTMARE, *n.* A simpleton.
NIGHT, *a.* The ordinal of nine.
NIGHT, *v. t.* [Sax. *neac*.] To pinch; to blast; to destroy; to cut; to bite.
NIGHT, *n.* A fore tooth; one that nips.
NIGHT-KIN, *n.* A small cap.
NIGHTLY, *n.* pl. Small piners.
NIGHTLY, *ad.* Bitterly; severely; tartly.
NIGHTLY, *n.* A test; a dug; an orifice.
NIGHTLY, *n.* A Jewish month, answering to the end of March and beginning of April.
NIGHTLY, *n.* [L.] In law, the name

NOD

NOM

NON

of certain courts for the trial of causes in the several counties.

NIT, *n.* The egg of a louse or other small insect.

NIT'ID, *a.* Shining; bright; gay; fine.

NIT'ER, } *n.* Saltpeter; a mineral
NIT'ER, } salt, of great use in the
arts, and the chief ingredient in
gunpowder.

NITRAT, *n.* A salt composed of nitric acid and a base. [*acid.*]

NITR'IC, *a.* Impregnated with nitric

NITR'IC-AC, *v. t.* To form into nitric

NITRO-GEN, *n.* The element of niter; azote.

NITROUS-ous, *a.* Producing niter.

NITROUS, *a.* Pertaining to niter; like niter. [*to it.*]

NIT'Y, *a.* Like niter, or pertaining

NIT'YER, *n.* The horse bee, that deposits nits on horses.

NIT'Y, *a.* Abounding with nits.

NIV'OUS, *a.* Like snow, or partaking of its qualities. [*number.*]

NO. [*Fr. nombre.*] Abbreviation of NO, *ad.* A word of denial or refusal.

NØ, *a.* Not any; none; not one.

NO-BIL'IT-AT, *a. t.* To ennoble.

NO-BIL'IT-Y, *n.* [*L. nobilitas.*] Dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank; nobles.

NØBLE, *a.* Dignified in mind or in rank; brave; of an ancient family. free; generous; ingenuous.

NØBLE, *n.* A person of elevated rank; a noble. [*birth.*]

NØBLE-MAN, *n.* A man of rank or

NØBLENESS, *n.* Greatness of mind; high rank; distinction by birth; magnanimity.

NO-BLESS', } *n.* The nobility; the
NO-BLESS', } body of nobles collectively.

NØBLY, *ad.* With dignity; bravely.

NØOD-Y, *n.* Not any person; no one.

NØCENT, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous; doing hurt. [*serious.*]

NØCIVE, *a.* Hurtful; noxious; in-

NØC-TAN-BU-LI'TION, *n.* A walking in sleep. [*In sleep.*]

NØC-TAN-BU-LIST, *n.* One who walks in sleep.

NØC-TIV'ANT, *a.* Wandering in the night.

NØCTU-A-NT, *n.* An account of night transactions, or of what passes in the night. [*by night.*]

NØTURN, *n.* An office of devotion

NØTURN'AL, *a.* Nightly; done at night; done or being every night; *n.* an instrument of observation at night.

NØT-IOUS, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

NØD, *v. t.* To bow the head with a quick motion. [*head.*]

NØD, *a.* A quick inclination of the

NØD-RED, *a.* Knotted.

NØDER, *n.* One who nods or makes signs with the head.

NØD'LE, *n.* The head, in contempt.

NØDY, *n.* A simpleton; a sowl, easily taken.

NØD, *n.* [*L. nodus.*] A knot; a swelling; point where the orbit

of a planet intersects the ecliptic. In *botany*, the part of a plant where the leaves are exposed and the bud formed.

No-nô's', a. Knotty; full of knots; *Nô-dô-us*, } having knots or swelling joints.

No-dô's'-ty, n. Knottiness.

No-m'-lar, a. Being in the form of a knot.

No-m'-uln, n. A small knot or lump.

No-o'-grn, n. A small wooden mug or cup.

Noise, (noiz,) n. Sound of any kind; outcry; clamor; frequent talk.

Noise, v. i. or t. To sound; to spread a report. [clamorous.]

Noise'-ful, (noiz'/fûl,) a. Loud.

Noise'-less, a. Making no noise; silent.

Nois'-ty, ad. With noise or clamor.

Nois'-iness, a. Loudness of sound; clamor.

Noi's'-me, a. Giving annoyance; noxious; offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting.

Noi's'-me-ty, ad. Offensively; with ill odor.

Noi's'-me-ness, n. Offensive to the smell; quality that disgusts.

Nois'y, a. Clamorous; turbulent; loud. [or willing.]

+Nô'-lens vô'-lens, [L.] Unwilling

+Nô'-le pros'-qut. [L.] In law, a formal stoppage of proceedings in a suit.

Nô'-mad, n. One who leads a wandering life and subsists by tending herds of cattle. [for pasturage.]

No-mad'-ic, a. Pastoral; wandering

Nô'-mad-ism, n. The state of a nomad.

Nô'-mad-ize, v. i. To wander for pasturage. [of a deer.]

Nô-m'-blas, (num'-blz,) n. pl. Entrails

+Nô-m de guerre, (nom de gâr,) [Fr.] A fictitious name, assumed for a time. [quantity.]

Nô-mz, n. A province; an algebraic

Nô'-men-ek'-tor, n. In *modern usage*, one who gives names to things.

Nô'-men-ek'-tres, n. A female nomenclator.

Nô'-men ek'-ture, n. A list of names and words with their significations; vocabulary.

Nô'-mi-al, n. A single term in mathematics.

Nô-m'-al, a. Existing in name only.

Nô-m'-al-ist, n. The nominalists were a school of philosophers who maintained that words, and not things, are the objects of dialectics.

Nô-m'-al-ty, ad. In name only; not in fact.

Nô-m'-in-ty, v. t. [L. *nominare*.] To name; to propose; to appoint.

Nô-m-in-â-tion, n. Act or power of naming.

Nô-m'-a-tive, a. In *grammar*, pertaining to the name which precedes a verb; n. the first case in grammar.

Nô-m'-â-tor, n. One who names

NON-IN-*TE*, *n.* One named or designated [law].
 NO-MOC'*RA-PHY*, *n.* A treatise on Non, in composition, signifies *not*.
 NON-A-BIL-I-*TY*, *n.* Want of ability.
 NON-*AGE*, *n.* Minority in age; the time of life before a person becomes of age. [old].
 NON-A-GEN-*ERAI-AN*, *n.* One 90 years
 NO-NA-*DESI-MAL*, *a.* Ninetieth.
 NON-A-GON, *n.* A figure having nine angles and sides. [of attendance]
 NON-AT-TEND'*ANCE*, *n.* Omission
 +NON-SHA-L*ANCE*, (non-sha-l^{an}), *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; coolness.
 NON-COM-MIT'*TAL*, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged.
 NON-COM-MUN'*ION*, *n.* Neglect of communion. [compliance].
 NON-COM-PLI'*ANCE*, *n.* Neglect of
 +NON-COM-FOS MEN'*TIS*, } [L] Un-
 +NON COM-FOS, } sound
 in mind. [to concur].
 NON-COM-EUR'*RENC*, *n.* A refusal
 NON-COM-DUC'*ION*, *n.* A substance that does not transmit another substance or fluid.
 NON-CON-FORM'*IST*, *n.* One who does not conform to the worship of the established church.
 NON-CON-FORM'*ITY*, *n.* A refusal to conform.
 NON-DE-*SCRIPT*, *a.* That has not been described; *n.* any thing which has not been described.
 NON⁸, (none or nun), *a.* [Sax. *nan*.] It is sometimes used as a substitute, the noun being omitted, as seeking rest and finding none; not one; not any. [to salvation].
 NON-E-*LECT'*, *n.* One not elected
 NON-EX-*IST-IT*, *n.* Non-existence; a thing not existing.
 NON⁸, *n. pl.* In *Rome*, the seventh of March, May, July, and October, and the fifth of the other months. The nones were nine days from the ides.
 +NON-EST IN-VEN'*TUS*, [L] He is not found. [not essential].
 NON-ES-*SENTIAL*, *a.* That which is
 NON-E-SUCH, *n.* That which has not its equal. [existence].
 NON-EX-*ISTENCE*, *n.* Absence of
 NON-EX-PORT-*ATION*, *n.* Failure of exportation; a not exporting goods. [ions].
 NO-MILL'*ION*, *n.* Nine million
 NON-IM-PORT-*ATION*, *n.* Failure of importation.
 NON-I-JURON, *n.* One who refuses to swear allegiance to the crown of England. [observance].
 NON-OB-SERV'*ANCE*, *n.* Neglect of
 +NON OB-STAN'*T*, [L] Not opposing; notwithstanding.
 NON-PAR-*IEL*, (non-pa-rel), *n.* A small printing type; a kind of apple; unequalled excellence; a. having no equal; peerless. [ment].
 NON-PAY'*MENT*, *n.* Neglect of pay-
 NON-PLUS, *n.* Puzzle; insuperable difficulty; *v. t.* to puzzle; to puzzle

to a stand; to stop by embarrassment.
Non-pro-duc-tion, *n.* Failure to produce.
Non-pro-fi-cient, (-fish'ent), *n.* One who fails to improve.
Non-res-i-dence, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside.
Non-res-i-dent, *a.* Not residing in a place; *n.* one who does not reside on his estate, or with his charge.
Non-re-sis-tance, *n.* Passive sub-
Non-re-sis-tant, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression.
Non-sense, *n.* Words without mean-
 ing; absurdity; trifles of no im-
 portance.
Non-sens-i-cal, *a.* Unmeaning;
Non-sens-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Without
 meaning.
Non-sens-i-cal-ness, *n.* Jargon;
Non-sens-i-tive, *a.* Wanting con-
 ception.
+Non-seq-ui-tur, [L.] In logic, an
 inference which does not follow
 from the premises.
Non-suit, *n.* Non-appearance of a
 plaintiff in court, when called.
Non-suit, *v. t.* To adjudge that a
 plaintiff drops his suit.
Non-use, *n.* Neglect of use or per-
 formance; neglect of official duty.
Noo'dle, *n.* A simpton. [*Vulgar.*]
Nook, *n.* A corner; a narrow place.
Noon, *n.* [Sax. *noan*.] The middle of
 the day; meridian; twelve o'clock.
Noon'day, { *n.* Mid-day; the time
Noon'tide, { of noon; twelve
 o'clock.
Noon'ing, *n.* Repose in the middle
Noon'stead, *n.* Station of the sun
 at noon.
Noose, *n.* A running knot, which
 binds the closer the more it is
 drawn.
Noose, *v. t.* To catch in a noose; to
 No'fal, *n.* Indian fig; a plant from
 which cochineal is collected.
Nox, *con.* A word that denies or
 renders negative.
Non-mal, *a.* Perpendicular; teach-
 ing rudiments or first principles;
as, normal schools.
Non-man, *n.* A short wooden bar; a
 Norwegian, or native of Norway;
a. pertaining to Normandy.
Norne, *n. pl.* In Scandinavian my-
 thology, the three fates, past, pres-
 ent, and future, whose decrees
 were irrevocable.
Norse, *n.* A name for the language
 of Norway.
North, *n.* [Sax. *norð*; Dan. *nord*;
 It. *notte*.] The point opposite the
 south.
North, *a.* Being in the north.
North-East, *n.* The point between
 the north and east.
North-East, *a.* Pertaining to north-
North-East-er-ly, *a.* Toward or
 from the north-east.

North-East-ern, *a.* Pertaining to
 the north-east.
North-er-ly, *a.* Being toward the
 north; from the north; *ad.* in a
 northerly direction.
North-ern, *a.* Being in or near
 the north.
Noavh-ern-er, *n.* A resident in the
 north.
North-ing, *n.* Course or distance
North-stra, *n.* The north polar
 star.
North-ward, *a.* Being toward the
 north; *ad.* in a northern direction.
North-west, *n.* The point between
 the north and west, equally dis-
 tant from both.
North-west, *a.* Being in the
North-west-er-ly, *a.* Toward or
 from the north-west.
North-west-ern, *a.* Pertaining to
 the north-west.
North-wind, *n.* Wind that blows
 Nor-wet'oi-an, *a.* Belonging to
 Norway.
Nose, *n.* [Sax. *nos*.] The promi-
 nent part of the face; the end of
 any thing, as the nose of a bel-
 low; scent; sagacity.
Nose, *v. t.* To smell; to scent; to
 lead blindly.
Noses'ok, *n.* A bunch of flowers;
Nos'le, (noz'el) *n.* A little nose.
Nos'less, *a.* Having no nose.
Nos-o-lob'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to
 nosology.
No-sol'o-dist, *n.* One that classifies
No-sol'o-dist, *n.* Systematic arrange-
 ment or classification of diseases,
 with names and definitions.
No-tal'oi-a, *n.* Home-sickness.
No-tal'ois, *a.* Relating to nosta-
 lia.
No-trail, *n.* A passage through the
Nostrum, *n.* A medicine, the in-
 gredients of which are kept secret.
Not, *ad.* A word that expresses
 negation or denial.
+Not'a be'ne, [L.] Take particu-
Not'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of notice;
 conspicuous; memorable.
Not'a-ble, *a.* Active; industrious;
 distinguished for good manage-
 ment.
Not'a-ble-ness, *n.* Remarkable-
Not'a-ble-ness, *n.* Diligence; ac-
 tivity.
Not'a-ble-ly, *ad.* Memorably; emi-
Not'a-ble-ly, *ad.* With bustling ac-
 tivity.
No-ti'al, *a.* Belonging to a no-
 tary; done or taken by a notary.
Not'a-ry, *n.* An officer who attests
 contracts.
No-ti-tion, *n.* The act of noting or
 recording by marks, figures, or
 characters.
Notch, *n.* A cut, or nick; *v. t.* to
 Not'e, *n.* [Sax. *note*.] A mark;
 token; short writing; sound in
 music; comment; obligation with-
 out seal; minute or memorandum;
 reputation; abbreviation or nota-

tion.
Not'e, *n.* A written dis-
 course; a writing.
Not'e, *v. t.* To set down; to ob-
 serve; to attend.
Not'ed, *pp.* Set down; observed;
a. distinguished; celebrated.
Not'e-book, *n.* A book in which
 notes are entered.
Not'ed-ly, *ad.* With observation or
Not'ed-ness, *n.* Conspicuousness;
 celebrity.
Not'er, *n.* One who takes notes; an
 Not'ing, (not'ing or not'ing), *n.*
 Not any thing; nonentity; no
 other thing; no part or portion;
 no possession of estate; a trifle;
ad. in no degree; not at all.
Not-ing-ness, *n.* Non-existence;
 no value.
Not'ice, *n.* [L. *notitia*.] Observation
 by the eye, or other senses; ob-
 servation by the mind; informa-
 tion; a paper that communicates
 information; attention; remark;
 regard.
Not'ice, *v. t.* To observe; to see;
Not'ice-a-ble, *a.* That may be ob-
 served, or that is worthy of ob-
 servation.
No-ti-fi-ca-tion, *n.* Act of giving
 notice; notice given; the writing
 which communicates information;
 advertisement; citation.
No-ti-fi, *v. t.* To inform; to make
 known; to publish; to give in-
 formation of.
No'tion, *n.* Conception; sentiment;
 opinion; sense; understanding;
 inclination, *in vulgar use.*
No'tion-al, *a.* Imaginary; ideal;
 fanciful.
No'tion-al-ly, *ad.* In notion; with
 No-to-ri'e-ty, *n.* Public knowledge,
 or exposure to the public knowl-
 edge.
No-to-ri-ous, *a.* Publicly known;
No-to-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In a notorious
 manner; publicly; openly; be-
 yond denial.
No-to-ri-ous-ness, *n.* State of being
 publicly known; notoriety; be-
 yond denial.
Not-with-stand-ing, *pp.* wrongly
 called a conjunction. Not oppo-
 sing; nevertheless.
Naught. See **NAUGHT**.
Now, *n.* A name; that by which a
 thing is called.
Now'ish, (nur'ish), *v. t.* [Fr.
nourrir.] To support with food;
 to encourage; to nurture.
Now'ish-a-ble, (nur'ish-a-bl), *a.*
 Susceptible of nourishment.
Now'ish-er, *n.* He or that which
 nourishes.
Now'ish-ment, *n.* Act of nourish-
Nov'al, *a.* [L. *novus*.] New;
 strange; recent.
Nov'al, *n.* A fictitious tale in prose.
Nov'al-ist, *n.* A writer of novels;
 an innovator; an amateur of
 novelty.
Nov'al-ty, *n.* Newness; recentness

of origin; something new or strange. [of the year.]
NO-VEN-ŒR, *n.* The eleventh month.
NO-VEN-A-ŒR, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine; *n.* nine collectively; the number nine.
NO-VEN-ŒR-AL, *a.* Occurring every ninth year. [mother.]
NO-VEN-ŒR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a step-mother.
NO-VIC-Œ, *n.* A beginner; one unskilled.
NO-VI-TI-Œ, *n.* State of learning rudiments; one who is going through a period of probation; a novice. [the present time.]
Now, *ad.* [Sax. *nu*.] At this time; *n.* Now-a-days, *ad.* In the present age or time. [geo.]
NO-WAY, *ad.* In no manner or de-
NO-WAYS, *ad.* Not in any manner.
NO-WHERE, (*nô'whêr*), *ad.* Not in any place or state. [by no means.]
NO-WISE, *ad.* Not in any manner;
NOX-Œ, *n.* Hurtful; destructive; guilty. [niciously.]
NOX-Œ-Œ-Œ, *ad.* Hurtfully; per-
NOX-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* Hurtfulness; in-
NOX-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* A rich cordial, sometimes flavored with the nut of the bitter almond. [end.]
NOX-Œ-Œ, *n.* A nose; snout; point;
NOX-Œ-Œ, *n.* An imperfect ear of maize.
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Producing clouds.
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* [Fr.; *L. nubilis*.] Mar-
 riageable; of an age suitable for marriage. [gloomily.]
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Cloudy; overcast;
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Bearing or pro-
 ducing nuts. [nut.]
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Formed like a
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* A body about which
 anything is collected; the kernel
 of a nut. [bare.]
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* The act of making
NO-Œ-Œ, *a.* [L. *nudus*.] Bare; naked;
 of no force. [parts.]
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* Nakedness; *pl.* naked
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* Futility; trifling
 talk or behavior. [trifling.]
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* The practice of
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Futile; insignif-
 icant. [annoy.]
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, (*nô'sana*), *n.* That which
 null, *a.* Void; of no binding force.
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* The act of
 nullifying; a rendering void, or
 of no legal effect.
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Of no faith.
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* One who makes
 void; one who maintains the
 right to nullify a contract by one
 of the parties.
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ, *v. t.* To annul; to make
 void; to render invalid; to de-
 prive of legal force or efficacy.
NO-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* Want of force and effi-
 cacy. [feeling.]
NUM, (*num*), *a.* Torpid; void of
NUM, *v. t.* To deprive of the power
 of feeling.
NUM-Œ, *n.* [Fr. *nombre*.] Unit or

an assemblage of units; measure;
 poetry; verse; more than one;
 many; multitude. In *grammar*,
 the difference of termination.
NUM-Œ, *v. t.* To count; to tell;
 to enumerate; to reckon as one
 of a collection or multitude.
NUM-Œ-Œ, *n.* One who enumer-
 ates. [counted.]
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* That can not be
NUM-Œ-Œ, *n.* Fourth book of the
 Pentateuch. [entrails of a deer.]
NUM-Œ-Œ, (*num'blz*), *n. pl.* The
NUM-Œ-Œ, *n.* Torpidness; torpor.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* That may be
 numbered.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Relating to number;
n. a letter for a number; as *L.* for
 fifty. [number.]
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *ad.* According to
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Belonging to a
 certain number.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ, *v. t.* To count or
 reckon in numbers.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* Act or art of
 numbering. In *arithmetic*, nota-
 tion.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* One who num-
 bers; a number that shows how
 many parts are taken.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ, } *a.* Consisting in
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, } number; de-
 noting number.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *ad.* In numbers.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Containing many;
 musical; consisting of poetic
 numbers. [numbers.]
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *ad.* In or with great
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* The state of
 being many.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Pertaining to
 coins, money, or medals.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* The science of
 coins, or medals.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* The branch
 of science which treats of coins
 and medals. [or money.]
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Pertaining to coin
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* Possil remains of
 a chambered shell, of a flattened
 form, resembling coin. [head.]
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* A dunce; a block-
NUM, *n.* A female who lives in a
 cloister, under a vow of perpetual
 chastity. [meals.]
NUM-Œ-Œ, *n.* Victims between
NUM-Œ-Œ, (*num'sho*), *n.* An embas-
 sador of the pope to some prince
 or state.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* A naming.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, } *a.* Nominal;
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, } verbal; not
 written; publicly declaratory.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Pertaining to a fair,
 or market day.
NUM-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* A cloister for fe-
 males; a house in which nuns
 reside.
NUM-Œ-Œ, (*nup'shal*), *a.* Pertaining
 to marriage; constituting mar-
 riage; done at a wedding.
NUM-Œ-Œ, *n. pl.* Marriage.
NUM-Œ, *n.* [Fr. *nourrice*.] One who

tends a child, or the sick; a
 woman that suckles infants.
NUR-Œ, *v. t.* To bring up or tend a
 child; to feed; to nourish at the
 breast; to cherish; to encourage;
 to manage with economy.
NUR-Œ-Œ, *n.* A room for children;
 a plantation of young trees; that
 which forms and educates.
NUR-Œ-Œ, *n.* An infant; one that
 is nursed.
NUR-Œ-Œ, (*nurt'yur*), *n.* Food;
 diet; education; that which pro-
 motes growth. [ish; to educate.]
NUR-Œ-Œ, *v. t.* To feed; to nour-
NUT, *n.* [Sax. *nut*.] A fruit consist-
 ing of a shell and kernel; a pro-
 jection; a small block of metal
 or wood, containing a concave
NUT, *v. t.* To gather nuts. [screw.]
NUT-Œ, *a.* Nodding; having the
 top bent downward.
NUT-Œ-Œ, *n.* In *astronomy*, a
 tremulous motion of the earth's
 axis. [nut.]
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Brown like a ripe
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* An instrument
 to crack nuts. [the oak.]
NUT-Œ-Œ, *n.* An excrescence of
NUT-Œ-Œ, *n.* The fruit of a tree of
 the East Indies, aromatic and
 much used in cookery.
NUT-Œ-Œ, *n.* Any substance
 which nourishes by promoting
 the growth or repairing the waste
 of animal bodies; *a.* nourishing;
 promoting growth.
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* That which nour-
 ishes or promotes improvement;
 food. [ishment.]
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Affording nour-
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* Act of nourishing;
 nutriment.
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, (*-trish'ua*), *a.* Nour-
 ishing; promoting growth.
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *ad.* So as to
 nourish. [ment; alimental.]
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Yielding nourish-
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, } *n.* Quality of
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, } nourishing.
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* The hard cover of a
 nut.
NUT-Œ-Œ, *ppr. or a.* Gathering nuts;
n. act of gathering nuts.
+NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* The fruit of a
 tree in the East Indies, a violent
 poison. [push with the nose.]
NUT-Œ, *v. t. or i.* To lie sung; to
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, } *n.* Loss of sight
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ-Œ, } during the night.
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* One that sees best
 in the night, or one that loses his
 sight during the night.
NUT-Œ, *n.* A goddess of the woods
 and waters; a lady.
NUT-Œ, } *n.* A pupa; chrysalis or
NUT-Œ, } aurelia of an insect.
NUT-Œ-Œ, (*nimf'san*), *a.* Per-
 taining to nymphs; inhabited by
 nymphs.
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Resembling
 nymphs.
NUT-Œ-Œ-Œ, *a.* Resembling a nymph

O.

The letter *o*, with *a* and *u*, forms a class called the broad vowels. It has a long sound as in *note*, and a short sound as in *not*, and the sound of *oo*, as in *move*.

O is often used as an exclamation, expressing a wish.

ŌAP, *n.* A changeling; a foolish child; a dolt.

ŌAP'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

ŌAP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.

[or its wood.]

ŌAK, *n.* [Sax. *ec*.] A valuable tree.

ŌAK-AP'PLE, *n.* An excrescence on oak leaves.

[consisting of oak.]

ŌAK'EN, (*Ōk'n*) *a.* Made of oak;

ŌAK'UM, *n.* Old rope untwisted and

picked.

ŌAK'Y, *a.* Hard; firm; strong.

ŌAR, *n.* An instrument to row boats.

ŌAR, *v. t. or t.* To impel by rowing.

ŌARS'MAN, *n.* One who rows at the

oar. [oar.]

ŌAR'Y, *a.* Having the form of an

ŌA-SIS, *n.*; pl. **ŌASIS**. A fertile

place in the sandy desert.

ŌAT, *n.* A plant and its seed, usually

in the plural, *oats*.

ŌAT'EN, (*Ōin*) *a.* Pertaining to

oats; made of oatmeal. [meal.]

ŌAT'-GAKE, *n.* A cake made of oat-

ŌAT, *n.* A kiln to dry hops or malt.

ŌATH, *n.* [Sax. *ath*.] A solemn

affirmation, with an appeal to

God for its truth.

ŌAT'MEAL, *n.* Meal of oats, pro-

duced by grinding or pounding.

Ō, a prefix, usually signifies *before*,

in front, or *against*. [covering.]

Ō-DUCE', *v. t.* To draw over, as a

Ō-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of cover-

ing.

Ō-DU-RA-CY, or **Ō-DU'RA-CY**, *n.*

Invincible hardness of heart.

Ō-DU-RATE, or **Ō-DU'RATE**, *a.* In-

flexibly hard; stubborn.

Ō-DU-RATE-LY, or **Ō-DU'RATE-LY**,

ad. With inflexible stubbornness.

Ō-DU-RATE-NESS, or **Ō-DU'RATE-**

NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; impen-

itence. [of the heart.]

Ō-DU-RATION, *n.* The hardening

ŌBB-AM, *n.* African witchcraft.

Ō-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* [L. *obediencia*.]

Compliance with a command or

rule of duty. [authority.]

Ō-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* Submissive to

Ō-BE'DI-ENTIAL, *a.* In compliance

with commands.

Ō-BE'DI-ENT-LY, *ad.* With submis-

sion to commands.

Ō-BE'DI-ENCE, (*Ō-bē'sance* or *Ō-bē'-*

ANCE), *n.* Act of reverence; a

bow or courtesy.

Ō-BE'SIANT, (*-bē'-* or *-bē'-*) *a.* Rever-

ent; submissive.

Ō-BE-LI'GAL, *a.* Being in the form

of an obelisk. [pyramid.]

Ō-BE-LI'K, *n.* A four-square slender

Ō-BE'S-NESS, { *n.* Fatness; gross-

Ō-BE'SI-TY, { *ness*; encumbrance

of flesh.

Ō-BEY', (*Ō-bē'*) *v. t.* To comply with

commands; to submit to the

government of; to submit to the

direction of; to yield to the im-

pulse or operation.

Ō-BEY'ER, *n.* One who obeys.

Ō-BEY'S'CAPE, *v. t.* To make dark;

to obscure.

Ō-BEY'S-CA'TION, *n.* Act of obscur-

ing; a darkening; state of being

darkened. [solemnities.]

Ō-BEY', *n.* Death; decease; funeral

Ō-BEY'-TER, [L.] In passing; inci-

dentally. [solemnities.]

Ō-BEY'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to funeral

Ō-BEY'-A-LY, *n.* A register of deaths,

or account of the deceased; *a.*

relating to a deceased person.

Ō-BEY'ET, *n.* [Fr. *objet*.] That on

which we are employed; some-

thing presented to the senses. In

grammar, that which follows the

transitive verb.

Ō-BEY', *v. t.* To oppose by words

or reasons; *v. t.* to oppose in

words and reasons.

Ō-BEY'CTION, *n.* Adverse reason;

fault found. [jections.]

Ō-BEY'CTION-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to ob-

jection.

Ō-BEY'ITIVE, *a.* Contained in the

object. *Objective* certainty, is

when the proposition is certainly

true in itself; and *subjective*, when

we are certain of the truth of it.

The one is in things, the other in

our minds.

Ō-BEY'ITIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of ob-

jection; in the manner or state of

an object.

Ō-BEY'ITIVE-NESS, { *n.* The state

Ō-BEY'TIVI-TY, { of being ob-

jective. [opposes.]

Ō-BEY'ON, *n.* One who objects or

Ō-BEY'ON, *v. t.* To chide; to

reprove. [reproof.]

Ō-BEY'ON, *n.* Act of chiding;

Ō-BEY'ON, *a.* Flattened or depressed

at the poles. [oblite.]

Ō-BEY'ON, *n.* Quality of being

Ō-BEY'ON, *n.* An offering; a sacri-

fice. [tract or duty.]

Ō-BEY'ON, *v. t.* To bind by con-

Ō-BEY'ON, *n.* The binding force

of a vow, promise, contract, law,

or duty; a bond. [or conscience.]

Ō-BEY'ON, *n.* Binding in law

Ō-BEY'ON, [It.] In music, signi-

fying necessary for the instru-

ment named.

Ō-BEY', *v. t.* [Fr. *obliger*.] To con-

strain by necessity; to compel by

physical force; to bind in con-

science or honor; to do a favor

to; to be indebted. [is executed.]

Ō-BEY'-ONE, *n.* One to whom a bond

Ō-BEY'ING, *ppr.* Compelling; bind-

ing; *a.* disposed to do favors;

civil; courteous; kind.

Ō-BEY'ING-LY, *ad.* Civilly; com-

plaisantly. [do favors.]

Ō-BEY'ING-NESS, *n.* Disposition to

Ō-BEY'ON, *n.* One who executes a

bond.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *a.*

Deviating from a right line; in-

direct; not parallel.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

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Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

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Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

Ō-BEY'ON, (*Ō-bē'-* or *Ō-bē'-*) *ad.* Not directly.

O'CHER, } *n.* A variety of clay used
O'CHER, } as a pigment.
O'CHER-ous, } *a.* Like ochre; con-
O'CHER-y, } sisting of ochre.
OCH'IT, (ok'it), *n.* A mixed, base
metal. [the multitude.]
OCH-LOE'RA-ov, *n.* Government by
Oc'ta-CHORD, *n.* An instrument or
system of eight sounds.
Oc'ta-oon, *n.* A figure of eight
sides and angles. [angles.]
Oc-tac'ON-AL, *a.* Containing eight
Oc-ta-NE'DRAL, *a.* Having eight
equal sides. [equal sides.]
Oc-ta-NE'DRON, *n.* A figure of eight
Oc-tan'GU-LAR, *a.* Having eight
angles. [circle.]
Oc'tant, *n.* The eighth part of a
Oc'tant, *n.* The eighth day after a
festival. In music, an eighth or
an interval of seven degrees or
twelve semitones.
Oc-ti'vo, *n.* A book with eight
leaves to the sheet; *a.* having
eight leaves to a sheet.
Oc-tin'NIAL, *a.* Coming once in
eight years; lasting eight years.
Oc-tO'SER, *n.* The tenth month of
the year.
Oc-to-DE-NA-ry, *a.* Of eighty years
of age; *n.* a person eighty years
of age. [cells for seeds.]
Oc-to-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* Having eight
Oc-to-PET'AL-ous, *a.* Having eight
petals. [eight seeds.]
Oc-NO-SPERM'ous, *a.* Containing
Oc-to-ATLE, *n.* A range of eight col-
umns. [syllables.]
Oc-to-ATL-LAR'ic, *a.* Having eight
Oc-tu-PLR, (ok'tu-pl), *a.* Eight fold.
Oc'u-LAR, *a.* Known by the eye;
depending on the eye; received
by actual sight. [light.]
Oc'u-LAR-LY, *ad.* By the eye, or
Oc'u-LI-FORM, *a.* Resembling the
eye in form. [cases of the eye.]
Oc'u-LIST, *n.* One who heals dis-
Odd, *a.* Uneven in number;
strange; singular; not noted;
not taken into the common ac-
count; uncommon; separate from
that which is regularly occupied.
Odd-FEL-Lows, *n. pl.* The name of a
secret society for social enjoyment
and mutual aid. [uncouthly.]
Odd-LY, *ad.* Unevenly; strangely;
Odd-I-ty, *n.* Singularity; strange-
ness; a singular person.
Odd'NESS, *n.* State of being uneven;
singularity.
ODDS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* Inequality;
excess; advantage. *At odds*, in
dispute; at variance. [music.]
Odz, *n.* A short poem; a poem for
O-DION, *n.* A kind of theater in
Greece in which poets and mu-
sicians submitted their works to
the approval of the public.
O'DI-ous, *a.* Hateful; very offen-
sive; causing hate; invidious.
O'DI-ous-LY, *ad.* Hatefully; invidi-
ously.
O'DI-ous-NESS, *n.* The state of being

hated; hatefulness; that which
excites hatred. [siveness.]
O'DI-UM, *n.* Hatred; dislike; offen-
O-DON-TAL'ic, *n.* The tooth-ache.
O-DON-TAL'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the
toothache. [teeth.]
O-DON-TOL'O-GR, *n.* Anatomy of the
O'DOR, *n.* Scent; smell; fragrance.
O'DOR-ATE, *a.* Scented; having a
strong smell.
O-DOR-IFER-ous, *a.* Fragrant;
sweet-smelling.
O-DOR-IFER-ous-NESS, *n.* Sweetness
of smell. [odor.]
O'DOR-LESS, *a.* Free from scent or
O'DOR-ous, *a.* Sweet of scent; fra-
grant. [sweetness of smell.]
O'DOR-ous-NESS, *n.* Fragrance;
O'DY-GEV, *n.* An epic poem, by
Homer.
OEAN, contraction of **OVER**.
Of, *prep.* From; concerning; pro-
ceeding from. [ure.]
Off, *ad.* Noting distance or depart-
Off'AL, *n.* Waste meat; meat; re-
fuse; entrails.
Off-FENCE, *See OFFENSE*.
Off-FEND, *v. t. or i.* To displease;
to disgust. [a transgressor.]
Off-FEND'ER, *n.* One who offends;
Off-FENSE, *n.* [L. *offensa*.] Tres-
pass; sin; crime; any transgre-
sion of law, divine or human; an
injury; an attack; an affront.
Off-FENSIVE, *a.* Displeasing; mak-
ing invasion; *n.* the part of at-
tacking.
Off-FENSIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to give
offense; by invasion or first at-
tack.
Off-FENSIVE-NESS, *n.* Cause of dis-
gust; the quality that offends or
displeases, or that gives pain to
the senses.
Off-FER, *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *offre*.] To
present; to propose; to bid; to
sacrifice. [price bid.]
Off-FER, *n.* A proposal; tender;
Off-FER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be of-
fered. [sacrifices.]
Off-FER-ER, *n.* One who offers or
Off-FER-ING, *n.* A sacrifice; obla-
tion; present.
Off-FER-TO-ry, *n.* An offering; an
anthem chanted, or a voluntary
played during the offering and a
part of the mass.
Off-HAND, *ad.* Readily; without
previous practice.
OffICE, *n.* [L. *officium*.] Public
employment; duty; function;
formulary of devotion; act of good
or ill voluntarily tendered; a
house or apartment in which pub-
lic men and others transact busi-
ness. [office or commission.]
Off-ICE-ER, *n.* One who holds an
Off-ICE-ER, *v. t.* To furnish with
officers.
Off-ICI'AL, (-fah'al) *a.* Pertaining
to or derived from the proper
authority or office; *n.* an eccle-
siastical judge.

Off-ICI'AL-LY, *ad.* By the proper
officer; by authority.
Off-ICI'ATE, *v. t.* To perform the
duties of an office.
Off-ICI'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to shops.
Off-ICI'ous, (-fah'us), *a.* Kind;
obliging; busy; too forward; in-
termeddling. [meddling manner.]
Off-ICI'ous-LY, *ad.* Kindly; in a
Off-ICI'ous-NESS, *n.* Eagerness to
serve; excessive forwardness.
Off'ING, *n.* The sea at a distance
from shore, or at a competent dis-
tance, where there is deep water
and no need of a pilot. [matter.]
Off'SCOUR-ING, *n.* Refuse or vile
Off'SCUM, *n.* Refuse; offscouring;
filth.
Off'SET, *n.* A shoot or sprout; a
perpendicular in surveying; an
account against another.
Off'SET, *v. t.* To set one sum
against another. [descendants.]
Off'SPRING, *n.* A child; children;
Off'SPITE. *See OFFUSCATE*.
Off, *ad.* Frequently; many times;
often. [many times.]
Off'EN, (of'n), *ad.* Frequently;
Off'EN-TIMES, } *ad.* Frequently;
Off'TIMES, } many times;
often.
O-ESS, *n.* In architecture, a molding
of two members, one concave, the
other convex.
O'GLE, (O'gl), *v. t. or i.* To look
with side glances. [glances.]
O'GLER, *n.* One who looks with side
O'GRE, } *n.* An imaginary monster
O'GRES, } of the East who lived
on human beings. [pain.]
Oh, *ex.* Expressive of surprise or
Oil, *n.* An unctuous substance, ani-
mal or vegetable, very inflam-
mable. [oil.]
Oil, *v. t.* To anoint; to smear with
Oil'-SAG, *n.* A gland in animals
containing oil. [sacra, &c.]
Oil'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth oiled for
Oil'-CLOTH, *n.* A substance ground
with oil. [cured from oil.]
Oil'-GAS, *n.* An inflammable gas pro-
Oil'-NESS, *n.* Greasiness; uncti-
ousness. [oil.]
Oil'-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in
Oil'y, *a.* Containing oil; greasy;
smooth. [to smear with oil.]
Oil'y, *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre*.] To anoint;
Oil'mENT, *n.* Unguent; a soft sub-
stance for a diseased part.
Old, *a.* [Sax. *ald*.] Having existed
a long time; ancient; not new or
fresh; of any duration whatever;
long practiced. In vulgar lan-
guage, cunning; crafty.
Old'EN, (old'n), *a.* Old; ancient.
Old-FASH'ION-ED, (-fash'and), *a.*
According to old custom.
Old'ISH, *a.* Somewhat old.
Old'NESS, *n.* State of being old or
of long continuance; antiquity;
old age.
OL-AD'I-VOUS, *a.* Oily; unctuous;
having the quality of oil.

O-LE-ô'î-nous-ness, *n.* Unctuousness.
O-LE-ô'î-nous, *n.* The rose-bay; a beautiful evergreen flowering shrub. [*olive*].
O-LE-â'ster, *n.* A plant; the wild **O-LE-â'î-ant-gas**, *n.* A gas forming with chlorine a compound resembling oil.
O-LE-ô'm's-ter, *n.* An instrument used to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.
O-LE-â'î-cious, *a.* Of the nature of pot herbs.
O-LE-â'î-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling.
O-LE-â-num, *n.* A gum resin in **O-LE-â-n**, } tears or drops, from the East.
O-LE-â'î-n'al, } *a.* Pertaining
O-LE-â'î-n'ic-al, } to oligarchy.
O-LE-â'î-n'y, *n.* Government in the hands of a few men.
O-LE-ô, *n.* A medley; a miscellany; a collection of various pieces.
O-LE-â-to-ry, *a.* Belonging to a kitchen garden. [*olive*].
O-LE-â'î-cious, *a.* Of the color of **O-LE-â'î-ter**, *a.* Darkly brown; of an olive color.
O-LE-â, *n.* A plant or tree yielding oil; emblem of peace.
+O-LE-â-to-ry, *n.* A Spanish dish, consisting of various meats hashed with vegetables.
O-LE-â'î-ad, *n.* The period of four years in Grecian history.
O-LE-â'î-an, *a.* Pertaining to Olympia.
O-LE-â'î-ic, *a.* Pertaining to Olympia, and the games there celebrated.
O-LE-â, *n.* A game at cards, usual **O-LE-â**, *ly* played by three persons.
O-MÊ-ga, *n.* The last Greek letter, as Alpha is the first; hence *Alpha and Omega* denotes the first and the last, the beginning and the end.
O-MÊ-let, *n.* A pancake or fritter, made with eggs and other ingredients. [*a sign*].
O-MÊ-n, *a.* A prognostic, good or bad; **O-MÊ-n-ed**, (*ô'mend*), *a.* Containing a prognostic.
O-MÊ-n'um, *n.* In *anatomy*, the caul, a membranaceous covering of the bowels.
O-MÊ-n, *n.* A Hebrew measure.
O-MÊ-n-ous, *a.* Forboding ill; fore-showing. [*omens*].
O-MÊ-n-ous-ly, *ad.* With good or bad **O-MÊ-n-ous-ness**, *n.* Quality of being ominous. [*omitted*].
O-MÊ-n'is-ble, *a.* That may be **O-MÊ-n'is-ot**, *a.* A leaving; neglect; forbearance.
O-MÊ-n'is-iz, *a.* Leaving out.
O-MÊ-n', *v. t.* To leave; to pass by; to neglect.
O-MÊ-n'is, *n.* A large covered carriage for conveying passengers.

OM-NI-FÂ'ri-ous, *a.* Consisting of all forms or kinds.
OM-NI-F'ic, *a.* All-creating.
OM-NI-FORM, *a.* Having all forms or shapes. [*kinds*].
OM-NI-ô-nous, *a.* Consisting of all **OM-NI-FAN'-ty**, *n.* General equality.
OM-NI-FER-CIP'i-ence, *n.* Perception of every thing.
OM-NI-FER-CIP'i-ent, *a.* Perceiving every thing.
OM-NI-F'ic-ence, } *n.* Almighty
OM-NI-F'ic-ent, } power; un-
 limited power over particular things; infinite power. [*power*].
OM-NI-F'ic-ent, *a.* Having almighty **OM-NI-F'ic-ent-ly**, *ad.* With almighty power. [*every place*].
OM-NI-FER-ence, *n.* Presence in **OM-NI-FER-ent**, *a.* Present in every place.
OM-NI-F'ic-ence, } *n.* A knowledge
OM-NI-F'ic-ent, } of every thing.
OM-NI-F'ic-ent, *a.* Having infinite knowledge.
OM-NI-F'ic-um, *n.* Aggregate of the public stocks. *Omnibus* denotes all the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan.
OM-NI-F'ic-ous, *a.* All-devouring.
OM-NI-F'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the navel. [*glass*].
OM-NI-F'ic-ous, *n.* An optical **ON**, *prep.* Upon; at; near, in time or place. [*pollution*].
O-NI-F'ic-ism, *n.* The crime of self-
 defence, (*wun's*) *ad.* One time; at one time; formerly.
ON-er, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped, less than the panther, of a whitish gray color. [*a flying rumor*].
+ON-er, (*on'dé*), [*Fr.*] They say
ON-er, (*wun*), *a.* Single in number; individual. [*one eye only*].
ON-er-â-nd, (*wun'de*), *a.* Having **O-NI-F'ic-ent**, } *a.* Pertain-
O-NI-F'ic-ent, } ing to the
 interpretation of dreams.
O-NI-F'ic-ent, *n.* Divination by dreams. [*singleness in number*].
ON-er-ness, (*wun'ness*), *n.* Unity;
ON-er-â-nd, *a.* Comprising a burden.
ON-er-â-nd, *v. t.* To load; to burden.
ON-er-ous, *a.* Burdensome; oppressive. [*bulbous root*].
ON-er, (*un'yun*), *n.* A plant and its **O-NI-F'ic-ness**, *n.* State of being alone.
ON-er, *ad.* Singly; merely; without more.
ON-er, *a.* Single; one alone; *ad.* singly; barely.
ON-er-mâ-n-ty, *n.* Divination by a name. [*names*].
ON-er-mâ-n'ic, *a.* Predicting by **+ON-er-mâ-n-to-ry**, *n.* [*Gr.*] Accordance of the sound of a word with the thing signified.
ON-er, *n.* An attack; assault.
ON-er-â-nd, (*on'slaut*), *n.* An attack; an onset.
ON-er-â-nd, *a.* Pertaining to the science of being in general.

ON-er-â-nd, *n.* The science of beings.
+ON-er, *n.* [*L.*] The burden.
+ON-er, *n.* [*L.*] Burden of proof.
ON-ward, *ad.* Forward; progressively; *a.* advancing; improving.
ON-er, *n.* A semi-pellucid gem with zones. [*of a tan vat*].
ON-er, *n.* Soft mud; slime; liquor
ON-er, *v. i.* To flow gently; to issue slowly.
ON-er, *a.* Slimy; muddy; moist.
O-PAC'i-ty, *n.* Opaqueness; want of transparency. [*light*].
O-PAC'i-ous, *a.* Impervious to rays of **O-PAC'i-ous**, *n.* A silicious stone of changeable colors. [*a single spot*].
O-PAC'i-ous, *n.* A shining from **O-PAC'i-ous**, *a.* Like opal, reflecting luster from a single spot.
O-PAC'i-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, or like opal.
O-PAC'i-ous, (*o-pâke*), } *a.* Impervi-
O-PAC'i-ous, } ous to
 light; not transparent; clouded.
O-PAC'i-ous-ness, *n.* Defect of transparency; the quality of being impervious to light; cloudiness.
OP-er, *v. t.* To open. [*Used in poetry*].
OP-er, (*ô'pn*), *v. t.* To divide; to unfold; to make plain; to break the seal of a letter; to begin; to reveal; *v. i.* to unclothe itself; to begin to appear.
OP-er, (*ô'pn*), *a.* Unshut; unclosed; bare; clear of ice; not clouded; frank; exposed to view.
OP-er-er, *n.* One that opens; an interpreter. [*oral*]; free.
OP-er-mâ-n-ed, *a.* Generous; lib-
OP-er-mâ-n-ed, *a.* Honest; candid; generous.
OP-er-ing, *a.* A breach, or aperture; dawn; first appearance; beginning of exhibition or discovery.
OP-er-ly, *ad.* Publicly; evidently; plainly. [*ered state*].
OP-er-ness, *n.* Plainness; uncov-
OP-er-ness, *n.* [*L. opera*]. A dramatic composition set to music, and sung on the stage.
OP-er-er, *n.* One who operates.
OP-er-er, *v. i.* [*L. operer*]. To act; to work; to perform; to exert power or strength; to act or to produce effect. In *surgery*, to perform some act on the human body, usually with instruments.
OP-er-er, *a.* Pertaining to the opera.
OP-er-er, *n.* Action; agency; work; process; effort; movements of machinery.
OP-er-er, *a.* Acting; having power to act. [*man*].
OP-er-er, *n.* A laborer; work-
OP-er-er, *n.* One who operates.
OP-er-er, *a.* Having a lid or cover. [*some*]; tedious.
OP-er-er, *a.* Laborious; trouble-
OP-er-er, *n.* A large brass wind-instrument.

O-PHID'I-AN, *a.* Relating to serpents.
 O-PHI-O-LO-GI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to ophiology.
 O-PHI-OL-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.
 O-PHI-OL-O-GY, *n.* History and description of serpents.
 O-PHI-O-MAN-CY, *n.* The art of divining or predicting events by serpents. [*eye.*]
 OPH-THAL-MIC, *a.* Relating to the eyes.
 OPH-THAL-MY, *n.* A disease of the eyes.
 O-PH-AT-X, *n.* A medicine that contains opium and induces sleep.
 O-PH-AT-X, *a.* Causing sleep; soporific.
 O-PHY, *v. t.* To think. [*Oba.*]
 O-PIN-I-A-TIVE, *a.* Stiff in adherence to opinions.
 O-PIN'ION, (o-pin'yun), *n.* [*L. opinio.*]
 The judgment formed by the mind; notion; sentiment; persuasion.
 O-PIN'ION-X-ED, *a.* Firm in adherence to opinion; obstinate. [*tons.*]
 O-PIN'ION-A-TIVE, *a.* Stiff in opinion.
 O-PIN'ION-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Obstinate-ly. [*atched to certain opinions.*]
 O-PIN'ION-ED, (o-pin'yund), *a.* At-
 O-PIN'ION-IST, *n.* One very fond of his own notions.
 O-PH-UM, *n.* The inspissated juice of the capsules of the white, or somniferous poppy.
 O-PO-DEL'DOC, *a.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment; the name of a plaster.
 O-POS'UM, *n.* [Often pronounced *pos'sum.*]
 A quadruped that carries its young in a bag. To *play possum*, is to feign one's self dead.
 O-PH-DAN, *n.* An inhabitant of a town; an appellation given to the students of Eton school in England. [*to obstruct.*]
 O-PH-LITE, *v. t.* To crowd; to stuff;
 O-PH-LITION, *n.* Act of filling; obstruction. [*struct.*]
 O-PH-LA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to ob-
 O-PH-NENT, *a.* Adverse; opposing.
 O-PH-NENT, *n.* An opposer; an antagonist; particularly one that opposes in controversy or argument. [*ble; convenient.*]
 O-PH-TUNE', *a.* Timely; season-
 O-PH-TUNE'LY, *ad.* Seasonably; in good time.
 O-PH-TUNE'NESS, *n.* Reasonable time. [*time or means.*]
 O-PH-TU-NI-TY, *n.* Convenient
 O-PH-X, *v. t.* [*Fr. opposer.*]
 To act against; to resist; to withstand; *v. i.* to act against.
 O-PH-X, *n.* One who opposes; an antagonist; an enemy; a rival; an adversary. [*adverse.*]
 O-PH-SITE, *a.* Contrary in position;
 O-PH-SITE-LY, *ad.* In an adverse position or manner; against each other; in front. [*opposite.*]
 O-PH-SITE-NESS, *n.* State of being
 O-PH-SITION, (zish'un), *n.* The act of opposing; situation so as to

front something else; obstacle; resistance; contrariety of inter-
 sets; contradiction; the collec-
 tive body of opposers.
 O-PH-SITION-IST, *n.* One in an op-
 posite party. [*posed.*]
 O-PH-SITIVE, *a.* That may be op-
 O-PH-SIVE, *v. t.* [*Fr. oppresser.*]
 To sit or lie heavy upon; to burden with imposition; to overpower; to overburden. [*hardship.*]
 O-PH-SION, *n.* Act of oppressing;
 O-PH-SIVE, *a.* Burdensome; cruel; severe; unjust.
 O-PH-SIVE-LY, *ad.* With excessive weight or severity.
 O-PH-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being oppressive. [*a tyrant.*]
 O-PH-SOR, *n.* One who oppresses;
 O-PH-SOR-IOUS, *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful. [*fully.*]
 O-PH-SOR-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Reproach-
 O-PH-SOR-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Reproach-
 fulness. [*contempt.*]
 O-PH-SOR-UM, *n.* Reproach with
 O-PH-SOR, (op-pine') *v. t.* [*L. op-
 pugno.*]
 To oppose; to attack; to resist. [*distance.*]
 O-PH-SOR-UM, *n.* Opposition; re-
 O-PH-SOR-UM, *a.* Resisting; repug-
 nant. [*that opposes.*]
 O-PH-SOR, (op-pine') *n.* One
 O-PH-SION, *n.* Expression of desire.
 O-PH-SIVE, *a.* Expressive of desire.
 O-PH-SIVE, *a.* Pertaining to vision;
 O-PH-SIVE, *a.* relating to the science of optica.
 O-PH-SION, (tish'an), *n.* One who
 deals in optical instruments; a
 person skilled in optica.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* The science of the laws
 of vision. [*nobility.*]
 O-PH-SION, *n.* The body of nobles;
 O-PH-SION, *n.* The doctrine that
 every thing is for the best, or that
 the order of things in the universe
 is adapted to produce the most
 good.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* One who holds the
 opinion that all events are ordered
 for the best. [*of choosing.*]
 O-PH-SION, *n.* Choice; right or power
 O-PH-SION, *a.* Left to choice or
 election. [*riches.*]
 O-PH-SION, *n.* Great wealth;
 O-PH-SION, *a.* Very wealthy; rich;
 affluent.
 O-PH-SION-LY, *ad.* Richly; with
 abundance.
 O-PH-SION, (Fr. or L. sursum.) In *heraldry*,
 gold; expressed in engraving by
 dots.
 O-PH-SION, *a.* termination of Latin nouns,
 like *or*, signifies a person or agent,
 as in *oppressor*, *factor*.
 O-PH-SION, *con.* A connective that makes
 an alternative, as, you may read
 in the Bible or Testament; or is
 a contraction of *other*.
 O-PH-SION, *a.* a pagan deity or his
 declaration, as, the Delphic *oracle*;
 an opinion deemed infallible; a
 wise man; *v. i.* to utter oracles.

O-PH-SION, (or-ph-ion), *n. pl.* The
 revelations of God.
 O-PH-SION, *a.* Uttering oracles;
 O-PH-SION, *a.* authoritative;
 ambiguous.
 O-PH-SION-LY, *ad.* In the man-
 O-PH-SION-LY, *a.* mer of an or-
 cle.
 O-PH-SION-LY, *a.* [*oraculous.*]
 O-PH-SION-LY, *n.* State of being
 O-PH-SION, *a.* Delivered by the mouth.
 O-PH-SION, *ad.* By mouth without
 writing. [*tree.*]
 O-PH-SION, *n.* The pulpy fruit of a
 O-PH-SION, *n.* A plantation of
 orange trees.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* The satyr or
 great ape, having a deformed re-
 semblance to man.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* A rhetorical speech;
 harangue. The word is now ap-
 plied chiefly to discourses deliv-
 ered on special occasions, and to
 academic declamations.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* An eloquent speaker;
 a public advocate; a petitioner.
 In *modern usage* an *orator* is one
 who pronounces a discourse pub-
 licly on some special occasion.
 O-PH-SION, *a.* Rhetorical; elo-
 O-PH-SION, *a.* quant; showery;
 flood.
 O-PH-SION-LY, *ad.* In a rhetor-
 ical manner.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* A sacred drama set
 to music; a chapel; a place of
 worship.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* The art of public
 speaking with correctness and
 elegance; a place for prayer.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* A sphere; a round body.
 O-PH-SION, *a.* Bereaved; fatherless;
 childless.
 O-PH-SION, *a.* Spherical; circular;
 round; in the form of an orb.
 O-PH-SION-LY, *ad.* With a spher-
 ical form. [*orb.*]
 O-PH-SION-LY, *a.* Round like an
 O-PH-SION-LY, *n.* State of being
 an orb.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* The path of a planet or
 comet round its center; cavity in
 which the eye is situated.
 O-PH-SION, *a.* Pertaining to the orbit.
 O-PH-SION, *a.* Resembling an orb.
 O-PH-SION, (Sax. *ortgard*;) that is,
wort-yard, a yard of herbs. An
 inclosure for fruit trees, or an as-
 semblage of fruit trees.
 O-PH-SION-IST, *n.* A cultivator of
 orchards.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* The part of a thea-
 ter for the musicians; the body of
 performers.
 O-PH-SION, *a.* Pertaining to an
 orchestra. [*plann.*]
 O-PH-SION, (or-ph-ion), *n.* A genus of
 O-PH-SION, *v. t.* To appoint; to set-
 tie; to establish; to decree; to
 invest with a ministerial function;
 to establish in the pastoral office
 with the customary forms.
 O-PH-SION, *n.* One who ordains.

OR'DE-AL, *n.* Trial of guilt by fire or water.

OR'DER, *n.* [*L. ordo.*] Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things; proper state; established mode of proceeding; command; regulation; rank; class; division of men; measures; care. In architecture, a system.

OR'DER, *v. t.* To bid; to command; to direct; to regulate; *v. i.* to give direction or command.

OR'DER-LESS, *a.* Irregular; disorderly.

OR'DER-LE-NESS, *a.* Regularity; state of being orderly; state of being methodical.

OR'DER-LY, *a.* Regular; methodical; not unruly; *ad.* according to rule; *n.* a low military officer.

OR'DERS, *n. pl.* In orders, set apart to the ministry; *holy orders*, Christian ministry.

OR'DI-NAL, *a.* Noting the order of number; *n.* a book of rites; a ritual.

OR'DI-NANCE, *n.* Rule established by authority; law; statute; established rite; regulation.

OR'DI-NA-RY-LY, *ad.* Usually; commonly.

OR'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Usual; common; plain; *n.* an ecclesiastical judge; place of eating; establishment for ships laid up.

OR'DI-NATE, *n.* A line perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space.

OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Regular; methodical. [*manner.*]

OR'DI-NATE-LY, *ad.* In a methodical

OR'DI-NATION, *n.* Act of ordaining; act of conferring holy orders; act of settling a licensed clergyman over a church with pastoral authority. [*mortars.*]

OR'DI-NATOR, *n.* Artillery; cannon.

OR'DO-NANCE, *n.* In the arts, the disposition of the parts of a picture, &c., either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts.

OR'DURE, (*ord'ure*), *n.* Excrementitious matter.

OR-E, *n.* A compound of metal and some other matter.

OR-GAN, *n.* [*L. organum.*] An instrument of action or motion; means of conveyance; a wind instrument of music.

OR-GAN-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to or

OR-GAN-IC-AL, } consisting of organs; produced by the organs; instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end. *Organic bodies* are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection. [*organs.*]

OR-GAN-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With or by

OR-GAN-ISM, *n.* Organical structure.

OR-GAN-IST, *n.* One who plays on an organ.

OR-GAN-I-ZATION, *n.* Act of organizing, or systemizing the parts of a thing; structure; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body.

OR-GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To form with organs; to systemize; to form in regular structure.

OR-GAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands.

OR-GAN-OGRAPHY, *n.* Description of the organs of plants or of their names. [*sical organ.*]

OR-GAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a music.

OR-GASM, *n.* Immoderate excitement.

OR'GAT, (*or'zhat*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. [*chanallans.*]

OR'GIES, *n. pl.* Frantic revels of bac-

OR'NI-EL, } *n.* In Gothic architecture,

OR'NI-OL, } a bay window; a recess.

OR'NI-ENT, *a.* Rising, as the sun; oriental; eastern; *n.* the east; place of the rising sun.

OR'NI-ENT-AL, *a.* Eastern; in or from the east; *n.* an inhabitant of some eastern part of the world.

OR'NI-ENT-AL-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the eastern languages.

OR'NI-ENT-AL-IST, *n.* An inhabitant of the east, or one versed in oriental languages and learning.

OR'NI-FICE, *n.* An opening; perforation; mouth.

OR'NI-GEN, *n.* [*Fr. origine.*] The first existence or beginning of any thing; foundation; source; that from which any thing primarily proceeds; cause.

OR'NI-GEN-AL, *a.* First; primitive; having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought.

OR'NI-GEN-AL, *n.* A source; first copy; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated.

OR'NI-GEN-AL-ITY, *n.* Quality of being original. [*rily.*]

OR'NI-GEN-AL-LY, *ad.* At first; prima-

OR'NI-GEN-AL-RY, *a.* Primitive; productive.

OR'NI-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To cause to be; to produce what is new; to take rise; to begin.

OR'NI-GEN-ATION, *n.* A bringing into existence; mode of production, or bringing into being. [*ates.*]

OR'NI-GEN-ATOR, *n.* One who originates.

OR'NI-LON, *n.* [*Fr.*] In fortification, a bounding of earth faced with a wall. [*species of birds.*]

OR'NI-OLE, *n.* The name of several

OR'NI-ON, *n.* A southern constellation, containing seventy-eight stars.

OR'NI-SOW, *n.* A prayer; supplication.

OR'NI-TO, } *n.* In architecture, a fillet

OR'NI-TO, } under the ovolo of a capital.

OR'NI-TO, } The lower deck of a ship on which are sail-rooms and other apartments.

***OR-MO-LO'**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Brass which is

made to assume the appearance of gold. [*bellishment.*]

OR-NA-MENT, *n.* Decoration; embellishment.

OR-NA-MENT, *v. t.* To adorn; to embellish; to deck.

OR-NA-MENT-AL, *a.* Tending to adorn; graceful.

OR-NA-MENT-AL-LY, *ad.* So as to adorn. [*beautiful.*]

OR-NATE, *a.* Adorned; decorated; decorated.

OR-NATE-LY, *ad.* With decoration.

OR-NITHO-LITE, *n.* A petrified bird.

OR-NI-THO-LOGICAL, *a.* Belonging to ornithology; pertaining to ornithology.

OR-NI-THO-LOGIST, *n.* One skilled in the science of fowls; one who describes birds.

OR-NI-THO-LOGY, *n.* A description of birds, their form, structure, habits and uses. [*orology.*]

O-RO-LOGICAL, *a.* Belonging to

O-RO-LOGIST, *n.* A describer of mountains. [*tains.*]

O-RO-LOG-IST, *n.* The science of mountains.

O-RO-TUND, *n.* A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, which gives fullness, clearness and strength.

OR-PHAN, *n.* [*Gr. ὀρφανός.*] A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or both; *a.* bereaved of parents.

OR-PHAN-AGE, } *n.* The state of an

OR-PHAN-ISM, } orphan.

OR-PHAN-ED, (*or'fand*), *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.

OR-PHE-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Orphe-

OR-PHE-AN, } us, the poet and musician.

OR-PHE-US, *n.* In mythology, a bard who played so skillfully as to move inanimate things. [*an ore.*]

OR-PI-MENT, *n.* Sulphur and arsenic.

OR-RARY, *n.* An astronomical instrument to show the revolutions of the planets.

ORT, *n.* A fragment; refuse.

ORTHO-DOX, *a.* Sound and correct in doctrine or belief; believing the genuine doctrines of Scripture; opposed to heretical.

ORTHO-DOX-LY, *ad.* With soundness of faith. [*faith.*]

ORTHO-DOX-NESS, *n.* Soundness in

ORTHO-DOX-Y, *n.* Soundness of faith; scriptural truth; consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines.

ORTHO-DROM-IES, *n.* The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle.

ORTHO-DROM-IC, *n.* The sailing in a straight course.

ORTHO-DOX-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to orthodoxy.

ORTHO-DOX-IST, *n.* A person well skilled in pronunciation.

ORTHO-DOX-Y, *n.* Correct pronunciation of words.

OR-THO-DOX-ISM, } *n.* One who

OR-THO-DOX-IST, } spells words correctly.

OS-THO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Rightly
OS-THO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } spelled;
 pertaining to orthography.
OS-THO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Ac-
 cording to rules of spelling.
OS-THO-GRAP-HY, *n.* The spelling or
 writing of words with the proper
 letters; that part of grammar
 which treats of the nature and
 properties of letters, and the art
 of spelling words.
OS-THO-O-ST, *n.* Just description of
 things. [eastern.]
OS-TIVE, *a.* [L. *ostivus*.] Rising;
OS-TO-LAN, *n.* A bird of the size of
 a lark. [bone.]
OS, *n.* [L.] In medical language, a
OS-CIL-LATE, *v. t.* To swing; to
 vibrate. [vibration.]
OS-CIL-LAT'ION, *n.* A swinging;
OS-CIL-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving as a
 pendulum.
OS-CI-TAN-CY, *n.* Act of gaping or
 yawning; unusual sleepiness;
 drowsiness.
OS-CI-TANT, *a.* Yawning; sleepy;
 drowsy. [from sleepiness.]
OS-CI-TAT'ION, *n.* Act of gaping
OS-CU-LI-TION, *n.* A kissing; con-
 tact of a curve with its circle.
OS-CU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A tablet with
 the picture of Christ and Mary, to
 be kissed.
O-SHUR, (*O'shur*), *n.* A species of
 water-willow, or a twig of it used
 in making baskets.
OS-HA-RUNG, *n.* A coarse linen.
OS-HA-LAT, *n.* A hard substance on
 the inside of a horse's knee among
 the small bones.
OS-IB-OS, *a.* Bony; like or made of
 bone. [bone.]
OS-I-CLER, (*os-se-kl*), *n.* A small
OS-IB'ER-OS, *a.* Producing or fur-
 nishing bones; containing bones.
OS-IB'IC, *a.* Converting to bone.
OS-IF-I-CAT'ION, *n.* The change,
 or process of changing, from flesh
 or other matter of animal bodies
 into a bony substance.
OS-I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *os*, bone, and *facio*,
 to form.] To form bone; to change
 from a soft animal substance into
 bone; *v. i.* to become bone.
OS-IU-OS-OS, *a.* Feeding on bones.
OS-U-A-RY, *n.* A place for bones;
 a charnel-house. [appearing.]
OS-TEN-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of
OS-TEN-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be
 shown; apparent; seeming;
 shown, declared or avowed.
OS-TEN-SI-BLY, *ad.* Plausibly; col-
 orably. [exhibiting.]
OS-TEN-SIVE, *a.* Tending to show;
OS-TENT'ATION, *n.* Vain show or
 display. [showy; gaudy.]
OS-TENT'AT'IOUS, *a.* Affectedly
OS-TENT'AT'IOUS-LY, *ad.* With vain
 display.
OS-TENT'AT'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Vain dis-
 play; boastfulness; vanity.
OS-TRO-CORP, *n.* A pain in the
 bones.

OS-TR-OD'N-NY, *n.* The formation of
 bone.
OS-TR-O-O-DIST, } *a.* One who de-
OS-TR-O-O-DER, } scribes the
 bones of animals. [animal bones.]
OS-TR-O-O-ET, *n.* Description of
OS-TI-A-RY, *n.* The mouth or open-
 ing by which a river discharges
 its waters into the sea.
OST'LER. See **HOTELIER**.
OSTRA-CISM, *n.* Banishment by
 votes on shells.
OSTRA-CISE, *v. t.* To banish by the
 voice of the populace; particu-
 larly a person eminent for his public
 services, but who has lost his
 popularity.
OSTRICH, *n.* A large bird with ele-
 gant plumage, but wings too short
 for flight. [assail hearing.]
OT-A-COUS'TIC, *n.* An instrument to
OT-A-COUS'TIC, *a.* Assisting the
 hearing.
OTH'ER, (*uth'er*), *a.* [Sax. *other*.]
 Not the same; different; contrary;
 noting something besides.
OTH'ER-WISE, *ad.* In a different
 manner.
OT-TAR, } *n.* The essential oil or
OT-TO, } essence of roses.
OTTEN, *n.* An amphibious quadru-
 ped living in the banks of rivers;
 a coloring substance.
OT-TO-MAN, *a.* Designating some-
 thing that pertains to the Turks or
 to their government. [seat.]
OT-TO-MAN, *n.* A small, low, stuffed
 couch, n. The bezel of a ring.
OUCHT. See **AUGHT**, the true or-
 thography.
OUCHT, (*aut*), *v. i.* Used in the present
 and preterit tenses only; to
 be necessary; to be obliged; to
 be fit. As a participle, owed.
OUNCE, *n.* The twelfth of a pound
 troy, and sixteenth of a pound
 avoirdupois. [belonging to us.]
OUR, *pron. pos.* Pertaining to us;
OU-NAN-OS-RA-PHY, *n.* A descrip-
 tion of the heavens. *Uranography*
 is more used.
OU-ROL-O-ET, } *n.* Judgment of dis-
OU-ROS'EO-ET, } censes by an
 examination of urine.
OURS, noting what belongs to us;
 usually called the possessive case
 of the personal pronoun *we*.
OUR-SELF, *pron. reciprocal*. In the
 royal style, myself.
OUR-SELVES, *pron. pl.* of **OURS**.
 We, not others.
OUT, *v. t.* To remove; to cast out;
 to reject; to discontinue.
OUT'ER, *n.* Dispossession; ejection.
OUT, *ad.* [Sax. *ut*.] In a state of
 extinction; abroad; not at home.
OUT, *v. t.* To drive away; to eject;
 to expel. [begone.]
OUT'ER, *ex.* Expressing dislike; away;
OUT'ER, *v. t.* To do or go beyond;
 to exceed.
OUT-BALANCE, *v. t.* To outweigh;
 to exceed in weight or effect.

OUT-BID, *v. t.* To bid more than
 any other; *a.* exceeded in the
 price offered. [voyage.]
OUT-BOUND, *a.* Going on a distant
OUT-BULLY, *v. t.* To bully or bear
 down by insolence; to exceed in
 splendor.
OUT-BEAR, (*br'zn*), *v. t.* To
 bear down with greater im-
 pudence. [an eruption.]
OUT-BREAK, *n.* A breaking forth;
OUT-BREAK-ING, *n.* That which
 bursts forth.
OUT'CAST, *pp. or a.* Cast out; ban-
 ished; expelled.
OUT'CAST, *n.* A person banished;
 an exile; one driven from country
 or home.
OUT'CRY, *n.* Clamor; great cry;
 noisy opposition or detestation;
 sale at public auction.
OUT'EROF, *v. i.* In *geology*, to come
 out to the surface of the ground;
 [applied to strata.]
OUT-EXCEL, *v. t.* To excel; to surpass.
OUT'ER, *a.* That is without; out-
 ward. [treasure part.]
OUT'ER-MOST, *a.* Being on the ex-
OUT-FACE, *v. t.* To bear or stare
 down.
OUT-FIT, *n.* *Outfits* are the expenses
 of equipping; money advanced to
 a public minister going to a for-
 eign country, beyond his salary.
OUT-FLANK, *v. t.* To extend the
 flank of one army beyond that of
 another. [out.]
OUT-GATE, *n.* An outlet; passage
OUT-GENERAL, *v. t.* To exceed in
 generalship; to gain advantage
 over.
OUT-GIVE, *v. t.* To surpass in giving.
OUT-GO, *v. t.* To surpass; to over-
 reach; to advance before in going.
OUT-GO-ING, *n.* Act of going out;
 the state of going out; expense;
 utmost border.
OUT-GROW, *v. t.* To surpass in
 growth; to grow too great or too
 old for any thing.
OUT-GUARD, *n.* An advanced guard;
 a guard at a distance from the
 main body of an army. [city.]
OUT-HEN, *v. t.* To exceed in cra-
OUT-HOUSE, *n.* A small building
 which is an appendage to the
 mansion.
OUT-LAND'ISH, *a.* Foreign; not
 native; born or produced in the
 interior country, or among rude
 people; hence, vulgar, rustic,
 clownish.
OUT-LAST, *v. t.* To excel in dura-
 tion; to last longer than some-
 thing else.
OUT-LAW, *n.* One excluded the ben-
 efit of the law, or deprived of its
 protection.
OUT-LAW, *v. t.* To deprive of the
 benefit and protection of the law;
 to proscribe.
OUT-LAW-RY, *n.* Act of depriving of
 the benefit of the law, or the pro-

cess by which a man is deprived of its protection.
OUT-LAY, *n.* Expense; expenditure.
OUT-LET, *n.* A passage to let out; the place or means by which any thing escapes.
OUT-LIE, *v. t.* To exceed in lying.
OUT-LINE, *n.* The exterior line of a figure; contour; first sketch.
OUT-LIVE, (*out-liv'*), *v. t.* To live beyond; to survive. [browbeat.
OUT-LOOK, *v. t.* To face down; to
OUT-LYING, *n.* Being at a distance from the main body or design; on the frontier.
OUT-MARCH, *v. t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.
OUT-MEASURE, (*-mezsh'ur*), *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent.
OUT-MOST, *a.* Furthest in the extremity. [number.
OUT-NUMBER, *v. t.* To exceed in
OUT-PACE, *v. t.* To outgo; to outwalk. [the border.
OUT-PARISH, *n.* A parish lying on
OUT-POST, *n.* A station at a distance from the body of the army; the troops placed at such a station.
OUT-POUR, *v. t.* To effuse; to pour out. [effusion.
OUT-POURING, *n.* A pouring out;
OUT-RADE, *v. t.* [*Fr. outrager.*] To abuse by rude and insolent language; to insult; to injure.
OUT-RADE, *n.* Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief.
OUT-RI'GEOUS, *a.* Furious; violent; exorbitant. [lence.
OUT-RI'GEOUS-LY, *ad.* With violence;
OUT-RI'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Violence; fury.
+OUT-TRIE, (*ou-tri'*), [*Fr.*] Out of the usual limits; extravagant.
OUT-REACH, *v. t.* To extend beyond.
OUT-RIDE, *v. t. or i.* To ride faster than; to travel about on horseback or in a vehicle.
OUT-RIDER, *n.* A summoner; an attending servant.
OUT-ROCK, *n.* A beam projecting from a ship.
OUT-RIGHT, (*ou'rite*), *ad.* Immediately; directly; at once; without delay; completely.
OUT-RIVAL, *v. t.* To surpass in excellence. [ning; to exceed.
OUT-RUN, *v. t.* To surpass in run.
OUT-SAIL, *v. t.* To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.
OUT-SELL, *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales; to exceed in the prices of things sold.
OUT-SET, *n.* Beginning; first entrance on any business.
OUT-SHINE, *v. t.* To excel in brightness, luster or excellence.
OUT-SIDE, *n.* The outward part; superficial appearance; external man; the utmost. [urb.
OUT-SIDE, *n.* Border; outpost; sub-

OUT-SLEEP, *v. t.* To sleep beyond the time. [sleep.
OUT-SLEEP, *pret. and pp. of* **OUT-SLEEP**, (*-slep*), *v. t.* To spread open; to extend.
OUT-STAND, *v. t.* To project outward from the main body.
OUT-STANDING, *ppr.* Projecting outward; *a.* not collected; unpaid.
OUT-STARVE, *v. t.* To surpass in starving; to browbeat.
OUT-STREET, *n.* A street in the borders of a town.
OUT-STRETCH, *v. t.* To extend far; to stretch or spread out; to expand. [striding.
OUT-STRIKE, *v. t.* To exceed in
OUT-STRIVE, *v. t.* To outgo; to go beyond; to exceed; to advance beyond. [swearing.
OUT-SWIM, *v. t.* To exceed in
OUT-TALK, (*out-tank'*), *v. t.* To exceed or overbear in talking.
OUT-VALUE, *v. t.* To exceed in value or price. [to surpass.
OUT-VIE, *v. t.* To exceed; to excel;
OUT-VIL'AIN, *v. t.* To surpass in villainy.
OUT-VOTE, *v. t.* To exceed in number of votes given; to defeat in the plurality of suffrages.
OUT-WALK, (*out-walk'*), *v. t.* To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.
OUT-WALL, *n.* A wall on the outside.
OUTWARD, *a.* External; apparent; foreign; not intestine; *n.* external form; *ad.* toward the outside.
OUTWARD-LY, *ad.* Externally; opposed to inwardly; in appearance; not sincerely. [watching.
OUT-WATCH, *v. t.* To exceed in
OUT-WEAR, *v. t.* To wear longer than something else; to pass tediously to the end.
OUT-WIG, (*out-way'*), *v. t.* To exceed in weight, or in value and importance.
OUT-WIT, *v. t.* To exceed in design or cunning; to overreach; to defeat by ingenuity.
OUTWORK, (*-wurk*), *n.* Fortification on the outside, most remote from the main fortress. [bor.
OUTWORK, *v. t.* To surpass in la-
OVAL, *a.* Having the form of an egg;
OVARI'OUS, *a.* Consisting of eggs.
OVARI'UM, *n.*; *pl.* **OVARIA**. An ovary. [are formed.
OVARY, *n.* The place where eggs
OVATE, *a.* Egg-shaped, as a leaf.
OVATION, *n.* A lesser triumph.
OVEN, (*uv'n*), *n.* [*Sax. ofen*.] An arched place for baking, heating, and drying.
OVEN, *prep.* [*Sax. ober; ofen*.] Across from side to side; above; upon; on the surface.
OVEN, *ad.* From side to side; more than; above the top; more than the quantity assigned; on the op-

posite side; beyond a limit; throughout.
OVEN, *a.* Fast; upper; covering.
OVEN-BOUND, *v. t.* To abound to excess. [to excess.
OVEN-DO, *v. t.* To do or perform
OVEN-ALL, *n.* A kind of long trousers. [with an arch.
OVEN-IRON, *v. t.* To cover over
OVEN-AWE, (*o-ver-aw'*), *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence. [weight or value.
OVEN-BALANCE, *v. t.* To exceed in
OVEN-BRAIN, *v. t.* To bear down; to repress. See **BRAN**.
OVEN-BRAINING, *ppr.* Repressing; bearing down; *a.* haughty and dogmatical. [too much.
OVEN-BID, *v. t.* To offer beyond, or
OVEN-BIRD, *ad.* Out of the ship.
OVEN-BURDEN, *v. t.* To load to excess, or with too great weight.
OVEN-CAST, *v. t.* To sew over; to cloud, or darken; to cast or compute at too high a rate. [excess.
OVEN-CAUTIOUS, *a.* Cautious to
OVEN-CHARGE, *v. t.* To charge to excess, or too much; to crowd too much; to burden.
OVEN-CHARGE, *n.* Excessive load; a charge too great, or beyond what is proper. [clouds.
OVEN-CLOUD, *v. t.* To cover with
OVEN-COME, (*-cum*), *v. t.* To conquer; to vanquish; to beat; to get the better of; *v. i.* to be victorious.
OVEN-DO, *v. t.* To do work, or cook too much.
OVEN-DONE, (*-dun'*), *pp.* Done, or cooked too much; oppressed or tired by labor.
OVEN-DONE, *n.* Too great a dose.
OVEN-DRAW, *v. t.* To draw orders beyond the amount that is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a company.
OVEN-DRIVE, *v. t.* To drive beyond strength.
OVEN-EAT, *v. t.* To eat too much.
OVEN-EYE, *v. t.* To observe; to superintend. [ter.
OVEN-FALL, *n.* A steep fall of wa-
OVEN-FED, *v. t.* To feed to excess.
OVEN-FED, *pp.* Fed to excess or too much.
OVEN-FLOW, *v. t.* To spread over, as water; to inundate; to fill beyond the brim; to cover, as with numbers; *v. i.* to run over; to be abundant.
OVEN-FLOW, *n.* Inundation; deluge.
OVEN-FLOWING, *ppr.* Spreading over, as a fluid; *a.* abundant; copious; exuberant; *n.* copiousness; great plenty.
OVEN-FOND, *a.* Fond to excess.
OVEN-FRONT, (*o-ver-frate'*), *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity, or numbers.
OVEN-OF, *v. t.* To surpass; to exceed; to excel.
OVEN-ON, *v. t.* To gorge to excess.

OVE

Ö-VER-ÖRÖW', v. t. or i. To cover with herbage; to grow beyond proper size; to rise above.
Ö-VER-ÖRÖWTN, n. Exuberant or excessive growth. [over.]
Ö-VER-HANÖ', v. t. To jut or project.
Ö-VER-HÄSTN, n. Too great haste.
Ö-VER-HÄST'v, a. Too hasty; precipitate.
Ö-VER-HÄUL', v. t. To turn over and examine; to overtake; to gain upon in a chase.
Ö-VER-HÄUD', (ö-ver-hed') ad. Above; aloft; in the zenith, or ceiling. [dent.]
Ö-VER-HÄAN', v. t. To hear by accident.
Ö-VER-HÄARD', pp. Heard by accident.
Ö-VER-HÄAT', v. t. To heat to excess.
Ö-VER-HUNÖ', pp. Hung over; overcast, as with clouds. [Joy.]
Ö-VER-JÖR', v. t. To transport with.
Ö-VER-LÄ'NÖR, v. t. To tire; to take too much pains; to execute with too much care. [overburden.]
Ö-VER-LÄDN', v. t. To overload; to oppress.
Ö-VER-LÄND, a. Passing by land.
Ö-VER-LÄV', v. t. To spread over; to smother; to overwhelm.
Ö-VER-LÄP', v. t. To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping.
Ö-VER-LÄVH-ER, n. The leather which forms, or which is intended to form, the upper part of a shoe; the upper leather. [ily.]
Ö-VER-LÖAD', v. t. To load too heavily.
Ö-VER-LÖÖP', v. t. To view from a higher place; to look over the shoulder; to inspect; to review; to neglect; to excuse.
Ö-VER-MÄ'STER, v. t. To subdue; to conquer. [subdue.]
Ö-VER-MATCH', v. t. To conquer; to overcome.
Ö-VER-MATCHN, n. One of superior strength. [ure.]
Ö-VER-MÄST'VÄRN, n. Excess of measure.
Ö-VER-MÖST, a. Placed over the rest.
Ö-VER-MUCH', n. More than sufficient; ad. in too great a degree.
Ö-VER-NÖGT', (ö-ver-nitte') n. Night before bed-time; in the night before.
Ö-VER-PÄSS', v. t. To go over; to pass; to omit; to neglect; not to receive or include. [sum due.]
Ö-VER-PÄID', pp. Paid more than the debt or price.
Ö-VER-PÄY', v. t. To pay beyond the debt or price.
Ö-VER-PÖ'FLN, (-pö'pl') v. t. To overstock with inhabitants.
Ö-VER-PÖ'SÖDN', v. t. To influence or persuade against inclination or opinion.
Ö-VER-PLUS, n. What is more than is wanted; surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a proposed quantity.
Ö-VER-POISN', (ö-ver-poiz') v. t. To outweigh.
Ö-VER-POISN, a. Preponderant weight.
Ö-VER-POVH, v. t. To vanquish;

OVE

to affect too strongly; to bear down by force.
Ö-VER-PRESS', v. t. To overcome; to overwhelm; to crush strongly.
Ö-VER-PÄTZN', v. t. To prize too highly.
Ö-VER-RÄTE', v. t. To rate too high.
Ö-VER-RÄCHN', v. t. To go beyond; to rise above; to deceive by artifice; to cheat. [the strength of.]
Ö-VER-RIDE', v. t. To ride beyond.
Ö-VER-RÄPN', (-rö'pn') v. t. To grow too ripe.
Ö-VER-RÖLN', v. t. To control; to supercede; to influence or control by predominant power.
Ö-VER-RÖLN', n. One who overrules.
Ö-VER-RÖLN'ING, ppr. Controlling; superceding; a. exerting superior and controlling power.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To spread over; to march over; to ravage; to overrun; to exceed; to change the disposition of types; to injure by treading down; v. t. to overflow; to run over. [inspect.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To superintend; to superintend.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', n. A supervisor; superintendent. [or be overturned.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. or i. To overturn.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To cover with shade. [shelter; to hide.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN'ÖW, v. t. To cover; to shoot beyond the mark; to go too far. [mark.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', pp. Shot beyond the mark.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', n. An overshot wheel is one that receives the water, shot over the top, on the descent.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', (-söte') n. A mistake; superintendence; care. [over.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To skip or leap.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To sleep too long. [sleep.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', ppr. and pp. of Ö-VER-RÖNN'.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', ad. Too soon.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', n. Wearied to excess.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To cover over; to spread or scatter over; v. t. to be scattered over.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To step beyond; to exceed.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To fill too full; to supply with more than is wanted.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', n. A superabundance.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To strain or stretch to excess. [to overflow.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To rise above; to overtop.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', a. [Fr. ouvert.] Open to view; public; apparent; an overt virtue, an overt essay. The word is now chiefly used in law; thus, an overt act of treason is distinguished from a secret design.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To come up with; to catch. [much work on.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To impose too.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To tax to excess.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To throw down; to subvert; to defeat; to bring to destruction; to ruin. [defeat.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', n. Subversion; ruin;

OWE

Ö-VER-RÖNN', pp. Turned upside down; defeated; subverted; demolished.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', a. Opposite; adverse; perverse; crossing at right angles. [fatigue.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To subdue by.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', ad. Openly; publicly; in open view. [take.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', ppr. and pp. of Ö-VER-RÖNN'.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To exceed in height.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To trade beyond one's capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', (ö-ver-yure') n. An opening; proposal; something offered for consideration; the opening piece, prelude, or symphony of some public act, ceremony or entertainment; an elaborate musical composition.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To throw over or down; to destroy. [skew.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', n. Overthrow; subvert.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To value at too high a rate. [highly.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To think too highly; a. that thinks too highly; conceited; vain. [cast.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN'ING-LV, ad. With com.
Ö-VER-RÖNN'ING-LV, v. t. To surpass in weight.
Ö-VER-RÖNN'ING-LV, n. Greater weight; preponderance.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To spread over and crush.
Ö-VER-RÖNN'ING-LV, ppr. Overspreading and covering; a. that immerses, drowns, or crushes.
Ö-VER-RÖNN'ING-LV, ad. In such a manner as to overwhelm.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', a. Wise to affectation.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. To cause to labor too much.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', (ö-ver-rant') pp. Labored to excess; worked all over.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', a. Pertaining to an egg.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', n. A passage for the ovum or egg, from the ovary to the womb. [an egg; oval.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', a. Having the shape of.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', a. Pertaining to sheep.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', a. Producing eggs.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. A term applied to the act of insects, &c., in depositing their eggs.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', n. The laying or depositing of eggs.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', n. The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the egg. [egg of a dung-hill fowl.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', n. The outline of an entire egg.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', a. Having the shape of an egg. [ter of a circle.]
Ö-VER-RÖNN', a. A round molding; quarter.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', a. pl. Ö-VER-RÖNN'.
Ö-VER-RÖNN', v. t. [Sax. agra.] To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to

pay; to be obliged; to ascribe to; to possess; to have; to be due.
 OW'ING, *ppr.* of *a. Due*; that moral obligation requires to be paid; consequential; imputable to.
 OWL, *n.* [Sax. *ula, ula.*] A well-known bird that flies at night.
 OWL'EN, *n.* One that conveys contraband goods.
 OWL'ET, *n.* An owl.
 OWL'-EYED, (*-ide*), *a.* Having large full eyes, like the owl.
 OWL'ING, *n.* The crime of conveying of wool out of England contrary to law. [*habits.*]
 OWL'ISH, *a.* Like an owl in looks or *OWN*, *a.* [Sax. *egen.*] Noting property or title.
 OWN, *v. t.* To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use; to have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use; to acknowledge; to belong to; to avow.
 OWN'ER, *n.* The proprietor; one who has the title to.
 OWN'ER-SHIP, *n.* Exclusive right of possession.
 OX, *n.*; *pl.* OXEN, (*ox'n*), [Sax. *oxa.*]

A male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds castrated.
 OX-AL'IC, *a.* The *ozalic* acid is the acid of sorrel. [*cloud.*]
 OX'AL'IZ, (*ox'iz*), *n.* A plant; a little
 OX'FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle. [*oxen.*]
 OX'STALL, *n.* A stall or stand for
 OX'YD, *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.
 OX'YD-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd.
 OX-YD-IZ'ION, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxyd.
 OX'YD-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd.
 OX'Y-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *oxes*, acid, and *γεννα*, to generate.] In chemistry, an electro-negative basifying and acidifying elementary principle. It is the vital part of the atmosphere, and the supporter of ordinary combustion.
 OX'Y-GEN-IZE, *v. t.* To cause to combine with oxygen.
 OX-Y-GEN-IZ'ION, *n.* The act, operation, or process of combining with oxygen.
 OX'Y-GEN-IZE, *v. t.* To oxygenate.

OX-YÉ'EN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen. [*acute angles.*]
 OX'Y-GON, *n.* A triangle with three
 OX-YO'ON-AL, *a.* Having acute angles.
 OX-Y-HY'DRO-GEN, *a.* A name given to a certain kind of blow-pipe, in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together in order to produce an intense heat; also, to a kind of microscope.
 OX'Y-MEL, *n.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.
 OX-Y-MO'RON, *n.* [Gr. *oxymoron.*] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness.* [*sound.*]
 OX'Y-TONE, *a.* Having an acute
 OX'Y-TONE, *n.* An acute sound.
 OYER, *n.* A hearing or trial of cause.
 OYER, [Fr. *oyer*, hear ye.] This word is used by the sheriff, or his substitute, in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention, and is usually pronounced *O-yer*. [*shell-fish.*]
 OYSTER, *n.* A bivalvular testaceous
 O-ZÉ'NA, *n.* An ulcer in the nostril.

P.

P. This letter is a pure mute, having no vocality, but only a whispered or aspirated sound, which can not be continued at pleasure. [*noon.*]
 P. M. stands for *past meridian*, after-
 PAB'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to food;
 PAB'U-LOUS, *a.* affording aliment or nutriment.
 PAB-U-LIZ'ION, *n.* The act of feeding.
 PAB'U-LUM, *n.* Food; aliment; fuel.
 PA-CIZ'ION, *n.* Act of appeasing.
 PACE, *n.* [Fr. *pas.*] A step; the space between two feet in walking, estimated at two feet and a half; manner of walking; degree of celerity; a mode of stepping, among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together.
 PACE, *v. t.* To go; to walk; to go, move, or walk slowly; to go, by moving the legs on the same side together, as a horse; *v. t.* to measure by steps, as, to pace a piece of ground; to regulate in motion.
 PAC'ED, (*paste*), *pp.* of *PACE*; *a.* having a particular gait.
 PAC'ER, *n.* A horse that paces.
 PA-CHAW, (*pa-shaw'*), *n.* The French way of spelling *paahaw*, a Turkish governor or commander.
 PA-CHAW'IC, (*-shaw'lik*), *a.* Pertaining to the government of a pacha. *See* PASHAW'IC.

PACH-Y-DEEM'A-TA, *n.* In zoology, an order of mammalia which have hoofs, but do not ruminate, including the elephant, the mastodon, the horse, &c. [*a thick skin.*]
 PACH-Y-DEEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Having
 PAC-IFY'IC, *a.* Peace-making; conciliatory.
 PAC-IFY'IC, *n.* The appellation given to the ocean between America and Asia. [*peace.*]
 PAC-IFY-IC-IZ'ION, *n.* Act of making
 PAC-IFY-IC-IZ-ION, *n.* One who makes peace. [*make peace.*]
 PAC-IFY-IC-A-TORY, *a.* Tending to
 PAC-IFY-ER, *n.* One who appeases.
 PAC'IFY, *v. t.* To appease; to calm; to allay.
 PACK, *n.* A bundle; load; fifty-two cards assorted; a number of hounds; a set; a crew.
 PACK, *v. t.* To make into a bundle or package; to pick a jury; *v. i.* to be pressed or close.
 PACK'AGE, *n.* A bundle; a bale.
 PACK'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for packing goods. [*visions.*]
 PACK'ER, *n.* One who packs
 PACK'ET, *n.* A small package; a bundle or parcel; vessel for dispatches or for passengers.
 PACK'ET, *v. t.* To play in a packet.
 PACK'ET-BOLT, *n.* *See* PACKET.

PACK'-HORSE, *n.* A horse to carry burdens. [*dens.*]
 PACK'-SADDLE, *n.* A saddle for burden.
 PACK'-STAFF, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack. [*binding parcels.*]
 PACK'-THREAD, *n.* A thread for
 PACK'-WAX, *n.* A tendinous substance or cartilage in the neck.
 PACT, *n.* { *a.* A contract; cove-
 PACT'ION, *n.* { nant or agreement.
 PACT'ION-AL, *a.* Belonging to agreement. [*ment.*]
 PAC-TI'FICIOUS, *a.* Settled by agree-
 PAC-TOLIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Pac-
 tolius, a river famous for its golden sands.
 PAD, *n.* A soft saddle, cushion, or bolster, stuffed with hair, or other substance; an easy paced horse; a robber.
 PAD, *v. i.* To travel slowly; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth; *v. t.* to stuff with padding.
 PAD'DER, *n.* A foot highwayman.
 PAD'DING, *n.* Stuffing of a coat, saddle, &c.
 PAD'DLE, *v. t.* To play in water; to row; *v. t.* to propel by an oar.
 PAD'DLE, *n.* A small oar; blade of a weapon.
 PAD'DOCK, *n.* A toad or frog; a small inclosure.

PAD'DY, *n.* A cant word for an Irishman. [on a staple.]
PAD'LOCK, *n.* A lock to be hung
PA'AN, *n.* Among the ancients, a
PE'AN, *n.* song of rejoicing in honor of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph.
PE'ON, *n.* A foot of four syllables.
PI'GAN, *n.* [*L. paganus.*] One who worships false gods; a heathen or gentile; an idolater; a heathenish; gentile.
PI'GAN-ISM, *n.* Heathenism; worship of false gods. [heathenism.]
PI'GAN-ISE, *v. t.* To convert to
PIÈRE, *n.* [*L. pagina.*] One side of a leaf of a book; a book, or writing or writings; as, the page of history.
PIÈRE, *n.* [*Fr. and Sp. page.*] A boy attending on a great person, rather for show than for servitude; a boy or a man that attends on a legislative body. [pages.]
PIÈRE, *v. t.* To mark with numbers of
PI'OBANT, or **PA'OBANT**, *n.* A spectacle; pompous show; any thing pompous or showy; a showy; pompous.
PI'OBANT-RY, or **PA'OBANT-RY**, *n.* Show; pomp; shewery.
PA'OB'NAL, *a.* Consisting of pages.
PIÉ'ING, *n.* The marking of pages.
PA-OD'DA, *n.* A temple in East Indies; an image or idol; a coin of nearly two dollars.
PIED, *pret. and pp. of PAY.*
PIIL, *n.* A wooden vessel for water, milk, &c. [holds.]
PIIL'FUL, *n.* As much as a pail
PIIN, *n.* [*W. poen; Fr. peine.*] Sensation of uneasiness; distress; penalty; labor; toll; punishment denounced.
PIIN, *v. t.* To make uneasy in body or mind; to distress; to afflict.
PIIN'FUL, *a.* Causing pain; distressing; afflictive; requiring labor and toil. [riously.]
PIIN'FUL-LY, *ad.* With pain; laboriously.
PIIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Pain; affliction; sorrow.
PIIN'IM, *n.* A pagan; an infidel.
PIIN'LESS, *a.* Void of pain or labor; easy.
PIIN'S'IX-ER, *n.* A laborious person.
PIIN'S'IX-ING, *a.* Laborious; industrious.
PIINT, *v. t. or i.* To color with a brush; to represent; to lay colors on the face.
PIINT, *n.* A coloring substance; a substance used in painting; color laid on the face; rouge.
PIINT'ER, *n.* One who paints; a rope used to fasten a boat.
PIINT'ING, *n.* The act or art of forming figures in colors; a picture.
PIINT'URE, *n.* The art of painting.
PIIN, *n.* Two things alike in form; suited to each other, or used together for the same purpose; a couple; two of a sort; a brace.

PAIR, *v. t. or i.* To join in couples; to suit. [company in pairs.]
PAIR'OFF, *v. t.* To depart from a
PALACE, *n.* A magnificent house for a king, &c.
PAL'ADIN, *n.* A knight errant.
PAL-AN-QUIN, *n.* A covered car-
PAL-AN-KEN, *n.* A carriage used in the east. [The second spelling, though less used, gives the pronunciation exactly.] [taste; agreeable.]
PAL'ATA-BLE, *a.* Pleasing to the
PAL'ATA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste.
PAL'ATA-BLY, *ad.* Agreeably to the taste. [ate.]
PAL'ATA-L, *a.* Pertaining to the pal-
PAL'ATA-L, *n.* A letter uttered by the aid of the palate. [taste; reli-
PAL'ATE, *n.* The roof of the mouth;
PAL'ATIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the pal-
PAL'ATE, or to a palace. [palatine.]
PAL'ATIN-ATE, *n.* The province of a
PAL'ATINE, *a.* Pertaining to a pal-
PAL'ATINE, *n.* One invested with royal privileges.
PAL'ATINE, *n.* One invested with royal privileges.
PAL'ATY, *n.* Talk; discourse; flattery; adulation; *v. t.* to flatter.
PAL'ATY-ER, *n.* One who flatters or palavers.
PAL'Y, *a.* [*Fr. pale.*] Destitute of color; white, or whitish.
PAL'Y, *n.* [*Sax. pal.*] A pointed board; a stake; district.
PAL'Y, *v. t.* To inclose with pales.
PAL'Y-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having dim eyes. [sembling chaff.]
PAL'Y-CHROUS, *a.* Chaffy; re-
PAL'Y-LY, *ad.* Wanly; not freshly or rudly.
PAL'YNESS, *n.* Whiteness; wanness.
PAL'Y-OR-PA-PHER, *n.* One skilled in paleography.
PAL'Y-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the study of ancient writings.
PAL'Y-O-GRAPHY, *n.* Ancient manner of writing; the art of explaining ancient writings.
PAL'Y-O-OL'Y-IST, *n.* One who writes on antiquity. [writings.]
PAL'Y-O-OL'Y-TREATISE on ancient
PAL'Y-O-OL'Y-TRE, *n.* The science of ancient beings or creatures.
PAL'Y-OUS, *a.* Chaffy; like chaff.
PAL'Y-TRAC, *n.* A place for athletic exercises.
PAL'Y-TRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to
PAL'Y-TRIC, *n.* the exercise of wrestling.
PAL'Y-TRIT, *n.* A small horse for ladies; a horse used by noblemen and others for state.
PAL'Y-TRIT, *n.* Repetition of a word.
PAL'Y-TRIT, *n.* A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward and forward, as madam.
PAL'Y-TRIT, *n.* An inclosing with pales.
PAL'Y-TRIT, *n.* A declaration con-
PAL'Y-TRIT, *n.* trary to a former one.
PAL'Y-TRIT, *n.* A fence or fortifi-

cation of stakes; *v. t.* to fortify with pales or stakes.
PAL'Y-TRIT, *n.* Somewhat pale or wan.
PALL, *n.* [*L. pallium.*] A cloak; a covering for the dead.
PALL, *v. t. or i.* To cloak; to cloy to become vapid.
PALL'AD-UM, *n.* A statue of Pallas an effective defense; protection; safety; a metal discovered in 1803 by Dr. Wollaston.
PALL'ET, *n.* A painter's board or ivory for colors; nut of a watch; a couch, or small bed.
PALL'ET-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a mantle.
PALL'ET-AL, (-yar,) *n.* Under bed of straw.
PALL'ET-ATE, *v. t.* To cover with ex-
PALL'ET-ATE, *n.* to lessen or abate; to extenuate; to excuse. [mitigation.]
PALL'ET-ATION, *n.* Extenuation;
PALL'ET-ATIVE, *n.* That which extenuates.
PALL'ET-ATIVE, *a.* Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses; mitigating. [color.]
PALL'ID, *a.* Pale; wan; faint in
PALL'ID-NESS, *n.* Paleness; want of color. [and ring.]
PALL-MALL, *n.* A game with ball
PALM, (*plm*), *n.* A tree; inner part of the hand. [to impose on.]
PALM, *v. t.* To conceal in the hand;
PALM-SUN-DAY, *n.* Sunday next before Easter.
PAL'MAR, *a.* Of the hand's breadth
PAL'MAR-TED, *a.* Having the shape
PAL'MATE, *n.* of the hand; en-
PAL'MATE, *n.* tircly webbed.
PAL'MER, *n.* One who bears a palm; one that returned from the holy land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader. [tree.]
PAL-MET'RO, *n.* A species of palm
PAL-MIP'ER-OU, *n.* A bearing palme.
PAL-MIP'ED, *n.* A web-footed; having toes connected by a membrane.
PAL-MIP'ER, *n.* One pretending to palmistry.
PAL-MIS-TRY, *n.* Act or art of telling fortunes by the lines in the palm of the hand. [flourishing.]
PAL'MY, *a.* Abounding with palms;
PAL-PA-BIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of
PAL-PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* being perceptible by the touch.
PAL-PA-BLE, *a.* That may be felt; plain; gross; easily perceptible.
PAL-PA-BLY, *ad.* Plainly; obviously; so as to be perceived by the touch.
PAL-PATION, *n.* [*L. palpatus.*] Act of feeling.
PAL-PE-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to eye-brows.
PAL-PE-TRATE, *v. i.* To throb or beat, as the heart; to flutter; that is, to move with little throws; as we say, to go pit a pat.
PAL-PE-TRATE, *n.* A preternatural pulsation of the heart.
PAL-PE-TRATE, *n.* A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.

PAN'-SI-CAL, *a.* Affected with the palsy.
PAN'-SY, (*paw'ize*), *n.* Loss of the power of voluntary muscular motion; paralysis.
PAN'-SY, *v. t.* To deprive of the power of voluntary muscular motion; to destroy action or energy; to paralyze. [*to shift; to balk.*]
PAL'-TER, *v. t.* To fall; to come short;
PAL'-TER-ER, *n.* One that palters or falls short. [*ness.*]
PAL'-TRI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; pitiful.
PAL'-TRY, *a.* Mean; pitiful; trifling.
PA-LU'-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to marshes.
PAN, *n.* The knave of clubs. [*glut.*]
PAN'-FER, *v. t.* To feed to the full; to
PAN'-PHLET, *n.* A book of sheets stitched together, but not bound.
PAN'-PHLET-SEN, *n.* A writer of pamphlets.
PAN, *n.* A broad vessel depressed in the middle; part of a gun-lock; hard stratum of earth. In *mythology*, the deity of shepherds.
PAN-A-C'E'A, *n.* [*L.*] A universal medicine.
PA-N'A'-DA, *n.* Bread and water
PA-N'A'-DO, *n.* boiled together and sweetened.
PAN'-CKKE, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan.
PAN'-CRAT'IC, *a.* Very strong and robust. [*body.*]
PAN'-CRE-AS, *n.* A soft gland of the
PAN'-CRE-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.
PAN'-DECT, *n.* A treatise which contains the whole of any science.
PAN-DEM'IC, *a.* Incident to a whole people.
PAN-DE-MO'NI-UM, *n.* [*Gr.*] The council-hall of fallen angels or evil spirits.
PAN'-DER, *n.* A pimp; a mean wretch.
PAN'-DER, *v. t.* To act as an agent for the lusts of others; *v. t.* to pimp or procure for others.
PAN-DIC-U-LATION, *n.* A yawning and stretching; restlessness; uneasiness.
PAN-DO'RA, *n.* [*Gr.*] A fabled female who received a variety of gifts from the gods.
PAN'-DORE, *n.* A musical instrument.
PAN'-DO-RAN, *n.* ment of the lute kind.
PANE, *n.* A square or plate of glass.
PAN-E-GY'IC, *n.* An eulogy; formal praise.
PAN-E-GY'IC, *a.* Containing
PAN-E-GY'IC-AL, *a.* praise; encomiastic.
PAN-E-GY'IS, *n.* A public festival.
PAN-E-GY'IST, *n.* One who bestows praise; a eulogist.
PAN-E-GY-IZE, *v. t.* To praise highly; to commend.
PAN'-EL, *n.* A square of wainscot; a roll containing the jurors' names; the whole jury.
PAN'-EL, *v. t.* To form with panels.
PAN'-LESS, *a.* Having no panes of glass.

PANG, *n.* Extreme or sudden pain; torture.
PANG, *v. t.* To distress with extreme
PAN'IC, *n.* A sudden fright without cause; *a.* extreme or sudden; applied to fright.
PAN'-ICLE, *n.* [*L. panicula.*] A species of inflorescence, in which the flowers are scattered on peduncles, as in oats and grass.
PA-NIC-U-LATE, *a.* Having flowers in panicles.
PA-NIV'O-Rous, *a.* Eating bread.
PAN'NA-GE, *n.* The food of swine in the woods. [*hawk's stomach.*]
PAN'-NEL, *n.* A rustic saddle; a
PANN'ER, (*pan'yer*), *n.* A wicker basket; primarily, a bread-basket to be carried on horses.
PAN'O-PLIED, (*-plid*), *a.* Completely armed. [*defense.*]
PAN'O-PLY, *n.* Complete armor for
PAN-O-M'IA, *n.* Complete view; a circular painting, having apparently no beginning or end.
PAN-O-RAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama, or complete view.
PAN-SOPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to universal knowledge. [*edge.*]
PAN'SO-PHY, *n.* Universal knowl-
PAN'SY, *n.* A violet of three colors.
PANT, *v. t.* To beat rapidly, as the heart; to palpitate.
PANT, *n.* A rapid beating or palpi-
PANT'LETS, *n. pl.* Loose drawers
PAN-TA-LOON, *n.* A kind of long trousers.
PANTHE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or system which maintains that the universe is God. [*in pantheism.*]
PANTHE-IST, *n.* One who believes
PAN-THE-IST'IC, *a.* Making the
PAN-THE-IST'IC-AL, *a.* Universe to be God.
PAN-THE-ON, *n.* A temple in Rome dedicated to all the deities. In the *classics*, pan'the-on.
PANTHER, *n.* A spotted ferocious quadruped. [*surface.*]
PANT'ILE, *n.* A tile with a hollow
PANT'LER, *n.* An officer, in a great family, who has charge of the bread. [*foot.*]
PAN'TO-FLE, *n.* A slipper for the
PAN'TO-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for copying, reducing or enlarging any drawing.
PAN-TO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Performed
PAN-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* by a pan-
PAN-TO-GRAPHY, *n.* General de-
PAN-TOL-O-GY, *n.* A work of general
PAN-TOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure elevations, angles and distances.
PAN-TOM'INE, *n.* [*L. pantomimus; Gr. παντομιμος; pan, all, and mimos, a mimic.*] One that imitates by mute action; representation in dumb show.

PAN-TO-MIM'IC, *a.* Represent-
PAN-TO-MIM'IC-AL, *a.* ing charac-
PAN-TON-SHOE, (*-shoo*), *n.* A horse-
PAN-TRY, *n.* An apartment for pro-
PAP, *n.* A nipple; soft food; pulp
PA-P'I, *n.* Father; a word used by children.
PA-PA-CY, *n.* Popedom; papal au-
PA-PAL, *a.* Belonging to the pope;
PA-PAL-IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become papal. [*plea.*]
PA-PAN'ER-ous, *a.* Resembling pop-
PA-PAW', *n.* A tree whose fruit is of the size of a melon, and when boiled, eaten.
PA'PER, *n.* A substance in sheets, usually made of cotton or linen; a single sheet, printed or written; any written instrument; a promissory note or bills of exchange; hangings, printed or stamped.
PA'PER, *v. t.* To hang or cover with paper.
PA'PER-HANG-ING, *n. pl.* Paper or-
PA'PER-MAN-FACTURE, *n.* A manufacturer of paper.
PA'PER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.
PA'PER-MON-ey, (*-mun'ny*), *n.* Notes or bills used for money.
PA'PER-STAIN-ER, *n.* One that stains, colors, or stamps paper for hang-
PA-PES-CHWT, *a.* Having the qual-
PA-PHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the rites of Venus.
+PA'PIER-M'CH-NE, (*pap'yā-mā-shē*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A substance made of a pulp from rags, &c., and cast in a mold, much used for ornamental work.
PA-PIL-IO-N'IC-ous, *a.* Resembling a butterfly. [*small pap or nipple.*]
PA-PIL'LA, *n. pl.* PAPILLÆ, [*L.*]
PA-PIL-LARY, *a.* Resembling nip-
PA-PIL-LOUS, *a.* ples; covered with papils or little points.
+PA-PIL-LOTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small piece of paper on which ladies roll up their hair. [*pal religion.*]
PA-PIST, *n.* An adherent of the pa-
PA-PIST'IC-AL, *a.* Popish; belong-
PA-PIST'IC, *a.* ing to the pope.
PA-PIST-RY, *n.* The Roman Catholic religion.
PAP-POUSE, *n.* A babe among the Indians. [*pappus.*]
PAP'POUS, *a.* Downy; containing
PAP'PUS, *n.* Soft, downy substance on seeds. [*lent.*]
PAP'PY, *a.* Like pap; soft; succu-
PAP'U-LÆ, *n.* [*L.*] Pimples on the skin.
PAP'U-LOUS, *a.* Covered with little
PA-P'U-LOUS, *a.* vesicles or blisters.
PA-P'YRUS, *n.* An Egyptian plant; a

kind of reed, of which paper was made.

PAR, *n.* State of equality; equal value. [relation.]

PARA-BLE, *n.* A fable or allegorical **PARABOLICAL**, *n.* [L.] The section of a cone made by cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

PARA-BOLICAL, *n.* Similitude; comparison.

PARA-BOLICAL, *a.* Expressed by **PARA-BOLICAL**, *a.* parable or similitude. [parable.]

PARA-BOLICAL, *ad.* By way of **PARA-CEN**, *n.* Deviating from circularity. [chronology.]

PARACHRONISM, *n.* An error in **PARACHUTE**, (*-shute*), *n.* An instrument to prevent rapidity of descent in a balloon.

PARA-COMFORT, *n.* A comforter; advocate; intercessor. [*A term applied to the Holy Spirit.*]

PARADE, *n.* A place to assemble troops; show; pomp; pompous procession; military order; array.

PARADE, *v. t.* To assemble and arrange as troops; to exhibit ostentatiously or for show.

PARADISE, (*para-dim*), *n.* An example; a model.

PARADISE, *n.* Garden of Eden; a place of bliss; heaven.

PARADISE, *a.* Pertaining **PARADISE**, *a.* to paradise, or to a place of felicity.

PARADOXICAL, *a.* Pertaining to paradox. [doxical manner.]

PARADOXICAL, *ad.* In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICAL, *n.* State of being paradoxical.

PARAGRAPH, (*para-graph*), *n.* [Gr.] The addition of a syllable or letter to the end of a word.

PARAGRAPH, *a.* Lengthening **PARAGRAPH**, *a.* a word by adding a letter, &c.

PARAGON, *n.* A model; pattern by way of distinction, implying superior excellence; *v. t.* to compare; to parallel. [words.]

PARAGRAM, *n.* A pun; play upon **PARAGRAPH**, *n.* A distinct part of a discourse; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point; sometimes marked thus, ¶. [graphs.]

PARAGRAPH, *v. t.* To write **PARAGRAPH**, *a.* Consisting **PARAGRAPH**, *a.* of paragraphs.

PARALITIC, *n.* In rhetoric, a pre-**PARALITIC**, *a.* tended or apparent omission.

PARALITIC, *a.* Pertaining **PARALITIC**, *a.* to a parallel.

PARALLAX, *n.* In astronomy, the change of place in a heavenly body, in consequence of being viewed from different points.

PARALLEL, *a.* Equally distant in every part.

PARALLEL, *n.* A line at the same distance from another in all its length; a line on the globe marking the latitude; comparison made; resemblance; likeness; any thing equal to, or resembling another in all essential particulars.

PARALLEL, *v. t.* To preserve the same direction; to equal; to compare; to resemble in all its essential points. [parallel.]

PARALLELISM, *n.* State of being **PARALLEL**, *n.* A right-lined figure of four sides, whose opposite sides are equal.

PARALLEL, *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLEL, *n.* In geometry, a regular solid, comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel and equal to each other.

PARALLEL, *n.* False reasoning; fallacious argument.

PARALLEL, *n.* False reasoning.

PARALLEL, *n.* Palsy; abolition of function, whether of intellect, sensation, or muscular motion.

PARALLEL, *a.* Affected with palsy.

PARALLEL, *n.* One who has lost the power of muscular motion or who has the palsy.

PARALLEL, *v. t.* To affect with palsy; to deprive of the power of muscular motion.

PARALLEL, *n.* Chief; superior; *n.* the chief; the highest in rank.

PARALLEL, (*-moor*), *n.* A lover; mistress. [supporter.]

PARALLEL, *n.* A bridleman; **PARALLEL**, *n.* In fortification, a wall or rampart for defense against shot.

PARALLEL, *n.* Goods of a **PARALLEL**, *n.* wife beyond her dower.

PARALLEL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in paraphernalia.

PARALLEL, (*para-frase*), *n.* A copious explanation of some text or passage.

PARALLEL, *v. t.* or *i.* To explain, interpret or translate with latitude. [diffusely.]

PARALLEL, *n.* One who interprets **PARALLEL**, *a.* Ample in **PARALLEL**, *a.* explanation. [paraphrase.]

PARALLEL, *a.* With **PARALLEL**, *n.* Palsy of the lower limbs.

PARALLEL, (*para-keet*), *n.* A **PARALLEL**, (*-keet*), *n.* small species of parrot.

PARALLEL, *n.* A circle round the moon; a mock moon.

PARALLEL, *n.* In modern usage, a hanger on; a fawning flatterer of the rich. In botany, one plant growing on another. In entomology, an insect which in some stage of its existence eats the bodies or eggs of other insects.

PARALLEL, *a.* Flattering **PARALLEL**, *a.* meanly; growing on another tree.

PARALLEL, *ad.* In a fawning way; by dependence on another. [parasite.]

PARALLELISM, *n.* The manners of **PARALLEL**, *n.* A small umbrella used by females.

PARALLEL, *n.* A sun-shade.

PARALLEL, *n.* In grammar, apposition.

PARALLEL, *v. t.* To boil partly or in a moderate degree; to cause little vesicles on the skin.

PARALLEL, *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*.] A small bundle; part; portion.

PARALLEL, *v. t.* To divide into portions or parts. [inheritance.]

PARALLEL, *n.* Cohesiveness; joint-**PARALLEL**, (*para-er*), *n.* A coheir; a coparcener.

PARALLEL, *v. i.* or *t.* To burn the surface; to scorch.

PARALLEL, *n.* [Fr. *parachemie*; D. *parament*.] The skin of a sheep or goat, so dressed or prepared as to be fitted for writing on.

PARALLEL, *n.* The leopard; a spotted beast. [remission of penalty.]

PARALLEL, (*para-dn*), *n.* Forgiveness; **PARALLEL**, *v. t.* [Fr. *pardonnez*.] To forgive; to excuse; to remit.

PARALLEL, *a.* That may be forgiven, overlooked, or passed by.

PARALLEL, *n.* Quality of being pardonable.

PARALLEL, *ad.* So as to admit of pardon. [or absolutes.]

PARALLEL, *n.* One who forgives **PARALLEL**, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer*.] To cut off the surface; to diminish by little and little.

PARALLEL, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; *a.* mitigating; assuaging pain.

PARALLEL, (*para-ky-ma*), *n.* [Gr.] In botany, the pith of a plant.

PARALLEL, *n.* Spongy; porous.

PARALLEL, *n.* A father or mother; that which produces; cause; source.

PARALLEL, *n.* Birth; extraction; descent. [affectionate.]

PARALLEL, *a.* Becoming parents; **PARALLEL**, *n.* A sentence or part of it included in books, or curved lines: (.)

PARALLEL, *a.* Pertaining **PARALLEL**, *a.* to a parenthesis; included in a parenthesis; using parentheses. [rethosia.]

PARALLEL, *ad.* In a parenthesis; **PARALLEL**, *n.* One who kills a parent; the murder of a father or mother. [rethosia.]

PARALLEL, *a.* Destitute of **PARALLEL**, *n.* One who pares; a tool for paring.

PARALLEL, (*para-jet*), *n.* Gypsum; plaster stone; plaster on wall; *v. t.* to plaster, as walls; to paint.

PÁR-HÉL'ION, (-hél'yun), *n.* A mock sun.
PÁR'Í-AN, *n.* The name of the lowest class in Hindostan, who have properly no caste.
PÁR'Í-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros in Greece.
PA-RÍ'S-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to or within the walls of a building; the parietal bones form the sides and upper part of the skull, so called because they defend the brain like walls.
PÁR'ÍNG, *n.* Kind or skin-cut off.
+PÁR'Í PÁR'SU, [*L.*] With equal step or pace.
PÁR'ISH, *n.* District of a priest; a religious society; *a.* belonging to a parish. [*to a parish.*]
PA-RISH'ION-ER, *n.* One belonging.
PÁR'Í-SYL-LAB'ÍC, *a.* Having like syllables. [*in Paris.*]
PA-RÍ'S-ÍAN, *n.* A native or resident.
PÁR'Í-TOR, *n.* A beadle; a summoner.
PÁR'Í-TY, *n.* [*Fr. parité.*] Equality; likeness; resemblance; like state or degree.
PÁRK, *n.* Inclosure for deer; a place for artillery.
PÁRK, *v. t.* To form or inclose in a park.
PÁRK'ER, *n.* The keeper of a park.
PÁR'Í-LANCH, *n.* Talk; conversation.
PÁR'Í-LEV, *n.* Conference; oral treaty.
PÁR'Í-LET, *v. t.* To treat by word of mouth.
PÁR'Í-LA-MENT, (pár'í-ment), *n.* [*Fr. parlement.*] In Great Britain, the grand assembly of three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons.
PÁR'Í-LA-MENT'Á-RY, *a.* Pertaining to parliament; according to the usage of legislative bodies.
PÁR'Í-LOU, *n.* [*Fr. parloir.*] A room for conversation; the room a family usually occupies.
PÁR'Í-NÁ'SUS, *n.* A mountain in Greece, considered sacred to Apollo and the muses. [*parish.*]
PA-RÓ'CHI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a parish.
PA-RÓ'D'IC, *a.* Copying after the.
PA-RÓ'D'Í-AL, *a.* manner of parody.
PÁR'Í-DIST, *n.* One who writes a parody.
PÁR'Í-DY, *n.* A change or different application of words; a popular maxim or proverb.
PÁR'Í-DY, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a different purpose from that of the original.
PÁR'Í-QUET, (pár'í-ket), *n.* A small species of parrot.
PA-RÓ'L, *a.* Word of mouth; plead.
PA-RÓ'L, *ings*; a solemn verbal promise by a prisoner released that he will return.
PA-RÓ'L, *a.* Oral; verbal; given.
PA-RÓ'L, *a.* by word of mouth; as *parol evidence*; not written.
PÁR'Í-NO-MÁ'SIA, *a.* [*Gr.*] A pun;
PÁR'Í-NO-MÁ'SY, *a.* a play upon words.

PÁR'Í-NO-MÁ'STIC, *a.* Consist-
PÁR'Í-NO-MÁ'STIC-AL, *a.* ing in a
 play upon words. [*the ear.*]
PA-RÓ'TID, *a.* Noting glands near
PÁR'Í-OT-ISM, *n.* Periodical return of
 a fit. [*paroxysms.*]
PAR-ÓX-YSMAL, *a.* Pertaining to
PÁR'Í-CY'DAL, *a.* Consisting in
 parricide. [*his parent.*]
PÁR'Í-ÓDE, *n.* One who murders
PÁR'Í-OT, *n.* A fowl of numerous
 species.
PÁR'Í-V, *v. t.* [*Fr. parer.*] To ward
 off; to turn aside; to prevent a
 blow from taking effect.
PÁR'Í-V, *v. t.* To resolve a
 sentence into its constituent parts
 by rules of grammar, or to show
 the several parts of speech com-
 posing a sentence, and their rela-
 tion to each other by government
 or agreement. [*Parsees.*]
PÁR'Í-SH-ISM, *n.* The religion of the
PÁR'Í-SH'Í-ÓUS, *a.* Frugal; spar-
 ing; close.
PÁR'Í-SH'Í-ÓUS-LY, *ad.* Sparingly.
PÁR'Í-SH'Í-ÓUS-NESS, *n.* Dispo-
 sition to save expense.
PÁR'Í-SH'Í-ÓUS, *n.* Closeness or spar-
 ingness in the use of money.
PÁR'Í-SH'Í, *n.* A plant used in
 cookery. [*root.*]
PÁR'Í-SH'Í, *n.* A plant; an esculent
PÁR'Í-SH'Í, (pár'í-sh), *n.* The priest of
 a parish.
PÁR'Í-SH'Í-ÓUS, *n.* The benefice of
 a parson. In America, the glebe
 and house belonging to a parish
 or ecclesiastical society.
PÁR'Í, *n.* [*L. pars.*] A portion; di-
 vision; number; share; side.
PÁR'Í, *v. t.* To divide; to share; to
 separate; to quit.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *v. t.* To take or have a
 part; to share.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *n.* One who shares; an
 accomplice; a participator.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, (pár'í-táir), *n.* A level
 division of ground; the pit of a
 theater.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *a.* Pertaining to the
 Spartan Parthenie, or sons of
 virgin.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-NON, *n.* A celebrated Gre-
 cian temple of Minerva.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, (pár'í-shal), *a.* Including a
 part only; biased to one side.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-TY, *n.* Undue bias in
 favor of one party. [*bias.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-LY, *ad.* In part only; with
 PÁR'Í-TÁKE-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of
 severance. [*divisible.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *a.* That may be severed;
+PÁR'Í-TÁKE GRIM'Í-SH, *n.* [*L.*] A
 partner in crime; an accomplice.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-PÁR'Í, *a.* That may be
 participated.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-PART, *a.* Sharing; par-
 taking; *n.* one having a share or
 part. [*partake.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-PÁR'Í, *v. t.* To share; to
 PÁR'Í-TÁKE-PÁR'Í-TION, *n.* A sharing
 with others.

PÁR'Í-TÁKE-PÁR'Í-TION, *n.* One who par-
 takes. [*ture of a participle.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-PÁR'Í-TION, *a.* Having the na-
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-PÁR'Í-TION-LY, *ad.* In the sense
 or manner of a participle.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-PÁR'Í-TION, *n.* [*L. participium.*] A
 word so called because it par-
 takes of the properties of a noun
 and a verb. *Participles* sometimes
 lose the properties of a verb, and
 become adjectives.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, (pár'í-te-kl), *n.* A small
 part; an atom; a word not varied.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-LAR, *a.* Singular; intima-
 te; individual. [*stance.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-LAR, *n.* A point or circum-
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-LAR-TY, *n.* Something
 peculiar. [*particulars.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-LAR-TY, *v. t.* To name
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-LAR-LY, *ad.* Distinctly;
 singly; especially. [*ing.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *n.* Separation; a break-
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *n.* A partyman; head
 of a party.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *a.* Denoting those em-
 ployed in irregular warfare on
 outposts.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-SHIP, *n.* The state of
 being partisan; adherence to a
 party. [*into parts.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *a.* Divided; separated
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, (-táir-un), *n.* The act
 of dividing; division; that which
 separates.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *v. t.* To divide into
 distinct parts.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *a.* Distributive, as a
 noun *partitive*. [*manner.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-LY, *ad.* In a partitive
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *n.* A band or collar for
 the neck, which was formerly
 worn by women; a hen. [*sure.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *ad.* In part; in some mea-
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *n.* A sharer; partaker;
 associate in business; a joint
 owner of stocks; one who dances
 with another; a husband or wife.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *n. pl.* In a ship, pieces of
 plank nailed round the scuttles
 in a deck where the masts or
 pumps are placed.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-SHIP, *n.* Union or as-
 sociation of two or more in busi-
 ness; joint interests.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *part.* of **PARTAKE**.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *v.* [*Fr. parterre.*] A
 name given to different birds; in
 New England, the ruffed grouse;
 in some of the other states, the
 quail of New England.
PÁR'Í, *n. pl.* Faculties; powers of
 the mind; qualities; region or
 district of country. [*young.*]
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *a.* Bringing forth
PÁR'Í-TÁKE-TION, (pár'í-táir-un), *n.*
 [*L. parterre.*] The act of bringing
 forth issue.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *a.* A select assembly; a
 set; one of two litigants; a de-
 tachment of troops; one concern-
 ed or interested in an affair; com-
 pany invited to an entertainment.
PÁR'Í-TÁKE, *n.* Devotion to party.

PAS-IV-MAN, *n.* An adherent to a party.
PAS-IV-WALL, *n.* A wall that separates buildings, or one house from the next.
+PAS-IV-NU, *n.* [Fr.] An upstart.
+PAS, (*pl.*) *n.* [Fr.] Step; right of precedence. [*over.*]
PAS-CHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the pass-
PAS-SHAW, *n.* A Turkish governor; a commander; a bashaw.
PAS-SHAW-LIC, *a.* The jurisdiction of a bashaw.
PAS-SIG-RASHY, *n.* A system of universal writing that all nations may understand.
PAS-QUIL, *n.* A lampoon; satiric
PAS-QUIN, *n.* writing.
PAS-QUIN-AGE, *n.* A satirical writing; *v. t.* to lampoon.
PASS, *v. t.* To go; to proceed; to spend the time; to omit; to enact; to admit; to allow; *v. i.* to move from one state to another; to vanish; to be current; to be regarded; to be enacted; to determine; to take place. [*a thrust.*]
PASS, *n.* A passage; license to pass;
PASS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be passed; tolerable.
PASS-A-BLY, *ad.* Tolerably. [*thrust.*]
+PAS-SH'DO, *n.* A pass; push;
PASS-AGE, *n.* Act of passing; way; road; course; clause or portion of a book.
PAS-SEN-DER, *n.* One that travels
PAS-SA-DER, *n.* on foot, in a vehicle, or in a ship. [*traveler.*]
PAS-SER, *n.* One who passes;
PAS-SER-INE, *a.* Pertaining to sparrows.
PAS-SI-BIL-ITY, *n.* Capacity of re-
PAS-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* ceiving impressions or suffering. [*impressed.*]
PAS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may suffer or be
+PAS-SIV, [*L.*] Here and there, and every where.
PAS-SING, *ppr.* Moving; proceeding; *a.* exceeding; eminent. [*past.*]
PAS-SING, *n.* Act of passing or going
PAS-SING-BELL, *n.* The bell that rings at the time of the death of a person.
PAS-SION, (*pass'un*) *n.* [*L. passio.*] That which is suffered; suffering; feeling; desire; love.
PAS-SION-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant and flower.
PAS-SION-WEEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter. [*anger; vehement.*]
PAS-SION-ATE, *a.* Easily excited to
PAS-SION-ATE-LY, *ad.* Angriily; vehemently.
PAS-SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to be in a passion; vehemence of mind. [*calm.*]
PAS-SION-LESS, *a.* Void of passion;
PAS-SIVE, *a.* Suffering; not acting; receiving impressions from external objects; unresisting; not opposing. [*without resistance.*]
PAS-SIVE-LY, *ad.* Submissively;

PAS-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions; patience; submission. [*mission.*]
PAS-SIV-ITY, *n.* Passiveness; sub-
PAS-LESS, *a.* Having no passage.
PAS-SO-VER, *n.* Feast of the Jews, commemorating the escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when the first-born were smitten.
PAS-SPORT, *n.* [*Fr. passeporte.*] A permission to pass; a license for importing or exporting contraband goods free of duty.
PAST, *pret.* and *pp.* of *PASS*. Gone, not present or future. [*above.*]
PAST, *prep.* Beyond; having lost;
PASTE, *n.* A soft composition, as flour moistened, &c.; a brilliant kind of glass used in making imitations of precious stones or gems.
PASTE, *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste. [*paper.*]
PASTE-BOARD, *n.* A species of thick
PASTEL, *n.* A plant, the woad.
PASTERN, *n.* A joint of a horse next the foot.
PASTIL, *n.* A roll of paste for
PASTILLE, *n.* crayons; a kind of confectionery. [*amusement.*]
PASTIME, *n.* Diversion; sport;
PASTOR, *n.* [*L. pastor.*] A shepherd, minister of a church.
PASTOR-AL, *a.* Rural; relating to the care of souls. [*affairs.*]
PASTOR-AL, *n.* A poem on rural
+PASTOR-AL-LE, (*-ralle*) *n.* [*It.*] A musical composition, in a soothing, tender style. [*of a pastor.*]
PASTOR-ATE, *n.* The office or state
PASTOR-LIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a pastor.
PASTOR-LY, *ing* a pastor.
PASTOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a pastor. [*the like.*]
PASTRY, *n.* Pies; tarts; cake, and
PASTRY-COOK, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell pies, cakes, &c.
PASTURE-ABLE, *a.* Fit for pasture.
PASTURE-AGE, *n.* The business of grazing cattle; feed for cattle; land for pasturing.
PASTURE, (*past'yur*) *n.* Land used for grazing; ground covered with grass appropriated for the food of cattle; grass for cattle.
PASTURE, *v. t.* To feed with grass; *v. i.* to graze; to feed on grass.
PASTY, *a.* Like paste or dough.
PASTY, *n.* A pie made of paste, and baked without a dish.
PAT, *a.* Fit; exact; ready; *ad.* fitly.
PAT, *v. t.* To tap; to touch lightly with the fingers or hand; *n.* a light blow with the hand.
PATCH, *n.* A piece of cloth, &c., for repairing a garment; a small piece of ground.
PATCH, *v. t.* To put a patch on; to mend; to repair clumsily; to make up of pieces.
PATCH-ER, *n.* One who patches; a botcher. [*botchery.*]
PATCH-ER-Y, *n.* Bungling work;

PATCH-WORK, *n.* Bits of cloth sewed together. [*head.*]
PATE, *n.* Head; skin of a calf's
PAT-E-PAC-TION, *n.* The act of opening.
+PAT-LE, *n.* [*L.*] The knee pan; a shell-fish with one valve; a small vase.
PAT-EN, *n.* The plate or vessel on
PAT-EN, *n.* which the consecrated bread is placed. [*spacious.*]
PAT-ENT, *a.* Open; public; com-
PAT-ENT, *n.* A grant of exclusive right. Letters patent are open letters, or letters by which the King of Great Britain grants lands, honors, &c.
PAT-ENT, *v. t.* To make a public grant of; to secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person, as to patent an invention to the author.
PAT-ENT-EE, *n.* One to whom a patent is granted, or privilege secured by patent.
PAT-ENT-OFFICE, *n.* An office for the granting of patents for inventions. [*ary.*]
PAT-ERNAL, *a.* Fatherly; heredit-
PAT-ERN-ITY, *n.* The relation of a father.
+PAT-ERNOSTER, *n.* [*L.* our Father.] The Lord's prayer.
+PAT-ER PATRI-AL, *n.* [*L.*] Father of his country.
PATH, *n.*; *pl.* PATHS. A way trod or beaten by man or beast; course of motion, or of life.
PATH, *v. t.* To beat or tread into a path, as snow; to cause to go; *v. i.* to walk abroad.
PATH-MAT-IC, *a.* Designating affection.
PATH-ETIC, *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken the tender emotions.
PATH-ETIC, *a.* Affecting or
PATH-ETIC-AL, *a.* adapted to move the passions.
PATH-ETIC-ALLY, *ad.* So as to excite feeling. [*earnestness.*]
PATH-ETIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Pathos;
PATH-ET-ISM, *n.* A name for mesmerism. [*trod.*]
PATH-LESS, *a.* Having no path; un-
PATH-NO-MON-IC, *a.* Indicating that which is inseparable from disease. [*the passions.*]
PATH-NO-MY, *n.* The science of
PATH-O-LOG-IC, *a.* Pertaining
PATH-O-LOG-IC-AL, *a.* to pathology.
PATH-O-LOG-Y, *n.* The science of diseases, their causes, &c.
PAT-NO, *n.* [*Gr.*] Warmth; that which excites feeling. [*course.*]
PAT-IV, *n.* A path; way;
PAT-IENCE, *n.* [*L. patientia.*] A calm temper; perseverance; a suffering with calmness or without discontent.
PAT-IENT, *a.* Enduring without murmuring; not easily provoked; persevering.
PAT-IENT, *n.* A person or thing that

receiving impressions; a person suffering disease.

PAT'IENT-LY, *ad.* Without discontent; calmly. [vincialism.]

+PAT'IOIS, (pat'waw,) *n.* [Fr.] A pro-

PAT'RI-ARCH, *n.* [*La. patriarcha.*] A learned and distinguished character among the Jews; the father and ruler of a family; a dignity of the church superior to archbishop. [patriarch.]

PAT'RI-ARCH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a

PAT'RI-ARCH'ATE, { *n.* The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

PAT'RI-CIAN, (-triban,) *a.* Noble; of noble family or state.

PAT'RI-CIAN, *n.* A nobleman; the *patriarchians* were descendants of the first Roman senators.

PAT'RI-MO'NI-AL, *a.* Derived by inheritance.

PAT'RI-MO'NY, *n.* An estate derived from a father or other ancestor; a church estate.

PAT'RI-OT, or **PAT'RI-OT**, *n.* One who loves his country or defends its interests.

PAT'RI-OT, or **PAT'RI-OT**, { *a.* Having love of one's country; devoted to the welfare of the community; full of patriotism.

PAT'RI-OT-ISM, or **PAT'RI-OT-ISM**, *n.* Love of one's country.

PAT'RI-STIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Christian fathers.

PAT'ROUL, *n.* A walking round, or the guard for safety and protection that goes round at night to secure the peace of the camp; the guard or persons who go the round for observation.

PAT'ROUL, *v. t.* To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to go the rounds, or march about and see what passes.

PAT'RON, or **PAT'RON**, *n.* [*Gr. πατριων*, from *πατερ*, father.] Among the *Romans*, a master who had freed his slaves; one who countenances or protects a person or his works; an advocate; a defender; benefactor; supporter; in the *Church of Rome*, a guardian saint. [tion; guardianship.]

PAT'RON-AGE, *n.* Support; protection.

PAT'RON-AL, *a.* Supporting; defending.

PAT'RON-ESS or **PAT'RON-ESS**, *n.* A female that supports and aids.

PAT'RON-IZE, *v. t.* To support; to favor; to aid. [and supports.]

PAT'RON-IZER, *n.* One who favors

PAT'RON-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a patron. [from ancestors.]

PAT'RO-NYM'IC, *n.* A name derived

PAT'ERN, *n.* The base of a column; a wooden shoe. [rain, or hail.]

PAT'ERN, *v. t.* To strike, as drops of

PAT'ERN, *n.* A model for imitation; specimen.

PAT'ERN, *v. t.* To copy; to serve

as example; to *patera* after, to imitate; to follow.

PAT'RY, *n.* [Fr. *pate.*] A little pie.

PAT'RY-PAN, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in. [loose.]

PAT'U-LOUS, *a.* Spreading; open;

PAU'CI-TY, *n.* [*La. paucitas.*] Fewness; smallness of number; smallness of quantity. [tents.]

PAUNCH, *n.* The belly and its contents.

PAUP'ER, *n.* [*La. pauper.*] A poor person; one supported by the public.

PAUP'ER-ISM, *n.* State of indigence requiring maintenance for the poor; state of being poor.

PAUP'ER-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

PAUSE, (paуз,) *n.* A stop; cessation of action or speaking; a mark of cessation.

PAUSE, *v. t.* To cease to act or speak; to be intermitted.

PAUSE, *n.* One that pauses or deliberates. [the Spaniards.]

PAVAN, *n.* A grave dance among

PAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *paver.*] To lay or cover with stones or bricks; to prepare a way or passage.

+PA-VG, (pā-vā,) *n.* [Fr.] A pavement.

PAVEMENT, *n.* A layer of stones, bricks, or other solid materials; paved way.

PAVER, { *n.* One who lays stone

PAV'ION, { for a floor or pavement.

PA-VIL'ION, (pa-vil'yun,) *n.* A tent; a movable habitation; a tent raised on posts; *v. t.* to furnish with tents; to shelter. [floor.]

PAV'INO, *n.* A pavement; paved

PAV'ION, *n.* A person who paves.

PAVO-NINE, *a.* [*La. pavoninus.*] Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. [beast.]

PAW, *n.* [*W. pawen.*] The foot of a

PAW, *v. t.* To scrape with the fore foot; to handle roughly; to scratch; to fawn; to flatter; *v. t.* to scrape with the foot.

PAWL, *n.* Among seamen, a short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the windlass of a ship.

PAWN, *n.* A pledge deposited as security. *Pawn* is applied only to goods, chattels, or money, and not to real estate; a common man at chess. [security.]

PAWN, *v. t.* To pledge; to leave as

PAWN'BOOK-ER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge, or the deposit of goods. [is intrusted.]

PAWN-EE, *n.* One to whom a pledge

PAWN'ER, *n.* One who deposits a pledge.

PAX, *n.* A little image which people, before the reformation, used to kiss after the service.

PAX'-WAX, *n.* A tendinous substance of the neck of an animal, designed to support the head.

PAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **PAID**. To discharge, as a debt, or duty; to fulfill; to reward; to best; to

suffer; to rub over; *v. t.* to recompense. [reward.]

PAY, *n.* Payment; compensation;

PAY'-ABLE, *a.* That is to be paid; due. [is to be made.]

PAY'-DAY, *n.* A day when payment

PAY'-EE, *n.* One to whom a note is made payable, or to whom money is to be paid. [bound to pay.]

PAY'-ER, *n.* One who pays, or is

PAY'ME-TER, *n.* One who is to pay; an officer who pays.

PAY'MENT, *n.* Act of paying; thing given in reward. [PAINIM.]

PAY'NIM, *n.* A pagan infidel. See

PAY'-OF-FICE, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

PEA, *n.*; *pl.* **PEAS**, or **PEASE**. A plant and its fruit, of many varieties, cultivated for food.

PEACE, *n.* [*Sax. L. pax.*] State of quiet; freedom from war, quarrel, disturbance, or agitation; harmony; heavenly rest; public tranquillity.

PEACE, *ex*, or a *nom.*, with a verb understood. A word commanding silence; hist. [trifling; quiet.]

PEACE'-ABLE, *a.* Free from war or

PEACE'-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Quietness; tranquillity. [out disturbance.]

PEACE'-ABLY, *ad.* Quietly; with-

PEACE'-FUL, *a.* Quiet; undisturbed; calm.

PEACE'-FULLY, *ad.* Quietly; calmly.

PEACE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Freedom from tumult. [turbid.]

PEACE'-LESS, *a.* Without peace; dis-

PEACE'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who restores peace. [to procure peace.]

PEACE'-OFF-ERING, *n.* An offering

PEACE'-OFF-ICER, *n.* A civil officer to keep the peace.

PEACH, *n.* A delicious stone fruit.

PEACH'ICK, *n.* A chicken of the peacock. [plumage.]

PEACOCK, *n.* A fowl of beautiful

PEACH'ER, *n.* The female of the peacock.

PEAK, *n.* The top of a hill; a point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point. [Pointed.]

PEAK'ED, (pē'ked or peek,) *a.*

PEAK'ING, *a.* Sneaking; mean; poor. [Pē'ger.] [of sounds.]

PEAL, *n.* A loud noise, or succession

PEAL, *v. t.* or *t.* To utter loud sounds; to assail with noise; to celebrate. [umph.]

PE'AN, *n.* A song of praise or tri-

PE'AN-ISM, *n.* The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph.

PEAR, *n.* A fruit of many varieties.

PEARL, (perl,) *n.* A white, hard, smooth, shining substance, found in a fish of the oyster kind.

PEARL, *v. t.* To set or adorn with pearls.

PEARL'-ASH, *a.* Refined potash.

PEARL'-EV-ED, (perl'ide,) *a.* Having a speck on the eye.

PEC

PEE

PEM

PEARL'-OYSTER, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls. [pearl.]
 PEARLY, *a.* Abounding with or like PEARL'-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces pearls.
 PEASANT, (pez'ant,) *n.* [Fr. *peasant*.] One who lives by rural labor; a rustic. [rustics.]
 PEASANTRY, *n.* Country people; PEAS'OD, } *n.* The hull, legume, PEAS'HELL, } or pericarp of the pea.
 PEAS, *n.* pl. An indefinite number of the seed in quantity or bulk; peas collectively.
 PEAT, *n.* A substance resembling turf, used for fuel.
 PEAT'MOSS, *n.* An earthy material used for fuel; a fen.
 PEBBLE, } *n.* In popular PEBBLE-STONE, } usage, a roundish stone; a general term for water-worn minerals.
 PEBBLED, (peb'ld,) *a.* Abounding PEBBLY, } with pebbles, or small, roundish stones.
 PE-CAN', *n.* A tree and its fruit.
 PE-CA-BIL'-ITY, *n.* A state of being subject to sin.
 PE-C-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to sin, or transgress the divine law.
 PE-CA-BIL'-IO, *n.* A slight fault or offense. [habit.]
 PE-CAN'-CY, *n.* A bad quality or PE-CANT, *a.* Criminal; faulty; corrupt.
 +PE-CA-VY, [L.] A colloquial word used to express acknowledgment of an offense.
 PECK, *n.* The fourth of a bushel.
 PECK, *v. t.* To strike with the beak; to strike with a pointed instrument; to pick up food.
 PECKER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird.
 PECTIN'-AL, *a.* Resembling a comb.
 PECTIN'-ATE, } *a.* Resembling the PECTIN'-I-TED, } teeth of a comb.
 PECTIN'-ITION, *n.* A state of being pectinated; a combing. [breast.]
 PECTO'-RAL, *a.* Belonging to the PECTO'-RAL, *n.* A breast-plate; a medicine for the breast; a Jewish sacerdotal habit.
 PE'CUL'-ATE, *v. t.* To defraud the public by taking property intrusted to one's care. Among *civilians*, to steal. [of public money.]
 PE-U-LI'-ATION, *n.* Embezzlement.
 PE'CUL'-ATOR, *n.* One who takes for his own use public property intrusted to him.
 PE-CUL'-IAR, (-kū'yar,) *a.* Appropriate; singular; particular; special.
 PE-CUL'-IAR, *n.* Exclusive property.
 PE-CUL'-IAR'-ITY, *n.* Singularity; particularity; something peculiar to a person or thing.
 PE-CUL'-IAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make peculiar; to appropriate.
 PE-CUL'-IAR-LY, *ad.* Particularly; in a manner not common.
 PE-CUN'-IAL-RY, (pe-kūn'ya-ry,) *a.*

Relating to or consisting in money.

PED-A-GOG-'*ic*, } a. Suiting a ped-
PED-A-GOG-'*ic*-AL, } agogue.

PED-A-GOG-'*ism*, *n*. The business, character, or manners of a pedagogue.

PED-A-GOGUE, (ped'a-gog,) *n*. One who keeps a school for teaching children; *v. t.* to teach with the air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously.

PE-'*dal*, *a*. Pertaining to the foot.

PEO-'*al*, *n*. One of the large pipes of an organ; an appendage to an instrument for prolonging sound; a fixed or stationary base.

PED-'*ant*, *n*. One who vainly displays his learning; a schoolmaster.

PE-'*dant*'*ic*, } a. Ostentatious of
PE-'*dant*'*ic*-AL, } learning; con-
coited.

PE-'*dant*'*ic*-AL-LY, *ad*. With vain display of learning; with ostentation or conceit. [learning.]

PED-'*ant*-RY, *n*. Vain ostentation of

PE-'*ate*, *a*. Divided like toes.

PE-'*at*'*i*-FID, *a*. Partly divided, like toes.

PED-'*dle*, *v. t.* To travel and retail goods; to be busy about trifles; *v. t.* to sell or retail, usually by traveling. [trader.]

PED-'*dler*, *n*. A traveling foot-

PED-'*dler*-Y, *n*. Small wares sold by a peddler.

PE-'*des*-TAL, *n*. [Sp. *pedestal*.] In architecture, the base of a column or pillar. [foot.]

PE-'*des*'*tri*-AL, *a*. Pertaining to the

PE-'*des*'*tri*-AN, *a*. Traveling on foot; walking.

PE-'*des*'*tri*-AN, *a*. A walker; one who goes on foot. [walking.]

PE-'*des*'*tri*-AN-'*ism*, *n*. Practice of

PE-'*des*'*tri*-AN-'*ize*, *v. t.* To practice walking.

PE-'*di*-CLE, [*n*. The stalk of one

PE-'*di*-CEL, } flower only, when
there are several on a peduncle.

PE-'*di*-GEE, *n*. Genealogy; lineage; an account or register of a line of ancestors.

PE-'*di*-MENT, *n*. In architecture, an ornamental crowning of the front of a building.

PE-'*do*-BAP-'*tism*, *n*. Baptism of infants.

PE-'*do*-BAP-'*tist*, *n*. One who holds to infant baptism, or the baptism of children.

PE-'*dom*'*er*-TER, *n*. An instrument to number paces, or the revolution of wheels.

PE-'*dun*'*cle*, (pe-dunk'l,) *n*. The stem of a flower and fruit of a plant. [peduncle.]

PE-'*dun*'*cu*-LAR, *a*. Pertaining to a

PE-'*dun*'*cu*-LATE, *a*. Growing on a peduncle.

PEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *peler*.] To strip off skin or rind; to flay; to plunder.

PEEL, *n.* [*L. pellis.*] Rind, bark, or skin.

PEEL, *n.* [*Fr. pella.*] A wooden shovel used by bakers; any large fire shovel. [larger.]

PEEL/ER, *n.* One that peels; a pil-peel.

PEEL, *n.* First appearance; sly look, or a look through a crevice; the cry of chickens.

PEER, *v. t.* [*D. piepen.*] To begin to appear; to look narrowly; to cry as a chicken.

PEER/ER, *n.* A chicken; the eye.

PEER/HOLE, *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may look without being discovered.

PEER, *n.* [*Fr. pair.*] An equal; companion; nobleman.

PEER, *v. t.* To come in sight; to appear; to look narrowly; to peep.

PEER/AGE, *n.* The dignity of a peer; body of peers.

PEER/ESS, *n.* The lady of a peer.

PEER/LESS, *a.* Having no equal; matchless.

PEER/LESS-LY, *ad.* Without an equal.

PEER/LESS-NESS, *n.* State of having no equal. [to matter.]

PEF/VISH, *a.* Fretful; petulant; apt.

PEF/VISH-LY, *ad.* Fretfully; crossly; petulantly. [fretfulness.]

PEF/VISH-NESS, *n.* Waspishness.

PEG, *n.* A small wooden pin used for fastenings; the pins of an instrument on which the strings are strung; a nickname for *Margaret*. [pin.]

PEG, *v. t.* To fasten with a wooden peg.

PEG-ASUS, *n.* A winged horse.

PE-LI'GIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the sea. [lagina.]

PE-LI'GIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius.

PE-LI'GIAN, *n.* A follower of Pelagius; a monk who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works.

PE-LAG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the sea.

PELV, *n.* Money ill-gotten; riches.

PELV-CAN, *n.* A large water-bowl, with a pouch for food attached to its under chop; a chemical glass vessel or alembic. [for a female.]

PE-LISS'ER, (*leow*), *n.* A silk habit.

PELL, *n.* A skin; a hide; roll in the exchequer. [mem.]

PELL/ET, *n.* A little ball, or round flm. [out order.]

PELL/MELL, *ad.* Confusedly; with-

PELL/CID, *a.* Clear; transparent; not opaque. [transparency.]

PELL/CID-NESS, *n.* Clearness.

PELL, *n.* Skin of a beast with its fur; a blow.

PELT, *v. t.* To strike with small substances thrown. [pelts.]

PELT/MONGER, *n.* A dealer in skins of animals; furs.

PELVIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

PELVIS, *n.* Lower part of the abdomen. [ixed, and mixed with fat.]

PELVICAN, *n.* Meat cured, pulver-

PEN, *n.* [*L. penna; D. pen.*] Instrument for writing; inclosure.
PEN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **pen**ed. To write; to record with a pen.
PEN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **pen**ed or **pent**. To confine; to shut up in a pen; to coop.
PEN'AL, *a.* Denouncing or inflicting punishment.
PEN'AL-TY, *n.* The pain or loss attached to the commission of a crime or offense.
PEN'ANCE, *n.* The suffering inflicted for sin or faults. [hold gods.
PEN'ANCE, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Roman house-
PEN'ANCE, *n. pl.* of **PEN**'ANCE, when used as a sum of money.
+**PEN**-ON-INT', (*pán-shàng'*) [*Fr.*] Inclination.
PEN'CIL, *n.* A small brush used by painters; a pointed piece of plumbago; collection of rays.
PEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil; to sketch with a pencil. [ography.
PEN'CILLARY, *n.* Penmanship; chi-
PEN'DANT, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. pendere*, to hang.] A jewel at the ear; a small flag; any thing hanging by way of ornament.
PEN'DENCE, *n.* Slope; inclination.
PEN'DENT, *n.* Suspense; state of being undecided.
PEN'DENT, *a.* Hanging; supported above; jutting.
+**PEN**-DENTE LIT', [*L.*] Pending, or during the suit. [cided.
PEN'DING, *a.* Depending; unde-
PEN'DIOUS, *a.* Hanging; swing-
 ing; fastened at one end, the other being movable.
PEN'DIOUSNESS, *n.* State of
PEN'DIOUSNESS, *n.* hanging; sus-
 pension. [and vibrating.
PEN'DULUM, *n.* A body suspended
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *n.* Susceptibility of penetration. [penetrated.
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *n.* That may be
+**PEN**'DULOUSNESS, *n. pl.* [*L.*] The interior parts of any place; hence, hidden things. [piercing.
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *n.* The power of
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *a.* Sharp; subtle; having the power to penetrate or pierce.
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *v. t.* To pierce; to enter; to understand; to affect the mind; to cause to feel; *v. i.* to pass; to make way.
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *pp.* Entering; piercing; *a.* acute; discerning.
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *n.* Act of entering; acuteness; sagacity.
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *a.* Sharp; acute; subtle; having power to affect the mind.
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *n.* Land nearly surrounded by water; a large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself. [ed by water.
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *a.* Nearly surround-
PEN'DULOUSNESS, *v. t.* To encompass

nearly with water; to form a peninsula.
PEN'ITENCE, *n.* [*L. penitentia.*] Repentance; contrition for sin.
PEN'ITENT, *a.* Suffering sorrow on account of sins or offenses; repentant; contrite; *n.* one who repents of sin.
PEN'ITENTIAL, *a.* Expressing penitence; proceeding from contrition; *n.* a book directing penance.
PEN'ITENTIALITY, *a.* Relating to penitence; *n.* one that prescribes rules of penitence; one that does penance; a house of correction. A state prison is a *penitentiary*.
PEN'ITENTLY, *ad.* With repentance for sin. [making pena.
PEN'KNIFE, *n.* A small knife for
PEN'MAN, *n. pl.* **PEN**'MEN. One who writes a good hand; a writer; an author. [writing.
PEN'MANSHIP, *n.* Art or manner of
PEN'MANSHIP, *n.* A small flag; a banner; a tackle for hoisting. [several leaflets.
PEN'NATE, *a.* Winged; having
PEN'NER, *n.* A writer; one who pens. [colins.
PEN'NIES, *n. pl.* of **PEN**'NY. Copper
PEN'NIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a quill. [poor.
PEN'NILESS, *a.* Having no money; **PEN**'NON, *n.* See **PEN**'NANT.
PEN'NY, *n.*; *pl.* **PEN**'NIES, **PEN**'CES. A small copper coin; a small sum. [letters for a small sum.
PEN'NY-ROST, *n.* One who carries
PEN'NY-WRIGHT, (*-wáite*), *n.* A troy weight of twenty-four grains.
PEN'NY-WISE, *a.* Saving small sums at the risk of larger.
PEN'NY-WORTH, *n.* A bargain.
PEN'SILE, (*pen'sil*), *a.* Hanging; suspended.
PEN'SION, (*pen'shun*), *n.* A settled yearly allowance by government in consideration of past services; an annual allowance to the widows of officers killed in the public service. [on.
PEN'SION, *v. t.* To settle a pension
PEN'SIONARY, *a.* Maintained by a pension.
PEN'SIONARY, *n.* A pensioner.
PEN'SIONER, *n.* One to whom an annual pension of money is paid by government in consideration of past services. One who receives an annual allowance for services. A dependant.
PEN'SIVE, *a.* Thoughtful; serious; sad. [sadness.
PEN'SIVENESS, *n.* Thoughtfulness; **PEN**'SIVENESS, *ad.* With sadness or thoughtfulness. [water.
PEN'STOCK, *n.* A place to confine
PEN'T, *pp.* or *a.* from **PEN**. Closely confined.
PEN'TA-CAP-SUL-LAR, *a.* Having five capsules.
PEN'TA-GON, *n.* An instrument of

music with five strings, or system of five sounds. [equal angles.
PEN'TA-GON, *n.* A figure having five
PEN'TA-GONAL, *a.* Having five angles.
PEN'TA-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for drawing or reducing figures in any proportion. [equal sides.
PEN'TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* Having five
PEN'TA-HE'DRON, *n.* A solid figure having five equal sides.
PEN'TAMETER, *n.* A poetic verse of five feet. [gics.
PEN'TAMETER-LAR, *a.* Having five an-
PEN'TA-PETALOUS, *a.* Having five petals. [five verses.
PEN'TA-STICH, (*-stik*), *n.* A poem of
PEN'TA-STICH, *n.* A work with five rows of columns.
PEN'TA-TEUCH, (*pen'ta-tuk*), *n.* The first five books of the Old Testament.
PEN'TECOST, *n.* A festival of the Jews fifty days after the Passover; Whitsuntide.
PEN'TETRAL, *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide. [roof.
PEN'HOUSE, *n.* A sloping shed or
PEN'ULT, *n.* The last syllable but one. [ult.
PEN'ULTIMA, *n.* The same as **PEN**'ULTIMATE, *a.* Of the last syllable but one. It is sometimes a noun. [an eclipse.
PEN'NUMBRA, *n.* A partial shade in
PEN'NUMBIOUS, *a.* Sparing; very parsimonious; miserly; scanty; affording little. [parsimony.
PEN'NUMBIOUSLY, *ad.* With mean
PEN'NUMBIOUSNESS, *n.* Sordid parsimony. [digence.
PEN'NY, *n.* Poverty; want; in-
PEN'NY, *n.* A plant and beautiful flower.
PEN'OPLE, (*pé'pl*), *n.* [*Fr. peuple.*] Persons of a particular class; persons in general. In Scripture, fathers or kindred; body of persons in a town or community.
PEN'OPLE, *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants.
PEN'PEPPER, *n.* [*L. piper; Sax. pepper; D. peper.*] A plant and its seed, aromatic and pungent.
PEN'PEPPER, *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt. [pepper.
PEN'PEPPER-BOX, *n.* A box for sprinkling
PEN'PEPPER-CORN, *n.* A grain of pepper.
PEN'PEPPER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper. [tion.
PEN'TIC, *a.* [*Gr.*] Relating to diges-
PEN, *a.* prefix, primarily signifies through or by. [perhaps.
PEN-AD-VENTURE, *ad.* By chance; **PEN**-AD-VENTURE, *v. t.* To walk round or over. [over; a survey.
PEN-AM-BULATORY, *n.* A passing
PEN-AM-BULATORY, *n.* An instrument to measure distances.
+**PEN** ANNUM, [*L.*] By the year; each year.
PEN-SIVENSIL, *a.* That may be perceived.

PER-IT-NEU-MON'ic, *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony. [of the lungs.]
PER-IT-NEU-MO-NY, *n.* Inflammation.
PER-MIT-TAL, *a.* Having columns on all sides. [sides.]
PER-MIT-TUS, *a.* Feathered on all.
PER-MISC'IAN, (*per-ish'yan*), *n.* An inhabitant of a frigid zone, whose shadow moves round, and in the course of the day falls in every point of the compass.
PER-MIS-CORZ, *a.* A general view.
PER-MIS-COR'ic, *a.* Viewing on all sides.
PER-MIT, *v. i.* [*Fr. perir.*] To die; to lose life in any manner; to wither and decay; to be destroyed; to be lost eternally.
PER-MIS-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to perish.
PER-MIS-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liable-ness to perish. [manner.]
PER-MIS-A-BLY, *ad.* In a perishing manner.
PER-MIS-PHEN'ic, *a.* Having the form of a ball.
PER-MIS-TAL'ic, *a.* Spiral; wormlike.
PER-MIS-TYLE, *n.* A circular range of columns.
PER-MIS-TO-NE'UM, *a.* A thin membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen.
PER-MIS-TO-PAL, *a.* Rotary; circuitous.
PER-MIS-WIC, *n.* A cap of false hair; a small wig; *v. t.* to dress with a cap of false hair. [shell; a plant.]
PER-MIS-WICK, *n.* A sea snail, or *PER-MIS-WICK*, *v. t.* To forswear; to take a false oath willfully when lawfully administered.
PER-MIS-UR, *n.* One guilty of perjury.
PER-MIS-UR, *n.* The act of willfully taking a false oath when lawfully administered.
PER-MIS, [*W. perc.*] Lively; brisk; holding up the head; hence, smart; prim. [to make trim.]
PER-MIS, *v. t.* or *t.* To hold up the head;
PER-MIS-TATION, *n.* Act of viewing all over.
PER-MIS-NENCE, { *n.* Continuance in
PER-MIS-NEN-CE, { the same state or
place; long duration; fixed-
ness.
PER-MIS-NENT, *a.* Durable; lasting; continuing in the same state, or without change.
PER-MIS-NENT-LY, *ad.* Durably; with fixedness.
PER-MIS-A-BIL'IT-Y, { *n.* The quality
PER-MIS-A-BLE-NESS, { of being per-
meable.
PER-MIS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be passed through the pores without rupture of its parts.
PER-MIS-ITE, *v. t.* To pass through the interstices or pores of a body.
PER-MIS-ITION, *n.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body. [mixed.]
PER-MIS-CI-SLE, *a.* That may be *PER-MIS-CI-SLE*, *a.* That may be allowed.
PER-MIS-SION, *n.* Act of permitting;

allowance; license or liberty granted. [suffering.]
PER-MIS-SIVE, *a.* Allowing; granting;
PER-MIS-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By permission; without hinderance.
PER-MIS-ION, { *n.* A mingling;
PER-MIS-ION, { state of being
mixed.
PER-MIT, *v. t.* [*L. per-mitto.*] To allow; to give leave; not to hinder.
PER-MIT, or **PER-MIT**, *n.* A warrant in writing; a license.
PER-MIT-TANCE, *n.* Permission; allowance. [for another.]
PER-MIS-TATION, *n.* Exchange one
PER-MIS-CIOUS, (*nissh'us*), *a.* De-
structive; tending to ruin or evil;
injurious. [ruinously.]
PER-MIS-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Destructively;
PER-MIS-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of
being very injurious, mischievous
or destructive. [all night.]
PER-MIS-TATION, *n.* A remaining
PER-MIS-TION, *n.* The closing part
of an oration.
PER-MIS-DI-CLE, *n.* Something hang-
ing down in a direct line; a
plumb line.
PER-MIS-DI-W-LAR, *a.* Hanging or
extending in a right line from any
point toward the center of the
earth; *n.* any thing at right
angles.
PER-MIS-DI-W-LAR'IT-Y, *n.* State of
being perpendicular or at right
angles. [angles.]
PER-MIS-DI-W-LAR-LY, *ad.* At right
PER-MIS-TATE, *v. t.* To do or com-
mit, as a crime.
PER-MIS-TATION, *a.* Doing; com-
mission, as of a crime.
PER-MIS-TOR, *n.* One who per-
petrates.
PER-MIS-SAL, *a.* Continual; never
ceasing; without termination or
end; permanent. [unceasingly.]
PER-MIS-SAL-LY, *ad.* Constantly;
PER-MIS-SITE, *v. t.* To cause to
endure for ever, or indefinitely;
to make perpetual. [perpetual.]
PER-MIS-ITION, *n.* A rendering
PER-MIS-ITION, *n.* Endless or in-
finite duration.
PER-MIS, *v. t.* To involve; to make
intricate; to puzzle; to fill with
embarrassment.
PER-MIS-ED-LY, *ad.* Intricately;
with involution.
PER-MIS-ED-NESS, *n.* Intricacy;
embarrassment of mind from un-
certainty. [difficulty.]
PER-MIS-IT-TY, *n.* Embarrassment;
PER-MIS-IT, (*per'kwe-sit*), *n.* A
fee beyond the salary, or a fee for
particular service.
PER-MIS-ITION, (*nissh'un*), *n.* Ac-
curate inquiry; search.
PER-MIS, [*L.*] The juice of pears fer-
mented.
PER-MIS-TUM, [*L.*] By a leap.
PER-MIS, [*L.*] By himself or itself.
PER-MIS-TOR, *v. t.* [*Fr. percontor.*]

To pursue in a manner to injure,
vex, or afflict; to harass with
solicitations. [secuting.]
PER-MIS-TION, *n.* The act of per-
PER-MIS-TOR, *n.* One who perse-
cutes.
PER-MIS-SANCE, *n.* A persisting in
what is undertaken; continuance
in grace.
PER-MIS-SIVE, *v. i.* To persist in
what is begun; to continue stead-
ily in a design.
PER-MIS-SIVE, *ppr.* Persisting; *a.*
firm in prosecution of a plan.
PER-MIS-SIVE-LY, *ad.* With per-
sistency. [jeering; ridicule.]
PER-MIS-SIVE, (*par'ce-sive*), *n.* A
PER-MIS-MON, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
PER-MIS, *v. i.* To persevere; to
continue firm.
PER-MIS-SANCE, { *n.* Perseverance;
PER-MIS-SIVE, { constancy.
PER-MIS-SIVE, *ad.* In botany, contin-
ing, without withering.
PER-MIS-SIVE, *a.* Persevering; steady;
firm.
PERSON, (*per'son*), *n.* [*L. persona.*] A
man, woman, or child; body;
character; nominative or agent.
PERSON-A-BLE, *a.* Having a well-
formed body; of good appearance.
PERSON-AGE, *n.* A person of dis-
tinction.
PERSON-AL, *a.* Belonging to a per-
son; peculiar; affecting indi-
viduals. In regard to property,
movables, as money, jewels, fur-
niture, &c.
PERSON-AL'IT-Y, *n.* Individuality;
direct application to a person.
PERSON-AL-LY, *ad.* In person; by
bodily presence.
PERSON-AL-TY, *n.* Personal estate.
PERSON-ATE, *v. t.* To represent a
person, by action or appearance;
to assume the part of another; to
counterfeit; to resemble.
PERSON-ATION, *n.* Act of repre-
senting or counterfeiting a person
or character.
PERSON-LTOR, *n.* One who assumes
another's character; one who
performs.
PERSON-IFICATION, *n.* A repre-
sentation of inanimate things, as
living beings.
PERSON-IFY, *v. t.* To ascribe ani-
mation to inanimate beings; or to
ascribe to inanimate beings the
sentiments, actions or language of
a rational being, or person.
PERSON-IFY, (*par'ce-nol'*), *n.* [*Fr.*]
A term denoting the persons em-
ployed in public service. [tica.]
PERSON-ATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to op-
PERSON-ATIVE, *a.* A glass for view-
ing objects; a drawing on a plane
surface; the art by which things
are arranged in pictures, accord-
ing to their appearance in their
real situation.
PERSON-ATIVE-LY, *ad.* Optically;
by representation.

PER

PET

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PER-SPÉ-ÉL'CI-ŌUS, *a.* Quick-sighted; discerning. [*new* of sight.]
PER-SPÉ-ÉL'CI-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Acute-
PER-SPÉ-ÉL'CI-ŌU-TY, (*-kash'-to*), *n.*
 Quickness of sight; acuteness of
 sight or discernment.
PER-SPÉ-ÉŌ'U-TY, *n.* Clearness; trans-
 parency; clearness to the under-
 standing; freedom from ambi-
 guity.
PER-SPÉ-Ō'US, *a.* Clear; plain;
 obvious; clearly understood; not
 obscure or ambiguous.
PER-SPÉ-Ō'US-LY, *ad.* Clearly;
 with plainness. [*plainness*.]
PER-SPÉ-Ō'US-NESS, *n.* Clearness;
PER-SPÉ-Ō-ŌU-TY, *n.* Quality of
 being perceptible.
PER-SPÉ-Ō-ŌU, *a.* That may pass
 through the pores.
PER-SPÉ-Ō'Ō-TION, *n.* Excretion or
 evacuation of the fluids through
 the pores; sweat. [*spiration*.]
PER-SPÉ-Ō-Ō-TIVE, *a.* Performing per-
PER-SPÉ-Ō-Ō-ŌU, *a.* Perspirative.
PER-SPÉ-Ō-ŌU, *v. t.* or *i.* [*L. per and*
spiro.] To evacuate fluid matter
 through the pores; to be excreted.
PER-SUÁDÉN'U, *v. t.* To graze; to
 glance on. [*persuaded*.]
PER-SUÁD-Á-ŌU, *a.* That may be
PER-SUÁD-Á-U, *v. t.* To induce or draw
 by argument; to convince by ar-
 gument or reasons offered.
PER-SUÁD-Á-ŌU, *n.* One that per-
 suades.
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU-TY, } *n.* Capabili-
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU-NESS, } ty of be-
 ing persuaded. [*persuaded*.]
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, *a.* That may be
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, (*-swá'zhun*), *a.* The
 act of persuading; opinion; creed.
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, *a.* Adapted to in-
 fluence the mind; *n.* that which
 persuades. [*sua*.]
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU-LY, *ad.* So as to per-
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU-NESS, *n.* Power of per-
 suasion. [*sua*.]
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, *a.* Tending to per-
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, *a.* Brisk; smart; lively;
 saucy; bold. [*late*; to concern.]
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, *v. t.* To belong; to re-
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, *a.* Resolute; firm;
 constant; steady; somewhat ob-
 stinate. [*stinate* adherence.]
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU-LY, *ad.* With ob-
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU-NESS, *n.* Obstina-
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, } *cy* in ad-
 herence to opinions or purposes.
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, } *n.* Fitness to the
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, } subject; suit-
 ableness; appositeness.
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, *a.* Fit; suitable; just
 to the purpose or subject; adapted
 to the end. [*purpose*.]
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU-LY, *ad.* Fidelity to the
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, *ad.* Smartly; saucily; with
 prompt boldness; implying less
 than impudence. [*saucesness*.]
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, *n.* Smartness; briskness;
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, } *v. t.* To disturb the
PER-SUÁ-Ō-ŌU, } mind or passions;
 to irritate.

PER-TURB-A-TION, *n.* Disturbance of the mind or passions; disquiet.
 PER-TU-SION, *n.* Act of punching holes.
 PER-UKK, *n.* An artificial cap of hair.
 PER-VASAL, *n.* Act of reading with attention. [*tion*.]
 PER-VUZE', *v. t.* To read with attention.
 PER-VUZER, *n.* One who reads attentively.
 PER-VI-VIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Peru.
 PER-VUZE', *v. t.* To pass through an aperture, pore or interstice; to be in all parts. [*per* + *vade*, pervading.
 PER-VI-SION, (-vū'zhun), *n.* Act of per-vi-vi-zing, *a.* Tending to pervade.
 PER-VERSE, *a.* Obstinate in the wrong; untractable. [*stubbornly*.]
 PER-VERSE-LY, *ad.* Obstinately;
 PER-VERSE-NESS, *n.* Crossness; untractableness.
 PER-VER-SION, *n.* A diverting from the proper use; a turning from propriety. [*able disposition*.]
 PER-VER-SITY, *n.* Cross or untract-
 PER-VER-SIVE, *a.* Tending to pervert.
 PER-VERT', *v. t.* [*L. perverti.*] To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use and end; to turn from the right; to corrupt.
 PER-VERTER, *n.* One who perverts or distorts. [*perverted*.]
 PER-VERT-I-BLE, *a.* That may be
 PER-VER-TI-GA-TION, *n.* Diligent inquiry. [*fractory*.]
 PER-VI-GI-CIOUS, *a.* Willfully re-
 PER-VI-OU, *a.* That may be pene-
 trated by another body or sub-
 stance, or by the mental sight;
 pervading; permeating.
 PER-VI-OU-S-NESS, *n.* The state of
 being pervious.
 PEST, *n.* A plague; mischief; bane;
 any thing very noxious or de-
 structive. [*to annoy*.]
 PEST'ER, *v. t.* To tease; to disturb;
 PEST'ER-OUS, *a.* Encumbering; trou-
 bling. [*fecitious persons*.]
 PEST-HOUSE, *n.* A hospital for in-
 PEST-I-FER-OUS, *a.* Pestilential; nox-
 ious to health; malignant.
 PEST-I-LENCE, *n.* [*L. pestilentia*.]
 Contagion; contagious diseases;
 corruption, or moral disease, de-
 structive to happiness.
 PEST-I-LENT, *a.* Producing plague;
 malignant; noxious; pernicious.
 PEST-I-LENTIAL, *a.* Containing con-
 tagion; pernicious.
 PEST-I-LENT-LY, *ad.* Destructively;
 mischievously.
 PESTILE, (pest'le) *n.* [*L. pestillum*.]
 An instrument for pounding things
 in a mortar.
 PET, *n.* A caud lamb; a fondling;
 slight fit of peevishness, or fretful
 discontent. [*fondle*.]
 PET, *v. t.* To treat as a pet;
 PET'AL, or PE'TAL, *n.* A flower leaf.
 PET'AL-ISM, *n.* A form of banish-
 ment among the Syracusans, by
 writing the name on a leaf.

PET'AL-oid, *a.* Of the form of a petal. [petala.]
 PET'AL-ous, *a.* Having a petal or petals.
 PE-TĀ'NĒ, { *a.* A small engine for
 PE-TĀ'NĒ, { blowing up works.
 PE-TĒS-CHĀL, *a.* Spotted, as in malignant fever.
 PE-TĒR-FRENCH, *a.* A tax formerly paid by the English people to the Pope, being a penny for every house, payable at Lammas day.
 PET'IO-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or growing on a petiole. [iok.]
 PET'IO-late, *a.* Growing on a pet-
 PET'IO-ole, *a.* A leaf-stalk.
 +PET'it, (pet'ity,) [Fr.] Petty; very small; *petit jury*, a jury of twelve freeholders who try causes at the bar of a court; *petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence, or less.
 +PET'it-MĀI-ran, (pet'ity-māi-tr,) *a.* A fop; a dangler about females.
 PE-TITION, *n.* Request; supplication; prayer.
 PE-TITION, (-tish'an,) *n. & v.* To request; to supplicate; to solicit; to ask from. [asking.]
 PE-TITION-A-ry, *a.* Supplicatory;
 PE-TITION-ER', (pe-tish-un-ee'), *n.* The person cited to defend in a petition. [a petition.]
 PE-TITION-ER, *n.* One who presents
 +PE-TITIO PRIN-CIPĪ-I, (pe-tish-o-o,) [L.] A begging of the question. [stone.]
 PE-TRE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to rock, or
 PE-TRES-CENOS, *a.* A changing into stone.
 PE-TRES-CENT, *a.* Changing into stony hardness; converting into stone.
 PET-RI-FAC-TION, *n.* The conversion of a body into stone, or stony hardness. [stony matter.]
 PET-RI-FAC-TIVE, *a.* Changing into
 PE-TRIF'ic, *a.* Converting into stone.
 PET-RI-FI-CA-TION, *n.* Act of petrifying.
 PETRIFY, *v. & t.* To convert into stone, or to become stone, or hard as stone. [flammable liquid.]
 PE-TRO-LE-UM, *a.* Rock oil; an in-
 PETRO-WEL, *a.* A horseman's pistol.
 PE'TROUS, *a.* Like stone; hard.
 PET'it-ēdāt, *n.* A woman's garment.
 PET'it-FOG-GER, *a.* A petty lawyer.
 PET'it-FOG-GER-y, *a.* Small, mean business of a lawyer.
 PET'it-FOG-GING, *a.* Doing small law business; mean. [mean.]
 PET'it-NESS, *a.* Smallness; mean-
 PET'it-ISH, *a.* Fretful; forward; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper. [ishness.]
 PET'it-ISH-NESS, *a.* Fretfulness; peev-
 PET'it-TŪS, *n. pl.* The toes of a pig or swine.
 PET'it, *a.* The breast; in *petto*, in secrecy.
 PET'it, *a.* Small; trifling; low, mean.

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PET'U-LANCE, } *n.* Freakish pas-
PET'U-LAN-CY, } sion; peevishness.
PET'U-LANT, *a.* Peevish; fretful;
saucy. [saucily.
PET'U-LANT-LV, *ad.* Peevishly;
PFW, (pu), *n.* An inclosed seat in a
 church.
PFWTER, (pû'ter), *n.* A compound
 of tin and lead, or tin, lead and
 brass. [pewter.
PFWTER-ER, *n.* One who works in
PHÊ'X-TON, *n.* The son of Phœbus;
 an open four-wheeled carriage;
 the tropic bird.
PHA-LAN'GAL, } *a.* Belonging to the
PHA-LAN'DI-AL, } small bones of
 the fingers.
PHAL-AN-STÈ'RI-AN, *n.* A friend of
 social science, the new philosophy
 of Fourier.
PHAL-AN-STÈ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The sys-
 tem of social organization recom-
 mended by Charles Fourier.
PHAL-AN-STÈ-RY, *n.* The residence
 or dwelling of the members of an
 association.
PHAL'ANX, *n.* A square body of sol-
 diers, close and compact; a firm
 combination of men.
PHAN'TASM, (fan'tazm), *n.* [Gr.
φαντασμα.] The image of an ex-
 ternal object; hence an idea or
 notion. [cied vision.
PHAN'TOM, *n.* An apparition; a fan-
 tasma-a-on'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the
 Pharaohs of Egypt.
PHAR-Â'IT-IC, } *a.* Like the Phar-
PHAR-Â'IT-IC-AL, } isees; formal
 in religion; hypocritical.
PHAR-Â'IT-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* External
 show in religion without the spirit
 of it. [ligion.
PHAR'Â-ISM, *n.* Mere show of re-
PHAR-Â-SE'AN, *a.* Following the
 pharisees.
PHAR'ISEE, *n.* A Jew who was
 strict in the externals of religion.
PHÂR-MA-CÊU'TIC, (-sû'tik), *a.* Per-
 taining to pharmacy.
PHÂR-MA-CÊU'TICS, *n.* The science
 of preparing medicine.
PHÂR-MA-CÔ-LÔ-GIST, *n.* One skilled
 in the composition of medicines.
PHÂR-MA-CÔ-LÔ-GY, *n.* The science
 of drugs or the art of preparing
 medicines. [tory.
PHÂR-MA-CO-PÔ'IA, *n.* A dispensa-
PHÂR'MA-CY, *n.* The preparation of
 medicines. [house.
PHÂ'ROS, *n.* A watch-tower, or light-
PHÂ'RINX, *n.* A part of the gullet.
PHISE, *n.*; *pl.* **PHASES,** } Appear-
PHI'SIS, } ance, as
 of the moon.
PHÊ'ASANT, (fê'ant), *n.* A bird of
 beautiful plumage and excellent
 food. [rises from its ashes.
PHÊ'NIX, *n.* The fabulous bird that
 PHÊ-NOM'È-NAL, *a.* Relating to phe-
 nomena or an appearance.
PHÊ-NOM'È-NON, *n.*; *pl.* **PHÊNOMÈ-
 NA,** *n.* An appearance; any thing
 remarkable.

PHŪ'AL, *n.* A glass vessel or bottle ; a *vial*.
PHŪ'AL, *v. t.* To put in a phial.
PHIL-A-DEI/PHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphia.
PHIL-AN-THRO'P'IC, } *a.* Having
PHIL-AN-THRO'P'IC-AL, } good will
to mankind.
PHI-LAN-THRO-PIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence.
PHI-LAN-THRO-PY, *n.* (Gr. *φίλος* and *ανθρωπος*.) Love of mankind ; benevolence toward the whole human race. [mony.]
PHIL-HŪ-MON'IC, *a.* Loving harmony.
PHI-HEL/LEN-IST, *n.* A friend of Greece.
PHIL/I-NEO, *n.* A plaid or garment reaching only to the knee ; a short petticoat. [acrimony.]
PHIL-IP'IC, *n.* A discourse full of Philippians.
PHIL-I-PHIZ, *v. i.* To utter invective.
PHI-LO-L'O-GIST, } *a.* One versed in
PHI-LO-L'O-GY, } the history and
construction of language.
PHIL-O-LO-G'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to philology.
PHI-LO-L'O-GY, *n.* Primarily, a love of words ; the branch of learning which treats of language, its origin, construction, &c. It sometimes includes rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities.
PHI'LO-MATH, *n.* A lover of learning.
PHI-LO-MATH'IC, *a.* Having a love of literature.
PHI'LO-MEL, *n.* The nightingale.
PHIL-O-MŪ'S'IC-AL, *a.* Loving music.
PHIL-O-PŒ'NA, *n.* A conventional present or forfeit among friends. [See quarto edition.]
PHI-LO-PRO-GŒ-N'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* In *phenology*, the love of offspring or young children.
PHI-LOS-O-PHIZ, *n.* One skilled in the science of nature and morals ; or one who devotes himself to the studies of physics, or moral and intellectual science.
PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL, } to, or accord-
ing to philosophy.
PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Accord-
ing to philosophy. [reasoning.]
PHI-LOS-O-PHISM, *n.* Love of false
philosophy.
PHI-LOS-O-PHIST, *n.* A lover of philosophy.
PHI-LOS-O-PHIZ, *v. i.* To reason as a philosopher ; to investigate phenomena.
PHI-LOS-O-PHY, *n.* [*L. philosophia.*] Literally, the love of wisdom ; explanation of the causes and reasons of things ; general laws or principles of science. [cite love.]
PHIL'TER, (fil'ter, *n.* A potion to ex-
PHE, (fiz, *n.* The face ; visage ; countenance.
PHLE-BO-T'O-MIST, *n.* One who lets blood with a lancet.
PHLE-BO-T'O-MY, *n.* The act of opening a vein for letting blood.

PHLEGM, (flem,) *n.* Cold animal fluid; watery humor; sluggishness; indifference.

PHLEGMAT'IC, (fleg,) *a.* Abounding with phlegm; cold; dull; generating phlegm. [heavily.]

PHLEGMAT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Coldly.

PHLEGMON, *n.* A tumor with inflammation.

PHLO-GIS'TON, (flo-jis-ton,) *n.* The supposed principle of inflammability.

PHO-NET'IC, *n.* The doctrine or science of the sounds of the voice, or of the letters.

PHO-NET'IC, *a.* Relating to the sounds of the voice or of the letters; vocal. [of sounds.]

PHON'IC, *n.* The doctrine or science of the sounds of the voice.

PHONO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Descriptive of the sounds of the voice.

PHONOGR'APHY, *n.* A description of the laws of the human voice, or a representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.

PHONO-L'OGY, *n.* The science or doctrine of elementary sounds formed by the human voice.

PHOS-PHO-RESC', (fos-to-res'), *v. i.* To exhibit a faint light without sensible heat.

n. A faint light of a body without sensible heat. [without heat.]

PHOS-PHO-RESCENT, *a.* Shining

PHOS-PHO'RIC, (fos-for'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. [phosphorus.]

PHOS-PHO-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorus.

PHOS-PHO'RY, *n.* A combustible substance hitherto undecomposed.

PHOS-PHO-RY, *n.* A combination of phosphorus with a base.

PHOTO-GEN'IC, *a.* Producing light. The word is applied to taking a picture by the sun's rays.

PHOTOGR'APHY, *n.* The art of fixing the images of the camera obscura on a coating of silver.

PHOTO-L'OGY, *n.* The doctrine or science of light.

PHOTO-M'ETER, *n.* An instrument to measure the relative intensities of light.

PHRASE, (fráze,) *n.* [Gr. *φρασις*.] A sentence; mode of speech; style.

PHRASE, *v. t.* To name or style; to express in words. [or expressed.]

PHRASELESS, *a.* Not to be described

PHRASE-OL'OG'IC, *a.* Peculiar in expression.

PHRASE-OL'OG'Y, *n.* Mode of speech; diction; expression; style; language.

PHRENET'IC, *a.* Mad; frantic; delirious; *n.* a person who is wild and erratic in his imagination.

PHRENIT'IS, *n.* Inflammation of the brain; madness.

PHRNO-L'OGY, *n.* Science of the mind, and its various properties. It is now applied to the science of the mind, as connected with the

supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain and the form of the skull; craniology.

PHREN'Y, *n.* Madness. *See* **FANNY**.
PHRYG'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Phrygia in Asia.

PHTHIS'IC, (*tis'zik*), *n.* Habitual difficulty of breathing; consumption. [*ing hard*; consumption.]

PHTHIS'IC-AL, (*tis'ze-kal*), *a.* Breathing.
PHTHYS'IS, (*thi'sis*), *n.* [*Gr. phthisis*]. A consumption occasioned by ulcerated lungs.

PHY-LAC'TER, } *n.* A spell or
PHY-LAC'TER-Y, } charm; among the Jews, a parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it.

PHYS'IC, (*fiz'ik*), *n.* [*Gr. physis*, from *phoies*, nature.] The art of healing; medicine; a cathartic.

PHYS'IC, *v. t.* To evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to treat with physic; to cure; to purge.

PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to nature, or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to moral; external; medicinal.

PHYS'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the operation of the laws of matter.

PHY-SIC'IAN, (*fe-zish'an*), *n.* One who professes the art of healing.

PHYS'ICS, (*fiz'iks*), *n.* The science of nature, or natural objects; the science of the material system.

PHYS'IC-OG-NO-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.

PHYS'IC-OG-NOMIST, *n.* One skilled in judging of the mind by the face.

PHYS'IC-OG-NOMY, *n.* The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the face.

PHYS'IC-OL-OG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to physiology.

PHYS'IC-OL-OGIST, *n.* One versed in the science of living beings.

PHYS'IC-OL-OGY, *n.* The science of the functions of all the different parts or organs of animals or plants; the science of the mind, and its various phenomena.

PHY-TIV'O-UOUS, *a.* Feeding on plants. [*of plants*.]

PHY-TOL'OG'IC, *n.* A description

PHY-TOL-OGIST, *n.* One versed in plants; a botanist.

PHY-TOL-OGY, *n.* A treatise on plants; doctrine of plants.

PHY-TOR'MA-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on plants. [*ing expiation*.]

PI-CU'S-LAR, *a.* Expiatory; requir-

PI-A-ME'TER, *n.* [*L.*] A membrane covering the brain. [*forte plano*.]

PI-X'IST, *n.* A performer on the

PI-X'NO-FORTE, *n.* A keyed, musical instrument smaller than the harpsichord.

PI-AS'TER, *n.* An Italian coin, about 80 cents value. The Spanish plaster is our dollar.

PI-AS'TA, *n.* [*It. Por. piazza*.] A covered walk or portico. In Italy, a square, open space.

PIST'-COON, *n.* Among the Welsh, a wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end.

PI'BOOCH, *n.* A wild, irregular species of music peculiar to the Highlanders of Scotland. It is performed on the bag pipe.

PI'EA, *n.* A printing type; a pie, or magpie. [*pirate*.]

PIE-A-BOON, *n.* A freebooter; a

PIE'CADE, *n.* Money paid at stairs for breaking grounds for booths.

PICK, *n.* A sharp-pointed tool; choice.

PICK, *v. t.* [*Sax. pycen*; *D. pikken*; *G. picken*.] To choose; to gather; to clean; to pull; to open.

PICK'AX, *n.* An ax that has a sharp point. [*small coin*.]

PIE-A-TUNE, *n.* The name of a

PICK'ED, (*pikt*), *pp.* Plucked off; cleansed; selected.

PICK'ED, *a.* Pointed; sharp at the

PICK'ED, *end.* [*ness*.]

PICK'ED-NESS, *n.* Pointedness; sharp-

PICK'ER, *v. t.* To pillage; to pirate.

PICK'ER, *n.* One who picks; a pickax.

PICK'ER-EL, *n.* A common name of the pike. [*outward*.]

PICK'ET, *n.* A sharpened stake; an

PICK'ET-ED, *pp.* Inclosed with pickets. [*selecting*.]

PICK'ING, *pp.* Plucking; gathering;

PICK'ING, *n.* Act of plucking; that which is picked.

PICK'LE, (*pik'l*), *n.* Brine; salt and water, or vinegar; thing pickled.

PICK'LE, *v. t.* To preserve in brine; to season. [*or vinegar*.]

PICK'LED, *pp.* Preserved in brine,

PICK'LOCK, *n.* A person or tool to open locks.

PIC'NIC, *n.* An assembly where each one of the company contributes to the entertainment.

PICK'POCK-ET, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another.

PICK'THANK, *n.* An officious fellow.

PICK'TOOTH, *n.* An instrument to pick the teeth.

PIC'RO-MEL, *n.* The characteristic principle of bile. [*painted*.]

PIC'T, *n.* A person that has the body

PIC'TO-R'IAL, *a.* Done or drawn by a painter.

PIC'TO-R'IAL-LY, *ad.* By pictures.

PIC'TURE, (*pikt'yur*), *n.* A resemblance in color. [*sent*.]

PIC'TURE, *v. t.* To paint or represent in colors.

PIC'TURE-ED, (*pikt'yurd*), *pp.* Represented in colors.

PIC-TUR-ESQUE, (*pik-yur-esk'*) *a.* Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture. [*esque manner*.]

PIC-TUR-ESQUE-LY, *ad.* In a picturesque.

PIC-TUR-ESQUE-NESS, (*pik-tur-esk'-ness*), *n.* The state of being picturesque. [*to trifle*.]

PID'DLE, *v. i.* To feed squeamishly;

PID'DLER, *n.* One that eats little; a tuffer.

PIS, *n.* Paste baked with something

in it, or under it; the magpie; an old popish service-book; types mixed or unsorted. [*in color*.]

PIS'ABLE, (*pi'bald*), *a.* Diversified

PIS'CE, *n.* [*Fr. pieces*; *Sp. pieza*.] A part; a patch; composition; a gun. [*pieces*.]

PIS'CE, *v. t.* To enlarge by adding a

PIS'CE-ED, (*peest*), *pp.* Patched; mended with pieces. [*parts*.]

PIS'CE-MEAL, *a.* Single; *ad.* in or by

PIS'D, (*pide*), *a.* Party-colored; speckled; spotted.

PIS'D-NESS, *n.* Diversity of colors.

PIS'E, *n.* Support of an arch; a mound. [*tween windows*.]

PIS'E-GLASS, *a.* A glass hanging be-

PIS'E-YE-GLASS, *a.* A table standing by the pier or wall between windows.

PIS'ACH, (*peers*), *v. t.* [*Fr. percer*.] To enter, as a pointed instrument; to penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the affections.

PIS'ACH, *v. i.* To enter; to penetrate.

PIS'ACH-ABLE, *a.* That may be pierced. [*transfixed*; penetrated.]

PIS'ACH-ED, (*peerst*), *pp.* Entered;

PIS'ACH-EN, *a.* That which pierces.

PIS'ACH-ING-LY, *ad.* Keenly; sharply; acutely. [*ness*.]

PIS'ACH-ING-NESS, *a.* Sharpness; keen-

PIS'ACH-ING, *a.* Pertaining to the menses.

PIS'E-TISM, *n.* Affectation of piety.

PIS'E-TIST, *n.* One of a sect professing great purity of life, and giving themselves up to a mystic theology.

PIS'E-TY, *n.* [*L. pietas*; *Fr. pieté*; *It. pietà*.] Veneration, with love of God; respectful duty to parents.

PIG, *n.* [*D. big*; *Dan. pige*.] A young swine; mass of metal.

PIG, *v. i.* or *t.* To bring forth, as pigs; to farrow. [*oral species*.]

PID'DON, (*pi'dun*), *n.* A bird of sev-

PID'DON-HILL, *n.* A division in a case for papers. [*case*.]

PID'DON-HOUSE, *n.* A shed for pigs.

PID'DON-TY, *n.* A pen or inclosure for pigs. [*per*.]

PIC'GIN, *n.* A wooden vessel; a dip-

PIC'MENT, *n.* A paint; color for painting. [*ment*.]

PIC-MENTAL, *a.* Relating to pig-

PIC-ME'AN, *a.* Very small; like a pigmy.

PIC'MY, *n.* A very little person; a very small in size; feeble; inconsiderable. [*plant*.]

PIC'NUT, *n.* A tree bearing nuts;

PIC'TAIL, *n.* A cue; a small roll of tobacco.

PICK, *n.* A lance; a fork; a fish.

PICK'ED, (*pikt*), *a.* Ending in a point; acuminate. [*pika*.]

PICK'MAN, *n.* A soldier armed with

PICK'STICK, *n.* The wooden handle of a pike. [*square column*.]

PI-LAS'TER, *n.* [*Fr. plâtré*.] A

PI-LAS'TER-ED, (*plâstard*), *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

PILCH'ARD, *n.* A small fish, like a herring. [fur.]
PIL'CHER, *n.* Any thing lined with
PILE, *n.* A heap; an edifice or mass of buildings; a large stake driven into the ground.
PIL'E-ATE, } *a.* Having, or like, a
PIL'E-ATE, } cap for the head.
PIL'ER, *n. pl.* A disease; hemorrhoids; emoroids.
PIL'FER, *v. t.* To steal trifling things.
PIL'FER-ED, *pp. of A.* Stolen; sliched in small parcels. [petty theft.]
PIL'FER-ER, *n.* One who is guilty of pil'fer-ing.
PIL'FER-ING, *n.* Theft of little things.
PIL-GAIL'ICK, } *a.* One who has
PIL-ED-GAIL'ICK, } lost his hair by disease; a poor, forsaken wretch.
PIL'GRIM, *n.* A wandering traveler; one that visits a place reputed holy.
PIL'GRIM-AGE, *n.* A long journey; a visit to a place deemed sacred; the journey of life. [ducing hairs.]
PIL-LIP'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing or pro-
PIL-LIP'ER-OUS, *a.* Covered with hair.
PILL, *n.* A medicine in form of a little ball.
PILL, *To peel.* See **PEEL**.
PILL'AGE, *n.* Plunder; spoil; act of plundering. [to spoil.]
PILL'AGE, *v. t.* To plunder; to strip;
PILL'AGE-ED, (*pill'age'd*), *pp.* Plundered; robbed; rifled.
PILL'AGER, *n.* One who plunders.
PILL'AR, *n.* [Fr. *pilier*; *it. pila*; *L. pila*.] A supporter; a monument; a supporter made of stone; a kind of column. [supported by pillars.]
PILL'AR-ED, (*pill'ar'd*), *a.* Like a pillar;
PILL'AR-IST, *n.* One of an ancient sect of Christians who stood continually on a pillar.
PIL-LAU', *n.* Boiled rice and mutton, a Turkish dish.
PILLION, (*pill'yun*), *n.* A cushion for a woman to ride on; a pad; a low saddle.
PILLO-W, *n.* A frame to confine criminals by the neck and head, for punishment. [head on.]
PILLO-W, *n.* A cushion to lay the
PILLO-W, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support. [pillow.]
PILLO-W, *v. t.* To rest or lay on a
PILLO-W-ER, } *n.* A cloth cover
PILLO-W-ER, } for a pillow; the
PILLO-W-ER, } sack which contains the pillows.
PIL-LOSE, } *a.* Hairy; covered with
PIL-LOUS, } long, distinct hairs, as
PIL-LOUS, } a pilose leaf.
PIL'LOT, *n.* One who steers a ship; a guide; a director of the course of another person.
PIL'LOT, *v. t.* To steer a ship; to guide. [of a pilot.]
PILLOT-AGE, *n.* The pay or office
PIL'LOTTA, } *a.* A spice; allspice.
PIL'LOTTA, } *a.* A spice; allspice.
PIMP, *n.* A pander; one who procures gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer.

PIMP, *v. i.* To procure for others.
PIMP'PLE, *n.* A small pustule on the skin.
PIN, *n.* [W. *pin*.] A pointed instrument of brass or wood; a thing of little value; the central part.
PIN, *v. t.* To fasten with a pin; to fix.
PIN-A-FORE, *n.* A kind of apron.
PIN-CLAS, *n.* A case for pins.
PIN'CNEL, *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing nails.
PINCH, *v. t.* To squeeze, as between the ends of the fingers; to gripe; to press hard; *v. i.* to bear hard; to spare; to be straitened.
PINCH, *n.* A squeezing or gripe.
PINCH'BOX, *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc.
PINCH'ER, *n. pl.* A gripping instrument. [in which pins are stuck.]
PIN'EYER-TON, (-kush'un), *n.* A pad
PIN-DAL'IC, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar; *a.* according to Pindar's style; lofty.
PINE, *n.* A tree of many species, used for boards, &c.
PINE, *v. i.* To languish, or lose flesh gradually. [part of the brain.]
PINE'AL, *a.* The pineal gland is a
PINE'AL-PLA, *n.* The annas; a fruit which resembles the cone of pines. [or short feather.]
PIN'FEATH-ER, (-foth'er), *n.* A small
PIN'FOLD, *n.* A pen or pound for cattle.
PIN'GUILD'IN-OUS, *a.* Containing fat.
PIN'HOLE, *n.* A small hole made by a pin.
PINION, (-yun), *n.* A wing; quill; tooth of a wheel; a term applied to fetters for the arm.
PINION, *v. t.* To bind the wings of; to shackle.
PINK, *n.* A flower; a small eye; a color. [eyelet-holes.]
PINK, *v. t.* To stamp or work with
PINK'ON-ET, (*pin'mun-ne*), *n.* An allowance for a wife's private expenses. [boat.]
PIN'NACE, *n.* A small vessel; also a
PIN'NA-GLE, (*pin'na-ki*), *v. t.* To build or furnish with pinnacles.
PIN'NA-GLE, *n.* A turret; summit; highest point.
PIN'NATE, } *a.* Having several
PIN'NATE, } leaflets on each
PIN'NATE, } side. [ments or jags.]
PIN-NAT'IFID, *a.* Divided by seg-
PIN-NAT'IFED, *a.* Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. [maker.]
PIN'NER, *n.* One that pins; a pin-
PINT, *n.* Half a quart; twelve ounces. [bolt.]
PIN'TLE, *n.* A little pin; an iron
PIN'GLE, *n.* A sight of an astrolabe.
PIN'TY, *a.* Abounding with pine trees.
PIN-NEEN, *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*.] A person that goes before to remove obstructions, and prepare the way for another.
PIN-NEEN, *v. t.* To go before and prepare the way for others.

PI'OT-ET, } *n.* A perennial plant, with
PI'OT-ET, } tuberous roots and large red flowers.
PI'OUS, *a.* [L. *pius*.] Reverencing the Supreme Being; religious; paying due respect to parents; practiced under pretense of religion, as *pious* frauds; godly; holy; righteous.
PI'OUS-LT, *ad.* In a godly and religious manner.
PIT, *n.* A spot on cards; a disease of fowls. [en.]
PIT, *v. i.* To chirp or cry as a chick.
PIT, *n.* A tube; a musical instrument; a cask.
PIT, *v. t. or i.* To play on a pipe; to whistle. [or flute.]
PIT'ER, *n.* One that plays on a pipe
PIT'ER-IN, *n.* A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.
PITING, *ppr.* Playing on a pipe; *a.* very hot; feeble; sickly.
PIT'IN, *n.* A small earthen boiler.
PIT'IN, *n.* A species of apple.
PIT'UAN-CY, (*pik'an-cy*), *n.* Sharpness; pungency.
PIT'UANT, (*pik'ant*), *a.* Pricking; sharp; pungent.
PIT'UANT-LY, (*pik'ant-ly*), *ad.* Sharply; tartly. [slight anger.]
PIQUE, (*peek*), *n.* Offense taken;
PIQUE, *v. t.* To offend; to nettle; to irritate.
P'QUET', (*pe-ke'*), *n.* A game at cards. [seas.]
P'RA-CY, *n.* Robbery on the high
P'RATE, *n.* One that robs on the high sea.
P'RATE, *v. t.* To take by theft, without right or permission, as books or writings.
P'RATE, *v. i.* To rob on the sea.
P'RA-TIC-AL, *a.* Plundering on the sea. [of pirates.]
P'RA-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner
P'ROGUA, } *n.* A canoe
P'RA-GUA, (*pi-rau'ga*), } formed out of the stem of a tree; a narrow ferry-boat, having a leeboard.
P'ROU-ETTE, (*pir-ò-et'*), *n.* A whirling on the toes in dancing.
P'RO-ET, *n.* In law, the right of fishing in another man's waters.
PIS-CATION, *n.* Act of fishing.
PIS-CA-TORIAL, *a.* That relates to fishing.
PIS-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to fishes.
PIS'CE, (*pis'ez*), *n. pl.* In astronomy, the fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac. [sitting on fishes.]
PIS-CIV'OUS, *a.* Feeding or subsisting on fish.
PISH, *ex.* Expression of contempt; *v. i.* to express contempt by a *pish*!
PIS'MIN, *n.* An insect; called also ant and emmet.
PIS-R'CHIO, (*pie-t'shò*), *n.* The nut of the turpentine tree, containing a kernel.
PIS-TA-REEN, *n.* A silver coin of the value of seventeen or eighteen cents.

PIS-TIL, *n.* The pointal of a female plant.
PIS-TIL-LA-TION, *n.* A pounding with a pestle.
PIS-TOL, *n.* The smallest of fire-arms.
PIS-TOL, *v. t.* [*Fr. pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol.
PIS-TOLE, *n.* A gold coin of Spain, worth about 360 or 380 cents.
PIS-TON, *n.* [*Fr. and Sp. pistón.*] A short cylinder of metal or other substance, used in engines for various purposes.
PIS-TON-ROD, *n.* The rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery.
PIT, *n.* [*Sax. pit or pýt.*] A hole or deep excavation. [*indent.*]
PIT, *v. t. or t.* To sink in hollows; to pit/a-pat, *ad.* In a flutter; with quick succession of beats; with palpitation.
PITCH, *n.* A thick tenacious substance from the pine; a point; degree; size; degree of elevation of the key note of a tune.
PITCH, *v. t. or t.* To smear with pitch; to cast; to drop; to light.
PITCHER, *n.* An earthen vessel with a spout. [*sheaves, hay, &c.*]
PITCH-FORK, *n.* A fork to throw
PITCHY, *a.* Like pitch; black; smeared with pitch.
PITCH-FRAME, *n.* An instrument to regulate the key of a tune.
PITTY-OUS, *a.* Sorrowful; that may excite pity; compassionate; pitiful; paitry.
PITTY-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a piteous manner. [*tenderness.*]
PITTY-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness;
PIT-FALL, *n.* A pit covered for taking game.
PITH, *n.* [*Sax. pitha.*] The soft substance in plants; in animals, the spinal cord; strength or force; closeness and vigor of thought and style; weight; importance.
PITHY-LY, *ad.* With strength or brief energy. [*force.*]
PITHY-NESS, *n.* Energy; sententious
PITHY-LESS, *a.* Wanting pith or force.
PITHY, *a.* Consisting of pith; uttering energetic words or expressions; forcible.
PITHY-BLE, *a.* Deserving pity; lamentable; miserable.
PITHY-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of deserving compassion.
PITHY-FUL, *a.* Tender; compassionate; mean; small.
PITHY-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a pitiful manner; meanly.
PITHY-FUL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness; compassion; contemptibleness.
PITHY-LESS, *a.* Devoid of pity; not commiserating. [*compassion.*]
PITHY-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without pity or pity.
PITHY-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of pity.
PITHY-MAN, *n.* A man who works in pite, when sawing timber, with another man who stands above.

PITH-SAW, *n.* A saw to be used by two men.
PIT-TANCE, *n.* A small allowance.
PIT-TU-RA-VY, *a.* Secreting mucus or phlegm.
PIT-TU-ROUS, *a.* Consisting of mucus.
PITTY, *n.* [*Fr. pitié.*] Suffering excited by another's distresses; the ground or subject of pity; cause of grief. [*to be pained for.*]
PITTY, *v. t.* To have sympathy for;
PITTY, *v. t.* A pin on which any thing turns. In *military language*, the officer or soldier who is at the flank on which a company wheels.
PIT, *n.* A box that contains the host.
PLA-CA-BIL-I-TY, [*n.*] The quality
PLA-CABLE-NESS, [*of being appeasable.*] [*peased.*]
PLA-CABLE, *a.* That may be appeased.
PLA-CARD, *n.* A printed paper posted in a public place; an advertisement; a libel.
PLA-CARD, *v. t.* To post on a public place. [*ty; to quiet.*]
PLA-CATE, *v. t.* To appease; to pacify.
PLACE, *n.* [*Fr. place.*] Portion of space or ground; rank; office; room. [*tabish: to locate.*]
PLACE, *v. t.* To fix; to set; to establish.
PLACE-MAN, *n.* One holding an office under government.
PLA-CID-I-TY, *n.* Quiet; tranquillity.
PLACID-LY, *ad.* Calmly; quietly; mildly. [*state.*]
PLACID-NESS, *n.* Calmness; unruffled
PLACIDLY, *ppr.* Setting; fixing; locating. [*ment.*]
PLACET, *n.* An opening in a gar-
PLACIAL, *a.* Pertaining to such melodies as have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth.
PLACIARISM, *n.* The purloining of another's writings.
PLACIARIST, *n.* One who purloins the writings of another.
PLACIARIZE, *v. t. or t.* To steal or purloin from the writings of another. [*a. practicing plagiarism.*]
PLACIARITY, *n.* A theft in literature;
PLAGUE, (*plág*), *n.* [*Sp. plaga.*] Pestilence; vexation; that which vexes. [*tease.*]
PLAGUE, *v. t.* To trouble; to vex; to
PLAGUOUS-LY, *ad.* Vexatiously; greatly.
PLAGUOUS, (*plág'y*), *a.* Vexatious; harassing.
PLAID, (*pláid*), *n.* A striped or variegated cloth, worn by the Highlanders in Scotland. [*homely.*]
PLAIN, *a.* Smooth; flat; evident;
PLAIN, *n.* [*L. planus.*] Level ground; field of battle; a flat expanse.
PLAIN, *v. t.* To make level or even.
PLAIN, *ad.* Not obscurely; simply; distinctly.
PLAIN-D-EAL-I-NG, *n.* Downright honesty. [*disposition.*]
PLAIN-H-EART-ED, *a.* Having a frank
PLAINLY, *ad.* Sincerely; clearly; bluntly. [*simplicity.*]
PLAIN-NESS, *n.* Flatness; clearness;

PLAIN-SPEAK-ING, (*spék-n*), *a.* Speaking with plain or unreserved sincerity.
PLAIN, *n.* A complaint; lamentation; cry. [*rowful.*]
PLAIN-FUL, *a.* Complaining; sorrowful.
PLAIN-IFER, *n.* The person who commences a suit before a legal tribunal. [*ful.*]
PLAIN-IVE, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.
PLAIN-IVE-LY, *ad.* In a manner expressing grief.
PLAIN-IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of expressing grief.
PLAIN, *n.* A fold; a doubling, as of cloth; a braid of hair.
PLAIN, *v. t.* To fold; to double in narrow streaks. [*braids.*]
PLAIN-ER, *n.* One who plains or
PLAN, *n.* [*Fr., G., D., Dan., Sw., and Russ. plan.*] A scheme; project; draft; model; sketch.
PLAN, *v. t.* To scheme; to contrive; to form a draught of any intended work.
PLANCH, *v. t.* To plank; to cover with planks. [*or coin.*]
PLANCHET, *n.* A flat piece of metal.
PLANE, *n.* A joiner's tool for smoothing boards; a level surface; a sycamore tree.
PLANE, *v. t.* To smooth with a plane.
PLANNER, *n.* One who smooths with a plane.
PLANET, *n.* [*Gr. πλανήτης.*] wandering.) A celestial body revolving about the sun or other center.
PLANET-AL-MACHINE, *n.* An astronomical machine for representing the motions of the planets. [*etc.*]
PLANET-AL, *a.* Pertaining to planets.
PLANET-STUCK, *a.* Blasted by a planet; affected by the influence of planets.
PLAN-TO-PLA-TOUS, *a.* Having plain leaves. [*of plane surfaces.*]
PLAN-TO-PLA-TOUS, *n.* The mensuration
PLAN-TO-PLA-TOUS, *a.* Flat-leaved, as a flower. [*polish.*]
PLANISH, *v. t.* To make smooth; to
PLANISH-SPHERE, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane; a map showing the circles of a sphere.
PLANK, *n.* [*Fr. planche.*] A sawed piece of timber, thicker than a board.
PLANK, *v. t.* To lay or cover with planks. [*design.*]
PLANLESS, *a.* Having no plan or
PLANNER, *n.* One who plans or contrives.
PLAIN-CON-CAVE, *a.* Flat on one side and concave on the other.
PLAIN-CON-CAVE, *a.* Plain or flat on one side and conical on the other.
PLAIN-CON-CAVE, *a.* Flat on one side and convex on the other.
PLANT, *n.* [*Fr. plante.*] A vegetable; an organic body usually drawing its nourishment from the earth; an herb; a tree.
PLANT, *v. t.* To set in the earth; to

fix; to settle; to people; to cultivate; *v. t.* to perform the act of planting. [*dia tree.*]
PLANTAIN, *n.* A plant; a West Indian plant.
PLANTATION, *n.* A place planted with trees; a colony; a cultivated estate.
PLANTER, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; one that settles in a new or uncultivated territory; one who owns a plantation.
PLANT-ULE, *n.* A plant in embryo.
PLANT-GRABER, *n.* An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear; *a.* walking on the sole of the foot.
PLANTING, *n.* The act of setting or laying in the ground; *a.* pertaining to planters.
PLANT-ULE, (*-yule*), *n.* The embryo of a plant. [*branch.*]
PLASH, *n.* A puddle of water; *a.* cut PLASH, *v. t.* To dabble in water; to splash; to cut and interweave branches.
FLASHING, *n.* The act or operation of cutting and lopping small trees and interweaving them, as in hedges; *ppr.* cutting and interweaving. [*puddles.*]
FLASHY, *a.* Watery; abounding with PLASH, *n.* A mold for metals.
PLASTIC, *a.* Giving shape.
PLASTER, *n.* A composition of lime, sand, and water; *a.* saline.
PLASTER, *v. t.* To cover or daub with mortar; to cover or overlay, as with plaster.
PLASTERER, *n.* One who overlays with mortar. [*plaster.*]
PLASTERING, *n.* A covering of PLASTIC, *a.* Forming; giving form; as, the plastic hand of the Creator.
PLASTICITY, *n.* The quality of giving form. [*fat.*]
PLAT, *v. t.* To interweave and make PLAT, *n.* A level piece of ground.
PLAT-BAND, *n.* A border of flowers; a lintel.
PLATE, *n.* A piece of metal; wrought silver *a.* shallow utensil; prize at races; impression from an engraving.
PLATE, *v. t.* To cover or adorn with plate; to beat to a lamina.
PLATEAU, (*pla-tô*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A broad flat space; a large ornamented center dish.
PLATE-GLASS, *n.* A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates for mirrors and windows. [*ing press.*]
PLATE, *n.* The flat part of a print.
PLATEY, *a.* Like a plate; flat.
PLAT-FORM, *n.* Horizontal delineation or sketch; floor of boards or planks; a terrace; plan; scheme; system of church government.
PLATINUM, *n.* A metal heavier PLATINUM, *n.* than gold, and resembling silver in color.
PLATING, *n.* The art or operation of covering any thing with plate, or

with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver.
PLATONIC, *a.* Relating to Plato; refined; pure. *Platonic love*, pure, spiritual love subsisting between the sexes.
PLATONISM, *n.* The philosophy of Plato, who held to two eternal causes, God and matter.
PLATONIST, *n.* One who adheres to Plato. [*Plato's system.*]
PLATONIZE, *v. t. or i.* To adopt PLATONISM, *n.* A small body of soldiers. [*dish.*]
PLATYTER, *n.* A large, broad shallow PLATYTER, *n.* An animal with elongated jaws.
PLAUDIT, *n.* [*L. plaudere*, to praise.] Applause; praise; approbation; shouting.
PLAUSIBLE, (*-sible*), *a.* Specious. [*show.*]
PLAUSIBLY, *ad.* With specious, fair PLAUDIT, *a.* Applauding; plausible.
PLAY, *v. i. or t.* To sport; to toy; to trifle; to mock at; to perform; to exhibit; to use.
PLAY-BILL, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play. [*from labor.*]
PLAY-DAY, *n.* A day exempted PLAY, *n.* One that plays; a performer. [*sports.*]
PLAY-FELLOW, *n.* A companion in PLAY, *a.* Full of play; sportive; merry. [*levity.*]
PLAYFULLY, *ad.* Sportively; with PLAYFULNESS, *n.* Sportiveness; waggery. [*plays in.*]
PLAY-HOUSE, *n.* A house for acting PLAYMATE, *n.* A play-fellow; companion in play. [*waggish.*]
PLAYSMAN, *n.* Playful; wanton; PLAYTHING, *n.* A toy; a thing for amusement. [*of plays.*]
PLAYWRIGHT, (*-rite*), *n.* A maker PLAY, *n.* [*Norm. plait, ple.*] That which is alleged in support of a cause; a suit, or process in court.
PLEAD, *v. t.* To urge; to supplicate; to discuss; to press; to defend in a suit.
PLEAD, *v. t.* To defend; to allege.
PLEADABLE, *a.* That may be pleaded or alleged. [*legis.*]
PLEADER, *n.* One who pleads or alleges.
PLEADING, *n.* Allegation; act of supporting a cause.
PLEADING, *n.* In law, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant.
PLEASANT, (*plez/ant*), *a.* Agreeable; gay; cheerful. [*manner.*]
PLEASANTLY, *ad.* In an agreeable PLEASANTNESS, *n.* Agreeableness; gayety. [*good humor.*]
PLEASANTRY, *n.* Cheerfulness; PLEASURE, (*pleez*), *v. t. or i.* To give pleasure or delight; to suit.

PLEASURER, *n.* One who gives pleasure.
PLEASURING, *ppr.* Gratifying; satisfying; *a.* giving pleasure; agreeable. [*or give pleasure.*]
PLEASURINGLY, *ad.* So as to please.
PLEASURENESS, *n.* Quality of giving pleasure.
PLEASURE-SLAVE, *a.* Giving pleasure.
PLEASURE-SLAVE, *ad.* With pleasure.
PLEASURE, (*plez/ur*), *n.* Gratification of the senses or mind; agreeable sensations or emotions.
PLEASURE, *v. t.* To afford gratification.
PLEASURE-GROUND, *n.* A ground laid out in an ornamental manner. [*taining to common people.*]
PLEASURE, (*ple-b/ur*), *a.* For PLEASURE, *n.* One of the common people. [*people.*]
PLEASURE-ISM, *n.* Manners of low PLEASURE, *n.* A pawn; a deposit as security.
PLEASURE, *v. t.* To pawn; to deposit as security; to warrant; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another person; to engage by promise or declaration.
PLEASURE, *n.* One to whom a pledge is given. [*pawn.*]
PLEASURE, *n.* He who deposits a PLEASURE, *n.* A small flat tent of lint. [*Pleiads.*]
PLEASURE, (*plé/yad*), *n.* One of the PLEASURE, (*plé/yadz*), *n. pl.* A PLEASURE, (*plé/yadz*), *n.* cluster of seven stars in Taurus.
PLEASURE, *ad.* Fully; completely. [*pleteness.*]
PLEASURE, *n.* Fullness; completeness. [*pleteness.*]
PLEASURE, *n.* Fullness of a benefit. [*pleteness.*]
PLEASURE, *n.* Full; en- PLEASURE, *n.* A pertaining to PLEASURE, *n.* the full moon.
PLEASURE, *n.* Fullness of power. [*power.*]
PLEASURE, *n.* Possessed of full PLEASURE, *n.* One having full power to transact any business; usually an ambassador at a foreign court with full powers. [*pleteness.*]
PLEASURE, *n.* Fullness; copious; fertile. [*ance.*]
PLEASURE, *ad.* In great abundance. [*ance.*]
PLEASURE, *n.* Abundance; plenty.
PLEASURE, *n.* Abundant; copious; yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply. [*ance.*]
PLEASURE, *ad.* In great abundance. [*ance.*]
PLEASURE, *n.* Copious abundance. [*ance.*]
PLEASURE, *n.* Abundance; copiousness; *a.* abundant; copious; plentiful. [*words.*]
PLEASURE, *n.* Redundancy of PLEASURE, *n.* a. Partaking of PLEASURE, *n.* redundancy; redundant.

PLU-ET-O-SAG-UUS, *n.* A species of extinct lizard.

PLETH'O-RA, *n.* Fullness of blood; repletion. [*of body.*]

PLETHO-MIC, *a.* Having a full habit

PLETHO-MIA, *n.* The membrane that covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs.

PLETHI-AL, *n.* An inflammation of the pleura. [*riety.*]

PLEU-RIT-IC, *a.* Diseased with pleu-

PLEU-RISM, *a.* Having the form of network. [*of network.*]

PLEY-OS, *n.* Any thing in the form

PLY-A-MIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of

PLY-A-BLE-NESS, *a.* bending or yielding; flexibility.

PLY-A-BLE, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; flexible.

PLY-AN-CY, *n.* easiness to be bent, or to yield.

PLY-ANT, *a.* Flexible; easily bent; that may be easily molded to a different shape.

PLY-ANT-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; quality of being flexible.

+PLY-CA, *n.* [*L. a fold.*] A disease in which the hair is clotted by a viscous humor. [*fan.*]

PLY-GATE, *a.* Plaited; folded like a

PLY-GATION, *n.* A folding; a fold.

PLY-G-TWAS, *n.* A fold; a doubling.

PLY-ING, *n. pl.* An instrument to bend things.

PLY-INT, (*plite*), *v. t.* [*Sax. plitan.*] To pledge, as the hand, faith, vows, honor, or truth.

PLY-INT, *n.* State of being involved; condition; case.

PLY-INT-ER, *n.* One that pledges.

PLY-INT, *n.* [*Gr. πλυνός.*] The flat square member at the bottom of a column.

PLY-O, *v. t.* To toil; to drudge; to study closely.

PLY-ON, *n.* A dull but laborious person.

PLY-O, *n.* A flat or small extent of ground; a plantation laid out. In surveying, a plan or draught of the field delineated on paper.

PLY-O, *n.* A stratagem; scheme; conspiracy.

PLY-O, *v. t.* To make a plan of; to delineate, as in surveying; *v. i.* to plan; to project; to contrive a scheme of wickedness against another; to devise mischief; to scheme. [*contriver.*]

PLY-TER, *n.* A planner; schemer;

PLY-TER, *n.* A bird of several species.

PLUGH. See **Plow**. [*clia.*]

Plow, *n.* [*Sax. plaga; Sw. plög.*]

Plough, *n.* An instrument to turn and break the soil.

Plow, *v. t.* To trench and turn

Plow, *v. t.* up the ground; *v. i.* to turn up ground with a plow in order to sow seed.

Plow-A-BLE, *a.* That may be plowed.

Plow'-BOY, *n.* A boy that drives

Plow'-BOY, *n.* or guides a team in plowing.

Flow'ing, *n.* The operation of

Plough'ing, *n.* turning up ground with a plow; tillage ground.

Plow'-LAND, *n.* Land that is

Plough'-LAND, *n.* or has been plowed.

Plow'MAN, *n.* One who holds

Plough'MAN, *n.* the plow.

Plow'-SHANK, *n.* The iron that

Plough'-SHANK, *n.* cuts the ground below. [*strip off.*]

Pluck, *v. t.* To pull; to snatch; to

Pluck, *n.* The heart, liver and lights of an animal. In *figurative language*, courage.

Plug, *n.* The stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask; *v. t.* to stop with a plug.

PLUM, *n.* A fruit of many varieties; a raisin; the sum of £100,000 sterling.

PLUM-AGE, *n.* The feathers of a bird. [*a line.*]

PLUMS, (*plum*), *n.* A mass of lead on

PLUMS, (*plum*), *a.* Perpendicular to the horizon; standing according to a plumb-line; *ad.* in a perpendicular direction.

PLUMB, *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb-line; to sound. [*plumbago.*]

PLUM-BAG'IN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of

PLUM-BAG'IN-OUS, *n.* A combination of carbon and iron, popularly called *black-lead*. [*dull; stupid.*]

PLUM-BE-AN, *a.* Resembling lead;

PLUM-BE-AN, (*plum'ber*), *n.* One who works in lead. [*plumber.*]

PLUM-BE-AN, *n.* Work done by a

PLUM-BE-AN, *n.* A perpendicular line, or line directed to the center of gravity in the earth. [*ins. &c.*]

PLUM'-CAKE, *n.* A cake with rais-

PLUM, *n.* The feather of a bird; ornament; token of honor; prize of contest; the ascending part of a seed.

PLUM, *v. t.* To pick and adjust feathers; to strip; to adorn; to pride; to value.

PLUM-NESS, *a.* Destitute of feathers.

PLUM-NESS, *a.* Covered with feathers. [*with feathers.*]

PLUM-NESS, *a.* Having feet covered

PLUM-NESS, *a.* A long piece of lead for sounding; an instrument to show a perpendicular.

PLUM-NESS, *a.* Having hair growing

PLUM-NESS, *a.* on the sides, as a bristle. [*feathers.*]

PLUM-NESS, *n.* The state of having

PLUM-NESS, *a.* Fat; sleek; full; round.

PLUMP, *v. t.* To fatten; to swell; to dilate. [*heavily.*]

PLUMP, *ad.* With a sudden fall;

PLUMP, *n.* Something to swell the cheeks; a full, unqualified lie. [*Palgar.*]

PLUMP-LY, *ad.* Fully; without re-

PLUMP-NESS, *n.* Fatness; fullness.

PLUM-PUD'DING, *n.* A pudding with raisins. [*with plumes.*]

PLUM-Y, *a.* Full of plumes; adorned

PLUM-Y, *n.* The ascending scaly

part of a heart of a seed; part of an embryo plant. [*to rob.*]

PLUN'DER, *v. t.* To pillage; to spoil;

PLUN'DER, *n.* [*G. plundera.*] Pillage; spoil taken by open force. [*bet.*]

PLUN'DER-ER, *n.* A pillager; a rob-

PLUN'DER, *v. t.* To thrust into something liquid, or soft; to baptize by immersion; *v. i.* to pitch; to drive; to rush.

PLUNGE, *n.* A thrusting into a fluid or soft substance; act of plunging.

PLUNGE, *n.* He or that which plunges.

PLUNK'ET, *n.* A kind of blue color.

PLU'RAL, *a.* Consisting of two or more.

PLU'RAL-IST, *n.* A clergyman who holds two or more ecclesiastical benefices.

PLU-RAL-I-TY, *n.* A number more than one, or greater than any other, and less than half. *Plurality of votes*, is when one candidate has more than any other, but less than half the whole number given.

PLU'RAL-I-TY, *ad.* So as to imply more than one.

PLUS, this sign, + noting addition.

PLUS, *n.* Shag; a species of shaggy cloth. [*the infernal regions.*]

PLU'TO, *n.* In *mythology*, the god of

PLU'TO-NI-AN, *n.* One who holds

PLU'TO-NI-AN, *n.* that mountains, &c., were formed by the action of fire. [*tem of the Plutonists.*]

PLU-TO-NI-AN, *a.* Designating the sys-

PLU'TO-NI-AN, *a.* Relating to rain;

PLU'TO-NI-AN, *a.* rainy; wet; humid.

PLU-VI-ME-TER, *n.* A rain-gage; an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain.

PLY, *v. t.* or *i.* To put or bend to with force; to urge; to busy one's self; to yield. [*bias.*]

PLY, *n.* A fold or plait; a bend; a

PLY-MAT-IC, (*nu-mat'ic*), *a.*

PLY-MAT-IC-AL, *a.* Consisting of air; moved by air.

PLY-MAT-IC, *n.* The science of the air and of the gases; treatise on elastic fluids.

PLY-MAT-IC-AL, *n.* The science of elastic fluids, and of spiritual substances.

PLY-MAT-IC-AL, *n.* Inflammation of

PLY-MAT-IC-AL, *n.* the lungs.

PLY-MAT-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs. [*inflammation of the lungs.*]

PLY-MAT-IC-AL, *n.* In medicine, in-

PLY-MAT-IC-AL, *n.* [*Fr. poche.*] To boil slightly; to steal game; to sink in mud. [*unlawfully.*]

POACH'ER, *n.* One who kills game

POACH'ER, *n.* Softness or wetness of earth. [*to the feet.*]

POACH'ER, *a.* Soft; muddy; yielding

POCK, *n.* [*Sax. pec.*] A pustule on the skin in small-pox. [*ment.*]

POCK'ET, *n.* A small bag in a gar-

POCK'ET, *v. t.* To put in the pocket; to steal; to pocket an affront, to receive it without resentment.

POCK-ET-BOOK, *n.* A book to be carried in the pocket.
POCK-ET-WISS, *n.* State of being full of pustules. [*pox.*]
POCK-MARK, *n.* Scar made by small-pox.
POCK-Y, *a.* Full of pocks; infected with small-pox. [*cup.*]
POC-U-LI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a pod.
POD, *n.* A capsule; pericarp, or seed-case.
POD, *v. t.* To grow or swell, as pods.
PO-DA-GIC, *a.* Gouty; afflicted.
PO-DA-GIC-AL, *with the gout, or pertaining to it.*
PO-DRISTA, *n.* One of the chief magistrates of Genoa and Venice.
POEM, *n.* [*L. poema.*] A composition in verse. [*verse.*]
POE-M-ET, *n.* Poetry; art of writing.
POET, *n.* [*L. Sp., and It. poeta.*] One who writes or is skilled in poetry. [*rhymet.*]
POET-AS-TER, *n.* A poor poet or poetess.
POET-ESS, *n.* A female poet.
PO-ET-IC, *a.* Written in verse;
PO-ET-IC-AL, *suitable to poetry;* sublime; possessing the peculiar qualities of poetry. [*manner.*]
PO-ET-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a poetical
PO-ET-ICS, *n.* The doctrine of poetry.
POET-IZE, *v. t.* To write as a poet.
POET-LAU-RE-ATE, *n.* A poet employed to compose poems for the birth days of a prince, or other special occasions.
POETRY, *n.* Metrical composition.
POIGNANT, *a.* Sharpness; point; asperity.
POIGNANT, (*pointant*), *a.* Sharp; severe; satirical; painful; keen; acute. [*of point.*]
POIGNANT-LY, *ad.* With keenness
POINT, *n.* A sharp end; a stop in writing; a small cape or headland; the sting of an epigram; an indivisible part of time or space.
POINT, *v. t.* To sharpen; to aim; to divide by stops; *v. i.* to direct the finger for designating an object; to indicate; to show distinctly.
POINTAL, *n.* The pistil of a plant.
POINT-BLANK, *a.* [*Fr.*] In gunnery, having a horizontal direction; hence, direct; *ad.* horizontally; directly.
POINTED, *pp.* Sharpened; aimed; directed; *a.* keen; satirical.
POINTED-LY, *ad.* With point, severity or keenness. [*keenness.*]
POINTEDNESS, *n.* Sharpness;
POINTIL, *n.* Something on a point; a pencil.
POINTING, *n.* A thing that points; an index; a dog.
POINTING, *n.* The act of marking stops; punctuation.
POINTLESS, *a.* Having no point; blunt; dull. [*balance.*]
POISE, (*poiz*), *n.* Weight; gravity;
POISE, *v. t.* To balance in weight; to weigh.
POISON, (*poiz'n*), *n.* [*Fr. poison.*]

Venom; that which is noxious to life or health; contagion.
POISON, *v. t.* To infect with poison; to taint. [*another.*]
POISONER, *n.* One who poisons
POISONOUS, *a.* Venomous; destructive; impairing soundness or purity; having the qualities of poison.
POISONOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness. [*a pig in a poke.*]
POKE, *n.* A pocket; a small bag, as
POKE, *n.* A machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences.
POKE, *v. t.* To thrust; to feel; to stir; to put a poke on; *v. i.* to grope as in the dark.
POKER, *n.* One that pokes; an iron bar for stirring a coal fire.
PO-L-ER, (*po-l'ere*), *n.* A vessel with three
PO-L-ER-AL, *masts without caps.*
PO-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the poles of the earth. [*many.*]
PO-LAR-ARY, *n.* Government by
PO-LAR-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument used in exhibiting the phenomena of the polarization of light.
PO-LAR-I-TY, *n.* Quality of pointing to the pole.
PO-LAR-I-ZATION, *n.* The act of giving polarity to a body; state of having polarity. [*polarity to.*]
PO-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate
PO-LAR-V, *a.* Tending to a pole.
POL, *n.* [*Sax. pol.*] A slender piece of timber; a rod or perch.
POL, *n.* [*Fr. pole.*] One of the extremities of the axis upon which the sphere turns; the extremity of the earth's axis; the star which is vertical to the pole of the earth.
POL, *n.* A native of Poland.
POL, *v. t.* To furnish with poles for support; to push with poles, as a boat. [*pole.*]
POL-AX, *n.* A hatchet fixed on a
POL-EM-ARCH, (*mark*), *n.* An Athenian magistrate, who superintended strangers and children of those who died in war.
PO-LEM-IC, *n.* A disputant; a controvertist; one who maintains a system in opposition to another.
PO-LEM-IC, *a.* Controversial;
PO-LEM-IC-AL, *engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy.* [*versy.*]
PO-LEM-IES, *n.* Religious contro-
POL-STAR, *n.* A star vertical to the pole of the earth; a load-star; a guide.
PO-LICE, (*po-leez*), *n.* The government of a city or town; body of civil officers.
PO-LICE, (*po-leez*), *a.* Regu-
PO-LICE, (*po-l'ice*), *laid by a system of laws.*
PO-LICE-OFFICER, *n.* An officer
PO-LICE-MAN, *to execute the laws of a city.*
POL-IT, *n.* Art or system of government; prudence; art; strata-

gem; cunning; contract of insurance. In *Scotland*, a pleasure ground.
POL-ISH, (*ref. pol'is.*) To make smooth; to refine in manners.
POL-ISH, *n.* Artificial gloss; elegance of manners. [*ished.*]
POL-ISH-ABLE, *a.* That can be polished.
POL-ISH-ER, *n.* One who polishes.
POL-IT-IC, *a.* Polished; well bred; elegant; obliging; characterized by courtesy; genteel. [*ly.*]
POL-IT-IC-LY, *ad.* Gently; elegant;
POL-IT-ICNESS, *n.* Polish of manners; good breeding; civility.
POL-IT-IC, *a.* Wise; prudent; well adapted to the end; well devised.
POL-IT-IC-AL, *a.* Relating to a state or to public measures; treating of politics or government.
POL-IT-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With reference to a state.
POL-IT-ICIAN, (*-tish'an*), *n.* A person who is versed in, or devoted to politics; an artful man.
POL-IT-ICS, *n.* The science of government. [*government.*]
POL-IT-IC, *n.* Civil constitution of
POL-IT-IC, *n.* A Hungarian dance.
POLL, *n.* The head; register of heads; election.
POLL, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees; to cut off hair; to register names at an election.
POLLARD, *n.* A tree lopped; bran and meal; the chub; *v. t.* to lop the tops of trees. [*plants.*]
POLLER, *n.* The secundating dust of
POLLER, *n.* One who polls; one that lops trees; one that registers voters. [*pollen.*]
POL-LI-NIF-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing
POL-LUTE, (*pol-lu'te*), *v. t.* [*L. polluo.*] To defile; to make foul or unclean; to taint with guilt; to corrupt or impair by mixture of ill, moral or physical. [*taint.*]
POL-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Defilement;
POL-LUTE, *n.* One who defiles; one who profanes. [*defilement.*]
POL-LUTION, *n.* Act of defiling;
POL-LUTE, *n.* A robe or dress.
POLL, *n.* Colloquially, a blow or stroke. [*a dastard.*]
POL-TRON, *n.* An arrant coward;
POL-TRON-ERY, *n.* Arrant cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.
POL-Y, in compound words, is from the Greek, and signifies many.
POL-Y-A-COUS-TIC, *a.* Multiplying sounds. [*bands at once.*]
POL-Y-AN-DRY, *n.* Plurality of husbands.
POL-Y-ANTHUS, *n.* A plant with flowers in clusters.
POL-Y-AM-IST, *n.* One who vindicates polygamy or who practices it.
POL-Y-AM-ITY, *n.* Plurality of wives at the same time.
POL-Y-GLOT, *a.* Containing many languages; *n.* a book containing many languages; particularly the Bible.

POKIDÉZ, *n.* A mixture of meal or flour and water boiled. [see].
PORTIN-GER, *n.* A small metal vessel.
PORT, *n.* [L. *portus*.] An embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole; carriage; air; mein; demeanor; manner of walk; the larboard side of a ship; a kind of wine; a harbor.
PORT, *v. t.* To carry in form; to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship.
PORTABLE, *a.* That may be easily carried. [portable].
PORTABLENESS, *n.* State of being portable.
PORTAGE, *n.* Price of carriage; a port-hole; carrying place between navigable waters.
PORTAL, *n.* A gate; a kind of arch.
PORT-ULIS, *n.* An assemblage of timbers joined across, like a harrow, for obstructing a passage.
PORTER, *n.* The Ottoman court.
PORTEND, *v. t.* [L. *portendo*.] To foreshow; to foretoken.
PORTENT, *n.* An omen of ill; a sign.
PORTENTOUS, *a.* Foreboding; ominous. [ous manner].
PORTENTOUSLY, *ad.* In an ominous manner.
PORTER, *n.* One having charge of a gate; a carrier; a dark brown malt liquor.
PORTERAGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage. [a gate].
PORTERESS, *n.* A female keeper of a gate.
PORTFOLIO, *n.* A portable case for papers. [ship of war].
PORTHOLE, *n.* The embrasure of a gate.
PORTICO, *n.* A piazza, gallery, or covered walk.
PORTION, *n.* [L. *portio*.] A separate part; part assigned; lot.
PORTION, *v. t.* To divide; to allot; to endow.
PORTIONLESS, *a.* Having no portion.
PORTLIENESS, *n.* Dignity of mien, or personal appearance. [carriage].
PORTLY, *a.* Of noble appearance and carriage.
PORTMANTRADE, (*port-man'to*), *n.* A bag to carry clothes in, usually made of leather.
PORTRAIT, *n.* A picture; a painted likeness, especially of the face.
PORTRAIT, *v. t.* To paint; to draw; to describe. [ing].
PORTRAITURE, *n.* The act of portraiture.
PORTRAITURER, *n.* One who paints or describes. [of a gate].
PORTRESS, *n.* The female guardian.
PORTREYS, *n.* The chief officer of a port or maritime town. [interstices].
PORE, *a.* Containing pores, or small openings.
PORE, *v. t.* To puzzle, or put to a stand. [examiner].
PORE, *n.* One who puzzles; a close questioner.
POST, *n.* A station; a place of standing or being placed; principle laid down; state; condition.

POST-TIVE, *a.* Absolute; certain; confident; dogmatic.
POST-TIVELY, *ad.* Absolutely; certainly; really. [surance].
POST-TIVENESS, *n.* Undoubting assurance.
POSTULOLOGY, *n.* The doctrine of medicinal doses.
POSTULUM, *n.* In Poland, the array of all the free citizens for war.
POSTULUM, *n.* The citizens in general.
POSTULATE, *v. t.* To have the legal title to; to hold or occupy; to seize; to have power over.
POSTULION, (*-sesh'un*), *n.* The holding or occupancy of a thing; any thing valuable; the state of being in the power of invisible beings.
POSTULUM, *a.* Having, or noting possession.
POSTULOR, *n.* The person who holds or occupies; an occupant.
POSTULORY, *a.* Having possession, or relating to it.
POSTURE, *n.* Milk curdled with wine, &c.; *v. t.* to curdle; to turn.
POSTULUM, *n.* The power of existing or happening.
POSTULUM, *a.* That may be; that may happen, or come to pass.
POSTULUM, *ad.* So that it may be.
POST, in compound words, signifies after.
POST, *n.* A messenger; a public office or employment; place; a timber; letter paper.
POST, *v. i.* or *t.* To hasten; to station; to set on a post; to carry to a ledger. [veance of letters].
POSTAGE, *n.* Money paid for conveying mail.
POSTAGE, *n.* A boy who carries the mail.
POSTAGE, (*-ah-shé*), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage for the conveyance of passengers.
POSTAGE, *n.* The same as postage.
POSTAGE, *v. t.* To date after the flood in Noah's days.
POSTAGE, *n.* One who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event.
POSTAGE, *n.* One who posts books; a courier. [lowing].
POSTAGE, *n.* Later in time; following.
POSTAGE, *n.* The state of being subsequent.
POSTAGE, *n.* pl. The hinder parts of an animal body.
POSTAGE, *n.* Descendants, or in a general sense, succeeding generations. [little door].
POSTAGE, *n.* A small back gate, or passage.
POSTAGE, *n.* A suffix; a letter added.
POSTAGE, *v. t.* To add or annex at the end. [very hastily].
POSTAGE, *n.* Full speed; ad.
POSTAGE, *n.* A horse for the use of a post-rider.

POST-HOUSE, *n.* A house for receiving and dispatching letters.
POST-HOUSE, *n.* Being after one's decease; published after the death of an author. [death].
POST-HOUSE, *n.* After one's death.
POSTAGE, *n.* A marginal note; originally, a note in the margin of a Bible.
POSTAGE, *v. t.* To write marginal notes; *v. i.* to comment.
POSTAGE, (*-till'yun*), *n.* One who rides a coach horse.
POSTMAN, *n.* A letter-carrier; a courier.
POSTMASTER, *n.* The post-master's stamp on a letter.
POSTMASTER, *n.* The officer who has charge of a post-office.
POSTMASTER, or *P. M.*, *a.* Being after noon.
POST MORTEM, [L.] After death. A post mortem examination of a body is one made after the death of the patient. [to order].
POSTAGE, *n.* A bank note payable after the death of the obligor.
POSTAGE, *n.* A place where mail letters are received for delivery and transmission.
POSTAGE, *a.* Having the postage paid.
POSTAGE, *v. t.* To defer to another time; to delay; to procrastinate; to put off. [ring; delay].
POSTAGE, *n.* Act of deferring.
POSTAGE, (*-zish'un*), *n.* A state of being put back.
POSTAGE, *n.* Placed after something.
POSTAGE, *n.* [L. *post* and *scriptum*.] A paragraph, or a part added to a writing.
POSTAGE, *n.* Added in a postscript. [post-office].
POSTAGE, *n.* A town having a demand.
POSTAGE, (*post-yu-late*), *n.* A position assumed without proof.
POSTAGE, *n.* An assumption; supposition. [out proof].
POSTAGE, *n.* Assumed without proof.
POSTAGE, [L.] A postulate.
POSTURE, *n.* Attitude; situation; state; *v. t.* to place or dispose in a certain way.
POSTURE, *n.* One who teaches postures.
POSTAGE, *n.* A motto on a ring; a nosegay. [ing liquors].
POSTAGE, [Fr. *pot*.] A vessel for boiling.
POSTAGE, *v. t.* To preserve in pots; to put in pots.
POSTAGE, *a.* Fit to be drunk; drinkable; *n.* something for drink.
POSTAGE, *n.* Popular name of the vegetable fixed alkali from the ashes of plants.
POSTAGE, *n.* Scientific name of pure potash.

PO-TION, *n.* A drinking; a draught. [*lent root.*]
PO-TI-TO, *n.* A plant and its occu-
PO-TI-BEL-LI-RO, (-bel'ld), *a.* Having
 a prominent belly. [*efficacy.*]
PO-TEN-OR, *n.* Power; strength;
PO-TENT, *a.* Powerful; strong; ef-
 ficacious. [*power*; *a. prince.*]
PO-TENT-ITE, *n.* One who has great
 power. [*a. Having power*; *ex-*
isting in possibility.]
PO-TEN-TIAL-I-TY, *n.* Possibility;
 not reality.
PO-TEN-TIAL-LY, *ad.* In possibility.
PO-TENT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; strong-
 ly; with great force or energy.
PO-TENT-NESS, *n.* Powerfulness;
 might.
PO-TH-ER, *n.* A bustle; confusion;
 stir; *v. i.* or *t.* to make a bustle;
 to perplex. [*use.*]
PO-T-H-ER, *n.* An herb for kitchen
PO-T-HOOK, *n.* A hook to hang a
 pot on.
PO-TION, *n.* A draught; a dose.
PO-THERED, *n.* A piece of a broken
 pot.
PO-TTAGE, *n.* Porridge; food made
 by boiling any kind of meat and
 herbs. [*vessels.*]
PO-TTER, *n.* One who makes earthen
PO-TTER-Y, *n.* The works or wares
 of a potter.
PO-TTLE, *n.* A measure of four pints.
PO-T-VI-LIANT, *a.* Made courageous
 by liquor.
POUCH, *n.* [*Fr. poche.*] A small bag;
 purse; pocket; the bag or sack
 of a bird. [*as a bird.*]
POUCH, *v. t.* To pocket; to swallow.
POU-CHONG', (poo-ahong'), *n.* A
 black tea.
POU-DRETT', (poo-drev') *n.* [*Fr.*] A
 manure made from the contents
 of privies, mixed with charcoal,
 &c. [*fowls.*]
POU-THER-ER, *n.* One who sells
POU-TICE, *n.* A cataplasm; soft
 application.
POU-TICE, (pô'tis), *v. t.* To apply
 a poultice to; to cover with a
 cataplasm.
POU-TIV, *n.* [*Fr. poule.*] Fowls fed
 and killed for the table.
POUSE, *n.* The claw of a bird of
 prey; a powder.
POUSE, *v. t.* or *i.* To sprinkle with
 pouce; to fall on and seize.
POUSE'-BOX, *n.* A box for sprink-
 ling pouce.
POUND, *n.* Weight of sixteen ounces
 avoirdupois, or twelve of troy; a
 pnfold; twenty shillings.
POUND, *v. t.* To beat or bruise; to
 confine in a pen.
POUND-ER, *n.* A duty on the pound,
 or twenty shillings.
POUND-ER, *n.* A pestle; he or that
 which pounds.
POUR, *v. t.* or *i.* To throw out, as a
 fluid; to send forth in abundance;
 to throw in profusion or with over-
 whelming violence.

POUR, *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth
 in a stream or continued succe-
 sion of parts.
POUR, *n.* A sour look; a fash; a bird.
POUR, *v. t.* To push out the lips; to
 shoot out.
POURING, *n.* Childish sullenness.
POUR-NEY, *n.* Destitution of prop-
 erty; indigence.
POW-DER, *n.* A fine dust; composi-
 tion for firing guns.
POW-DER, *v. t.* To sprinkle with
 powder; to reduce to dust; to
 sprinkle with salt.
POW-DER-FLASK, *n.* A flask in which
 gunpowder is kept.
POW-DER-HORN, *n.* A horn in which
 gunpowder is kept.
POW-DER-MILL, *n.* A mill for mak-
 ing gunpowder.
POW-DER-Y, *a.* Friable; dusty; eas-
 ily crumbled.
POW-ER, *n.* [*Fr. pouvoir.*] In a *philos-*
ophical sense, the faculty of doing
 or performing any thing; force;
 animal strength; energy; ability;
 momentum; influence; com-
 mand; the right of governing;
 authority; warrant. In *arithme-*
tic and algebra, the product aris-
 ing from the multiplication of a
 number or quantity into itself.
POW-ER-FUL, *a.* Strong; mighty;
 potent; efficacious; possessing or
 exerting great force, or producing
 great effects. [*great force.*]
POW-ER-FUL-LY, *ad.* Mightily; with
POW-ER-FUL-NESS, *n.* Great power;
 strength. [*weak.*]
POW-ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of power;
POW-ER-LOOM, *n.* A loom worked by
 water, steam, or some mechanical
 force.
POW-ER-PRESS, *n.* A printing-press
 worked by steam, water, or other
 power. [*priest.*]
POW-OW, *n.* An Indian dance, or
POX, *n.* [*for peck.*] A disease mani-
 fested by eruptions, or pustules;
 syphilis.
POX-TO-O-LI'NA, } *n.* Volcanic ashes
POX-TO-LI'NA, } used in making
 a kind of mortar which hardens
 under water.
PRA-C-TI-CA-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The
PRA-C-TI-CA-BIL-NESS, } quality or
 state of being practicable; feasi-
 bility.
PRA-C-TI-CA-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. practicable.*]
 That can be performed by human
 means, or means that can be ap-
 plied.
PRA-C-TI-CA-BLY, *ad.* So that it may
 be done.
PRA-C-TI-CAL, *a.* That can be used
 or applied; derived from practice,
 or experience. [*science.*]
PRA-C-TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By use or expe-
PRA-C-TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of
 being practical.
PRA-CTICE, *n.* [*L. prætice.*] Custom-
 ary or frequent use; exercise;
 application of remedies; skillful

management; artifice; a rule in
 arithmetic.
PRA-CTICE, *v. t.* To do; to perform;
 to use; to exercise; *v. i.* to per-
 form frequently.
PRA-C-TI-CER, *n.* One who practices.
PRA-C-TITION-ER, (-tish'un-er), *n.*
 One practically engaged in an
 art or profession.
PRA-C-TISE, (pre'e-pe), *n.* [*L.*] In
 law, a writ commanding some-
 thing to be done, or requiring the
 reasons for neglecting it.
+PRA-COG-NI-TA, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Things
 previously known.
PRAEM-U-NI'ER, *n.* [*L.*] A writ, or
 the offense for which it was grant-
 ed, which is the introduction of a
 foreign authority into England.
+PRAE-NOMEN, *n.* [*L.*] The first
 name.
PRAO-MAT'IC, } *a.* Forward to im-
PRAO-MAT'IC-AL, } termeddle; im-
 pertinently busy or officious; dic-
 tatorial. [*ding way.*]
PRAO-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a med-
PRAI'RIE, (pré're), *n.* [*Fr. prairie.*]
 An extensive tract of land, desti-
 tute of trees. [*grown*; *honor.*]
PRAISE, *n.* Commendation; re-
PRAISE, *v. t.* To commend; to ap-
 plaud; to extol.
PRAISE-ER, *n.* One who commenda-
PRAISE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of praise.
PRAISE-WOR-THY, *a.* Deserving
 praise or applause; laudable.
PRAM, } *n.* A flat-bottomed boat;
PRAME, } a kind of lighter, used
 in Holland. [*to step high.*]
PRANCE, *v. i.* To spring; to leap;
PRANCE-ER, *n.* One that prances.
PRANK, *v. t.* To adorn; to dress oc-
 casionally. [*pricious action.*]
PRANK, *n.* A capering; gambol; ca-
PRAISE, *n.* A green silicious mineral.
PRAE'I-NOUS, *a.* Clear green; grass-
 green. [*talk.*]
PRA'ITE, *v. i.* To talk idly; *n.* idle
PRA'ITER, *n.* An idle talker; a chat-
 terer.
PRAE'IQUE, (prat'eeek), *n.* A license
 to a ship at quarantine to hold in-
 tercourse with a place. [*ish talk.*]
PRAE'TTLE, *v. i.* To chatter; *n.* child.
PRAE'TTLER, *n.* One that prattles.
PRAV'I-TY, *n.* Depravity; corrup-
 tion; moral perversion.
+PRAV'IS, *n.* [*Gr.*] Use; practice;
 an example or form to teach prac-
 tice.
PRAWN, *n.* A small crustaceous fish.
PRA'Y, *v. i.* [*L. precor.*] To ask with
 earnestness or zeal; to petition;
v. t. to supplicate; to entreat; to
 ask in ceremony or form. In *wor-*
ship, to implore; to ask with re-
 verence and humility.
PRA'Y-ER, *n.* A petition; request;
 entreaty; a solemn address to the
 Supreme Being; a formula of
 worship.
PRA'YER-BOOK, *n.* A book with
 forms of prayer.

PRĀ'ER-FUL, *a.* Given to prayer; devotional. [*prayer*].
PRĀ'ER-FUL-LY, *ad.* With much prayer.
PRĀ'ER-LESS, *a.* Habitually neglecting prayer.
PRĀ'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* Total or habitual neglect of prayer.
PRĀ, *a prefix*, denotes *before* in time or rank.
PRĀCH, *v. t. or t.* [*Fr. prêcher*; *L. præco*, a *crier*]. To proclaim; to deliver, as a sermon.
PRĀCH'ED, (*pp.* pronounced *preacht*, and *a. preach'ed*). Announced in public discourse; inculcated.
PRĀCH'ER, *n.* One who preaches.
PRĀCH'ING, *n.* Act of delivering a discourse. [*before Adam*].
PRĀD'AM-ITE, *n.* One who lived *PRĀD-MO-NISH*, *v. t.* To warn beforehand; to admonish previously.
PRĀD-MO-NITION, (*-nish'un*), *n.* Previous warning.
PRĀM-BLE, *n.* Introductory writing; introductory part of a statute which states the reasons and intent of the law; something previous.
PRĀM-BLE, *v. t.* To preface or introduce with previous remarks.
PRĀM-BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Going before. [*hearing*].
PRĀD-U-ENCE, *a.* Right of prior **PRĀND**, *n.* The stipend granted to a prebendary from the estate of a cathedral. [*prebend*].
PRĀND-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a **PRĀND-A-RY**, *n.* The stipendiary of a cathedral or of a collegiate church.
PRĀN-I-OUS, *a.* Uncertain; doubtful; depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; depending on unforeseen causes.
PRĀN-I-OUS-LY, *ad.* Uncertainly; dependently.
PRĀN-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being precarious; uncertainty; doubt; dependence.
PRĀN-TIVE, } *a.* [*L. præcor*]. Sup-
PRĀN-TA-TO-RY, } plicant; beseech-
ing. [*measure*].
PRĀN-TION, *n.* Previous care, or
PRĀN-TION, *v. t.* To warn before-
hand, for preventing mischief or
securing good.
PRĀN-TION-AL, } *a.* Consisting
PRĀN-TION-ARY, } of previous
precaution. [*live measures*].
PRĀN-TIOUS, *a.* Taking prevent-
PRĀN-TIVE-NESS, *a.* Previous;
preceding. [*rank or time*].
PRĀN-TIVE, *v. t.* To go before in
PRĀN-TIVE, } *a.* A going before;
PRĀN-TIVE-NESS, } priority of time;
*superior rank; importance or in-
fluence*. [*terior; antecedent*].
PRĀN-TANT, *a.* Going before; an-
PRĀN-TANT, (*-pre'*), *n.* Some-
*thing done, or said, that serves
as an example to authorize a sub-
sequent act of the like kind*.
PRĀN-TANT-ED, *a.* Authorized by
an example.

PRĀN-TANT-LY, *ad.* In time ante-
rior.
PRĀN-TING, *pp.* Going before; *a.*
previous; antecedent. [*choir*].
PRĀN-TOR, *n.* One who leads a
PRĀN-TOR, (*L. præceptor*). A com-
mand; order; mandate in writing.
PRĀN-TIVE, *a.* Giving precepts;
directing in moral conduct; di-
dactic. [*or; tutor*].
PRĀN-TOR, *n.* A teacher; instruct-
PRĀN-TOR-IAL, *a.* Pertaining to a
preceptor.
PRĀN-TOR-Y, *a.* Giving precepts.
PRĀN-TRESS, *n.* A female teacher.
PRĀN-TION, (*pre-sesh'un*), *n.* A
going before; motion of the equi-
nox to the westward.
PRĀN-TOR, *n.* A boundary; limit;
division; the whole territory com-
prehended within the limits of
authority; territorial district.
PRĀN-TIOUS, (*pre-sh'un*), *a.* [*Fr. præ-
cieux*]. Of great price; costly; of
great value; much esteemed.
PRĀN-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* To a great price.
PRĀN-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Great value or
worth.
PRĀN-TIP, (*pre-sh'ipy*), *n.* A writ com-
manding the defendant to do a
certain thing or to show cause to
the contrary. [*land or rock*].
PRĀN-TION, *n.* A steep descent of
PRĀN-TION-AL, *a.* That may be
cast to the bottom, as a substance
in solution.
PRĀN-TION-ANCE, } *n.* Great or rash
PRĀN-TION-ANT, } haste; hurry.
PRĀN-TION-ANT, *a.* Rashly hasty;
rushing headlong; *a.* that which
throws to the bottom. [*haste*].
PRĀN-TION-ANT-LY, *ad.* With great
PRĀN-TION-ATE, *n.* A substance
thrown down from a chemical so-
lution to the bottom of a vessel.
PRĀN-TION-ATE, *v. t.* To throw head-
long; to hasten; to hurry blindly
or rashly; to throw to the bottom
of a vessel from solution.
PRĀN-TION-ATE, *a.* Very hasty;
rash; headlong; adopted without
deliberation. [*haste*].
PRĀN-TION-ATE-LY, *ad.* In blind, rash
PRĀN-TION-ATE, *n.* Rash haste;
a casting down; operation of
throwing to the bottom of a vessel
any substance held in solution by
its menstruum.
PRĀN-TION-ATOR, *n.* One that urges
on with vehemence or rashness.
PRĀN-TION-TOUS, *a.* Very steep;
headlong; hasty. [*descent*].
PRĀN-TION-TOUS-LY, *ad.* With steep
PRĀN-TION-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Steepness
of descent. [*formal*].
PRĀN-TION, *a.* Exact; strict; stiff;
PRĀN-TION-LY, *ad.* Exactly; accurate-
ly; nicely. [*nicety*].
PRĀN-TION-NESS, *n.* Exactness; rigid
PRĀN-TION-AL, (*pre-sh'un*), *n.* One
that limits or restrains.
PRĀN-TION, (*sh'un*), *n.* Exact-
ness; accuracy; exact limitation.

PRĀN-TIVE, *a.* Exactly limiting.
PRĀN-TIVE, *v. t.* [*L. præcludere*]. To
prevent from entering; to hinder;
to prevent from taking place.
PRĀN-TION, (*-kl'zhun*), *n.* Act
of shutting out; hinderance.
PRĀN-TIVE, *a.* Preventing before-
hand. [*sion*].
PRĀN-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By preclu-
PRĀN-TION, *a.* Ripeness before the
proper time; premature.
PRĀN-TION-LY, *ad.* With prema-
ture ripeness, or forwardness.
PRĀN-TION-AL, } *n.* Premature
PRĀN-TION-NESS, } growth and
ripeness. [*knowledge*].
PRĀN-TION, *n.* Previous
PRĀN-TION, *n.* Opinion formed
beforehand.
PRĀN-TION, *v. t.* To conceive
or think beforehand; to form a
previous notion or idea.
PRĀN-TION, (*-sep'shun*), *n.*
Conception or opinion previously
formed.
PRĀN-TION, *v. t.* To concert be-
forehand; to settle by previous
agreement. [*viously planned*].
PRĀN-TION, *pp.* or *a.* Pro-
PRĀN-TION, *a.* A prior covenant
or bargain.
PRĀN-TION, *n.* A forerunner; a
harbinger; he or that which pre-
cedes an event and indicates its
approach; predecessor; omen;
sign.
PRĀN-TION, *a.* Preceding, as a
harbinger; indicating something
to follow.
PRĀN-TION, *a.* Living by plunder.
PRĀN-TION, *a.* Pertaining to prey;
practicing plunder. [*derer*].
PRĀN-TION-LY, *ad.* Like a plun-
PRĀN-TION, *a.* Pillaging; plun-
dering; characterized by plun-
dering.
PRĀN-TION, *n.* One who has
preceded another in the same of-
fice. [*viously*].
PRĀN-TION, *v. t.* To design pre-
PRĀN-TION, *n.* One who
believes the doctrine of predesti-
nation; *a.* pertaining to predesti-
nation.
PRĀN-TION, *a.* Predestinated;
foreordained.
PRĀN-TION, } *v. t.* To prede-
PRĀN-TION, } termine or
foreordain, by an unchangeable
purpose.
PRĀN-TION, *n.* The act of
foreordaining events; preordina-
tion; the unchangeable purpose
of God. [*foreordains*].
PRĀN-TION, *n.* One who
PRĀN-TION, *a.* Determined
beforehand. [*determination*].
PRĀN-TION, *n.* Previous
PRĀN-TION, *v. t.* To determine
beforehand; to settle in purpose
or counsel. [*farms; real estate*].
PRĀN-TION, *a.* Belonging to land or
PRĀN-TION, *n.* The quality

of being predicable; state of being predicable.

PRED'-I-CABLE, *a.* That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to; *n.* one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing; as *genus, species, difference, proportion and accident.*

PRED'-I-CAMENT, *n.* Class; state; condition.

PRED'-ICATE, *n.* That which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of a subject.

PRED'-I-CATE, *a.* Predicated.

PRED'-I-CATE, *v. t. or i.* To affirm; to declare.

PRED'-I-CATION, *n.* An affirmation.

PRED'-I-CAT-OR, *a.* Affirmative; positive.

PRED'-ICT', *v. t.* [*L. predictus.*] To foretell; to prophesy; to foreshow.

PRED'-ICTION, *n.* A foretelling; prophecy. [*phetic.*]

PRED'-ICTIVE, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

PRED'-ICTOR, *n.* One who foretells or prophesies.

PRED'-I-LICTION, *n.* Previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something. [*forehand.*]

PRED'-I-POSE, *v. t.* To incline before.

PRED'-I-PO-SITION, (*-ish'un.*) *n.* Previous propensity or adaptation to any charge, impression or purpose.

PRED'-OM'-IN-ANCE, (*n.*) Prevalence

PRED'-OM'-IN-ANT, (*n.*) over others; superiority in strength, power, influence, or authority; ascendancy. [*ruiling.*]

PRED'-OM'-IN-ANT, *a.* Prevalent; over-

PRED'-OM'-IN-ANT-LY, *ad.* With strength superior; with superior influence.

PRED'-OM'-IN-IT, *v. t.* To prevail; to be superior in strength, influence, or authority. [*fluence.*]

PRED'-OM'-IN-ITION, *n.* Superior influence.

PRED'-I-LICTION, *n.* Choice by previous determination of the will.

PRED'-I-MINENCE, *n.* State of being pre-eminent; superiority of excellence or influence.

PRED'-I-MINENT, *a.* Excellent above others; surpassing others in evil practices.

PRED'-I-MINENT-LY, *ad.* In a superior degree; in a bad sense, as pre-eminent guilty.

PRED'-I-MICTION, *n.* The right of buying beforehand. [*by clothiers.*]

PREEN, *n.* A forked instrument used

PREEN, *v. t.* To clean, compose, and adjust the feathers, as birds.

PREEN-GOIN, *v. t.* To engage beforehand, or by previous contract.

PREEN-GOIN-MENT, *n.* A prior obligation. [*forehand.*]

PREEN-TAN-LISH, *v. t.* To settle before

PREEN-TAN-LISH-MENT, *n.* Prior settlement.

PREEN-EST, (*pre-egz-ist'*) *v. t.* To exist beforehand, or before something else.

PREEN-EST-ENCE, *n.* Previous existence; existence of the soul before its union with the body.

PREEN-EST-ENT, *a.* Existing in time previous; preceding in existence.

PREEN-ACE, *n.* Preliminary discourse in a book; a poem; an introduction, or series of preliminary remarks; preamble; prologue.

PREEN-ACE, *v. t.* To introduce by remarks; *v. t.* to say something introductory; to introduce by preliminary remarks. [*preface.*]

PREEN-ACE, *n.* One who writes a

PREEN-ACE-OR, *a.* Introductory to a book, essay, or discourse; pertaining to a preface. [*mander.*]

PREEN-ACE, *n.* A governor or commander.

PREEN-ACE-SHIP, (*n.*) The office or jurisdiction of a

PREEN-ACE-SHIP, (*n.*) prefect.

PREEN-ACE, *v. t.* To esteem above others; to advance to an office; to offer; to present.

PREEN-ACE-BLE, *a.* Eligible before another; of better quality; more excellent or desirable.

PREEN-ACE-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable.

PREEN-ACE-BLY, *ad.* In or by preference.

PREEN-ACE-ANCE, *n.* Estimation above another; choice of one thing rather than another.

PREEN-ACE-MENT, *n.* Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station.

PREEN-ACE-ATION, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude.

PREEN-ACE-ATIVE, *a.* Showing by previous types and similitudes.

PREEN-ACE-URE, *v. t.* To show by a figure beforehand.

PREEN-ACE, *v. t.* [*L. prefigo.*] To place before or at the beginning of any thing; to settle; to establish.

PREEN-ACE, *n.* A letter or word put to the beginning of another, usually to vary its signification.

PREEN-ITION, (*-yua.*) *n.* The act of prefixing. [*ness.*]

PREEN-ITION-CY, *n.* Superior brightness.

PREEN-ITION-BLE, *a.* That may be forced or taken.

PREEN-ITION-CY, *n.* A state of being with young; fertility; inventive power.

PREEN-ITION, *a.* [*L. pręgnans.*] Being with young; fertile; full of consequence.

PREEN-ITION-LY, *ad.* Fruitfully; fully.

PREEN-ITION, (*n.*) Grasping; adapting.

PREEN-ITION-OR, (*n.*) ed to seize or grasp, as the tail of a monkey.

PREEN-ITION, *n.* A taking hold; a grasping. [*gestion.*]

PREEN-ITION-MICTION, *n.* Previous suggestion.

PREEN-ITION, (*pre-jud'*) *v. t.* [*Fr. pręjger.*] To judge in a cause before the facts are fully known; hence, to condemn unheard.

PREEN-ITION-MENT, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination.

PREEN-ITION-EST, *v. t.* To judge before evidence given; *v. t.* to judge beforehand. [*beforehand.*]

PREEN-ITION-EST, *n.* A judging

PREEN-ITION-EST-ATIVE, *a.* Forming an opinion without due examination.

PREEN-ITION-EST, (*pred'-ju-dia.*) *n.* Previous and unfavorable bent or bias; premature opinion; injury; damage; hurt.

PREEN-ITION-EST, *v. t.* To bias the mind unfavorably; to obstruct or injure by prejudices; to damage; to impair.

PREEN-ITION-EST, (*pred'-ju-dish'al.*) *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

PREEN-ITION-EST, or **PREEN-ITION-EST**, *n.* Office of a prelate; episcopacy; the order of bishops.

PREEN-ITION-EST, or **PREEN-ITION-EST**, *n.* An archbishop, bishop, or patriarch.

PREEN-ITION-EST, *n.* The office of a prelate.

PREEN-ITION-EST, (*n.*) pertaining to prelates or pre-

PREEN-ITION-EST, (*n.*) prelates or pre-

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PREEN-ITION-EST, (*n.*) prelates or pre-

PRE-MED-I-TA'TION, *n.* Previous deliberation.

PRE-M'IER, (*prem'yer*), *a.* First; chief. [*state*]

PRE-M'IER, *n.* The first minister of **PRE-M'IER-SHIP**, *n.* The office of first minister.

PRE-MISE, *n.* A first or antecedent proposition. *See* **PREMISES**.

PRE-MISE, *v. t. or i.* To lay down propositions or premises on which rest the subsequent reasonings; to use or apply previously.

PRE-M'IS-ES, *n. pl.* Propositions admitted or supposed, from which to draw inferences; things previously mentioned or described.

PRE-M'IT-UM, *n.* Reward; prize; advance, bounty. [*hand*]

PRE-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To warn before.

PRE-MO-N'ITION, (*-nish'un*), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information. [*notice*]

PRE-MON'I-TO-ARY, *a.* Giving previous

PRE-NO'MEN, *n.* Among the *Romans*, a name prefixed to the family name.

PRE-NOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To forename.

PRE-N'OTION, *n.* Previous notion; foreknowledge.

PRE-OCCU-PAN-CY, *n.* Previous possession, the act or right of taking possession before another.

PRE-OCCU-PA'TION, *n.* Previous possession or occupation; anticipation of objections.

PRE-OCCU-PT, *v. t.* To take possession first or before another; to prepossess. [*hand*]

PRE-OR-DAIN, *v. t.* To appoint before.

PRE-OR-DI-NANCE, *n.* Antecedent decree.

PRE-OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of foreordaining; previous ordination.

PRE-PAR-A'TION, *n.* A making ready: act of fitting for a purpose; that which is prepared.

PRE-PAR-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending or adapted to prepare; *n.* that which prepares, or paves the way; preparation.

PRE-PAR-A-TO-RY, *a.* Previously necessary, qualifying or useful; introductory.

PRE-PARE, *v. t.* To make fit; to qualify; to provide; *v. i.* to make all things ready. [*preparation*]

PRE-P'AR-ED-LY, *ad.* With due

PRE-P'AR-ED-NESS, *n.* State of preparation.

PRE-P'AR-ER, *n.* One who makes ready; that which fits or makes suitable. [*vanca*]

PRE-P'AY-MENT, *n.* Payment in advance.

PRE-P'ENSE, *a.* Preconceived; premeditated. [*power*]

PRE-P'ON-LEN-CY, *n.* Superiority of

PRE-PONDER-ANCE, { *n.* Superiority

PRE-PONDER-AN-CY, } of weight or power.

PRE-PONDER-ANT, *a.* Outweighing.

PRE-PONDER-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To out-

weigh; to exceed in weight or influence. [*outweighing*]

PRE-PO-N-DER-I'TION, *n.* Act of

PRE-PO-SI'TION, (*-zish'un*), *n.* In grammar, a word that is put before another, to express relation, quality, action, &c.

PRE-PO-SI'TION-AL, (*-zish'un-al*), *a.* Pertaining to prepositions or to a preceding position.

PRE-PO-SI-TIVE, *a.* Put before; *n.* that which is placed before; a prefix.

PRE-PO-SI-TOR, *n.* A scholar who inspects others.

PRE-PO-S-ESS, *v. t.* To preoccupy; to preoccupy the mind or heart so as to preclude other things.

PRE-PO-S-ESS-ING, *ppr.* Preoccupying; *a.* tending or adapted to invite favor.

PRE-PO-S-ESS-ION, (*-sesh'un*), *n.* Preoccupation; preconceived opinion; effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart.

PRE-PO-S-TER-IOUS, *a.* Absurd; perverted; contrary to nature or reason; wrong.

PRE-PO-S-TER-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Absurdly; foolishly.

PRE-PO-S-TER-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Wrong method or order; folly; absurdity.

PRE-REQ'UI-SITE, (*-rek'we-zit*), *a.* Previously necessary; required for something subsequent; *n.* something previously necessary, or necessary to the end proposed.

PRE-ROG-A-TIVE, *n.* A peculiar privilege or right.

PRE'SAGE, or **PRE'SAGE**, *n.* Something that foreshadows an event; a prognostic.

PRE-SAGE, *v. t.* To foreshow, or foretell; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow.

PRE-SAGE-FUL, *a.* Containing pre-sages. [*prediction*]

PRE-SAGE-MENT, *n.* A foreboding;

PRE-SAGE-R, *n.* A foreteller; a fore-shower.

PRE-SBY-TER, *n.* [*Gr. πρεσβυτερος*] In the primitive Christian church, an elder; one advanced in age, who had authority in the church; a priest; one who has the pastoral charge of a church or parish.

PRE-SBY-TER-I-AL, *a.* Pertaining

PRE-SBY-TER-I-AN, } to, or consist-

PRE-SBY-TER-I-AN, } ing of presbyters.

PRE-SBY-TER-I-AN, *n.* One that belongs to the Presbyterian church; one that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters.

PRE-SBY-TER-I-AN-ISM, *n.* System of faith and government of Presbyterians.

PRE-SBY-TER-Y, *n.* A body of elders. In Presbyterian government, an ecclesiastical court, consisting of all the pastors within a certain district, and a layman from each parish.

PRE'SCI-ENCE, (*prē'she-ens*), *n.* Foreknowledge, or knowledge of events before they take place.

PRE'SCI-ENT, (*prē'she-ent*), *a.* Foreknowing. [*knowing events*]

PRE'SCIOUS, (*prē'shūs*), *a.* Fore-

PRE-SCISE, *v. t. or i.* To order; to direct; to claim by immemorial use; to lay down authoritatively for direction. [*direction*]

PRE'SCRIPT, *a.* Ordered; set; *n.* a

PRE-SCRIPT-ION, *n.* Medical direction of remedies; claim by long use. [*long usage*]

PRE-SCRIPTIVE, *a.* Consisting in

PRE'SENCE, *n.* [*L. presentia*] The existence of a person in a certain place; state of being in view; sight; port; mein.

PRE'SENCE-CHAM-BER, *n.* The room in which a great person receives company. [*tion*]

PRE-SEN-SA'TION, *n.* Previous sensa-

PRE'SENT, *a.* Near; in company; ready at hand; favorably attentive; not absent-minded. [*time*]

PRE'SENT, *n.* A gift; the present

PRE-SENT, *v. t.* To give; to prefer; to exhibit; to offer; to favor with gifts; to introduce. [*presented*]

PRE-SENT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be

PRE-SEN-TA-M-ENT, *a.* Ready; immediate.

PRE-SENT-I-TION, *n.* The act of presenting; exhibition; the gift of a benefice.

PRE-SENT-A-TIVE, *a.* In ecclesiastical affairs, that has the right of presenting a clerk. [*benefice*]

PRE-SENT-EE, *n.* One presented to a

PRE-SENTER, *n.* One who presents or offers. [*perception*]

PRE-SENTMENT, *a.* Having previous

PRE-SENTMENT, *n.* Previous conception, sentiment, opinion, or apprehension. [*immediately*]

PRE'SENT-LY, *ad.* Shortly; soon;

PRE-SENTMENT, *n.* Act of presenting; appearance to the view; *law*, notice or accusation by a grand jury. [*preserved*]

PRE-SERV-A-BLE, *a.* That may be

PRE-SERV-A'TION, *n.* Act of preserving.

PRE-SERV-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve; *n.* that which preserves or has the power of preserving.

PRE-SERV-A-TO-RY, *n.* A preservative; *a.* tending to preserve.

PRE-SERVE, (*pre-serv'*), *v. t.* To keep; to save; to defend; to season with sugar or some other substance for preservation.

PRE-SERVE, *n.* Fruit preserved in sugar or sirup.

PRE-SERVER, *n.* One who preserves.

PRE-SIDE, *v. t.* To be set over for authority; to direct, contrul, or govern. [*office of president*]

PRE'SI-DEN-CY, *n.* Superintendency;

PRE'SI-DENT, *n.* One at the head of a state or society. [*president*]

PRE-SI-DEN-TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a

PRE-SIDENT-SHIP, *n.* The office of president; the term for which a president holds his office.

PRE-SID-I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or having a garri-
son. [showing beforehand.]

PRE-SID-ER, *v. t.* To signify beforehand.

PRESS, *v. t.* [*Fr. presser.*] To urge with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush; to hurry; to embrace closely; to distress; to urge with importunity; to force into service.

PRESS, *v. t.* To urge or strain, in motion; to approach unseasonably; to push with force.

PRESS, *n.* An instrument for pressing; a crowd; act of forcing men into service; a case for clothes.

PRESS-ED, *n.* A bed that may be included. [men.]

PRESS-GANG, *n.* A crew that impresses into, *ppr.* Crowding; urging; *a.* urgent; distressing; *n.* the act or operation of applying force to bodies. [urgently.]

PRESS-ING-LY, *ad.* With great force; **PRESS-MAN**, *n.* The man who impresses the sheets in printing.

PRESS-MON-ET, (*-mun'ne*), *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service in Great Britain.

PRESS-URE, (*pres'hur*), *n.* Act of pressing or urging; weight; force; urgency; impression.

PRES-TIGE, *n.* Illusion; fascination; charm.

PRES-TO, *ad.* In music, quick; lively. **PRES-U-M-ABLE**, *a.* That may be presumed.

PRES-U-M-E, *v. t.* To suppose to be true without positive proof; *v. t.* to venture without positive permission; to form confident or arrogant opinions, or make arrogant attempts.

PRES-U-M-ER, *n.* One who presumes. **PRES-U-M-ING**, *ppr.* Taking as true; *a.* too confident; arrogant.

PRES-U-M-P-TION, *n.* Supposition grounded on probability; blind confidence; arrogance.

PRES-U-M-P-TIVE, *a.* Rashly confident; supposed; grounded on probable evidence. [tion.]

PRES-U-M-P-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By presumption. **PRES-U-M-P-T-IOUS**, *a.* Rashly bold; arrogant; founded on presumption. [rash confidence.]

PRES-U-M-P-T-IOUS-LY, *ad.* With presumption. **PRES-U-M-P-T-IOUS-NESS**, *n.* Rash confidence; arrogance.

PRES-U-P-PO-SAL, (*pre-sup-po'zal*), *n.* Previous supposal. [previous.]

PRES-U-P-PO-S-E, *v. t.* To suppose as **PRES-U-P-PO-S-ITION**, *n.* Supposition previous. [tense.]

PRES-TENSE, *n.* A pretext. See **PRES-TEND**, *v. t.* or *i.* To hold out an appearance; to show hypocritically; to exhibit as a cover for something hidden; to allege falsely.

PRES-TEND, *pp.* Feigned; simulated; *a.* ostensible; hypocritical.

PRES-TEND-ED-LY, *ad.* By false appearance. [claim.]

PRES-TENDER, *n.* One who lays **PRES-TENSE**, *n.* A show of what is not real. [This is preferable to the common spelling of *pretence*, because the derivatives have *s*, and not *c*.]

PRES-TENSION, (*-ten'shun*), *n.* [*Fr. pretension.*] Claim, true or false; pretense. [or beyond.]

PRES-TER, as a prefix, denotes past, **PRES-TER-IM-PRES-ENT**, *a.* In grammar, a term designating time not perfectly past.

PRES-TER-IT, *a.* Past or perfectly past; applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just completed without specification of time.

PRES-TER-I-TION, (*pre-ter-ish'un*), *n.* Act of passing or state of being past; a figure in rhetoric.

PRES-TER-MIS-SION, *n.* A passing by; omission. [omit.]

PRES-TER-MIT, *v. t.* To pass by; to **PRES-TER-NAT-URAL**, *a.* Beyond what is natural; different from what is natural; irregular.

PRES-TER-NAT-URAL-LY, *ad.* So as to be beyond what is natural.

PRES-TER-PER-FECT, *a.* More than perfect or finished.

PRES-TER-PLU-PER-FECT, *a.* Beyond; more than finished; past before another event.

PRES-TEXT, or **PRES-TEXT**, *n.* A pretense; excuse; mere show; ostensible reason assigned or assumed as a cover for the real reason. [magistrate.]

PRES-TOR, *n.* A Roman judge; *a.* Belonging to a **PRES-TOR-IAL**, *a.* Belonging to a **PRES-TOR-IAL-AN**, *a.* pretor; judicial.

PRES-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a pretor. [pleasingly.]

PRES-TI-LE, *ad.* Neatly; elegantly; **PRES-TI-NESS**, (*priti'ness*), *n.* Neatness, or beauty without dignity; decency.

PRES-TY, (*priti'ty*), *a.* Neat; handsome; fine; *ad.* in a small degree; tolerably.

PRES-TY-P-ET, *v. t.* To show before in a figure; to exhibit previously in a type.

PRES-VAIL, *v. t.* To overcome; to be prevalent; to have effect, power, or influence.

PRES-VAIL-ING, *ppr.* Gaining advantage, or success; *a.* prevalent; most general.

PRES-VI-LENCE, *a.* Superiority; **PRES-VI-LEN-CY**, *a.* predominance.

PRES-VI-LENT, *a.* Predominant; powerful, most general; extensively existing. [forcibly.]

PRES-VI-LENT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; **PRES-VI-T-ATE**, *v. t.* To shuffle; to

cavil; to quibble; to evade the truth. [blime.]

PRES-VI-T-ATION, *n.* Act of quibbling. [preventive.]

PRES-VI-T-OR, *n.* One who quibbles. [preventive.]

PRES-VI-T-ENT, *a.* Going before; **PRES-VI-T-ENT-LY**, *ad.* To hinder; to stop; to anticipate; [to go before. *Obs.*] [prevented.]

PRES-VI-T-ION, *n.* That may be prevented. **PRES-VI-T-OR**, *n.* One who prevents.

PRES-VI-T-ION, *n.* Hindrance; stop; anticipation. [prevent.]

PRES-VI-T-ION-AL, *a.* Tending to **PRES-VI-T-IVE**, *a.* Hindering; that guards against; preservative; *a.* that which prevents; that which intercepts the approach of.

PRES-VI-T-IVE-LY, *ad.* By prevention. **PRES-VI-T-IOUS**, *a.* Going before in time; antecedent. [cedently.]

PRES-VI-T-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Antecedence; priority. [knowledge.]

PRES-VI-T-ION, (*-vish'un*), *n.* Fore-hand. **PRES-WARN**, *v. t.* To warn beforehand.

PRES-Y, (*prā*), *n.* [*L. preda.*] Spoil; booty; something seized; ravine.

PRES-Y, *v. t.* To feed by violence; to corrode; to plunder.

PRES-YER, (*prā'er*), *n.* A plunderer; a devourer.

PRICE, *n.* [*Fr. prix.*] Value set or demanded; sum taken for what is sold; current value; estimation; reward.

PRICE-CURRENT, *n.* A paper or table of the current prices of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange.

PRICE-LESS, *a.* Invaluable; inestimable; also having no value.

PRICE, *v. t.* or *i.* To pierce; to spur; to pain; to mark; to make acid; to become acid.

PRICE, *n.* A puncture; sharp point. **PRICE-ER**, *n.* A sharp instrument.

PRICE-ET, *n.* A buck in his second year. [pain.]

PRICE-ING, *n.* Sensation of stinging; **PRICE-LE**, (*pril'*), *n.* Sharp point, growing from the bark of a plant.

PRICE-LESS, *n.* State of having many prickles. [sharp points.]

PRICE-LY, *a.* Full of prickles, or **PRICE**, *n.* [*Sax. pyrd.*] Inordinate self-esteem; that in which one glories; generous elation of heart; loftiness; beauty displayed; ostentation.

PRICE, *v. t.* To be proud of; to boast. **PRICE-FUL**, *a.* Full of pride.

PRICE, *n.* One who searches narrowly.

PRICE, (*presēt*), *n.* [*Sax. presēt.*] A man who officiates in sacred offices; one who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; a presbyter.

PRICE-ER-ERY, *n.* Pious fraud or stratagem; fraud or imposition in religious concerns.

PRIEST'ESS, *n.* A female priest.
PRIEST'HOOD, *n.* The office of a priest; order of priests.
PRIESTLI'NESS, *n.* Appearance and manners of a priest. [dotal.]
PRIEST'LY, *a.* Like a priest; sacerdotal.
PRIEST'RID-DEN, (-rid'dn,) *a.* Governed by priests.
PRIG, *n.* A conceited fellow; a thief; *v. t.* to flitch; to steal.
PRIGISH, *a.* Pert; conceited; saucy; affected.
PRIM, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice; *v. t.* to deck with great nicety. [archbishop.]
PRIMA-CY, *n.* The dignity of an
+PRIMA-DON'NA, *n.* [It.] The first female singer in an opera.
+PRIMA'RY-CI-N, (-fik'she-s,) [L.] At first view.
PRIMA'DO, *n.* A small duty, payable to the masters and mariners of a ship. [first; in the first intention.]
PRIMA-RI-LY, *ad.* Originally; at
PRIMA-RY, *a.* First in order of time; original; chief; principal; first in dignity; elemental; *n.* that which stands first or highest in rank or importance.
PRIMATE, *n.* An archbishop; the chief ecclesiastic in a national church. [bishop.]
PRIMATE-SHIP, *n.* Office of an archbishop.
PRIMA'TIAL, (-mā'shal,) *a.* Pertaining to a primate.
PRIME, *a.* [L. *primum*.] First in order of time, rank, dignity or excellence; early; blooming.
PRIME, *n.* The dawn of the day; best part; spring; the spring time of life; height.
PRIME, *v. t.* To put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first color in painting.
PRIME'LY, *ad.* At first; originally.
PRIME'NESS, *n.* Precedence; excellence. [dren.]
PRIM'ER, *n.* The first book for children.
PRIME'VAL, *a.* Original; primitive; first.
PRIM'ING, *n.* Powder in the pan of a gun; first color laid in painting.
PRIM'ITIAL, *a.* Being of the first production. [ical.]
PRIM'I-TIVE, *a.* First; original; radical.
PRIM'I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Originally; primarily. [original.]
PRIM'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being primitive.
PRIM'NESS, *n.* Preciseness; affected formality. [original.]
PRIM-O-GENI-AL, *a.* First born;
PRIM-O-GENI-TON, *n.* The first father.
PRIM-O-GENI-TURN, *n.* The state of being first born; first birth; seniority by birth. [original.]
PRIMORDI-AL, *a.* First in order;
+PRIMUM MOBI-LI-T, [L.] First cause of motion; first impulse.
PRINCE, *n.* [L. *princeps*.] A king's son; a sovereign; a ruler.
PRINCE'DOM, *n.* The rank, dignity or state of a prince.

PRINCE'LY, *a.* Royal; grand; august; noble.
PRINCESS, *n.* The consort of a prince; a king's daughter.
PRINCI-PAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *principale*.] Chief; capital; essential; highest in rank or respectability.
PRINCI-PAL, *n.* A chief man; a capital sum; one primarily engaged. [main.]
PRINCI-PALI-TY, *n.* A prince's dominion.
PRINCI-PAL-LY, *ad.* Chiefly; above all. [principles.]
+PRINCI-PAL, *n. pl.* [L.] First
PRINCI-PLE, *a.* Fundamental truth; original cause; motive; opinion; tenet; rule.
PRINCI-PLE, *v. t.* To instruct in principles; to establish firmly in the mind.
PRINK, *v. t.* and *i.* To dress for show; to put on airs; to dress or adjust to ostentation.
PRINT, *v. t.* and *i.* To mark by impression; to stamp; to use the art of typography.
PRINT, *n.* A mark made by pressure; the impression made by types; a newspaper; prints, in the plural, engravings.
PRINT'ER, *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, or papers; or who impresses letters or figures with copper plates.
PRINT'ING, *n.* The art or practice of impressing characters or figures; typography. [books.]
PRINT'ING-INK, *n.* Ink for printing.
PRINT'ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for printing books.
PRINT'LESS, *a.* Having no mark impressed; that leaves no print or impression.
PRIO'R, *a.* Former; going before; antecedent.
PRIO'R, *n.* The superior of a convent.
PRIO'R-ATE, *n.* Government by a prior. [nun.]
PRIO'R-ESS, *n.* A governess among nuns.
PRIO'R-IT-Y, *n.* Antecedence in time; precedence in rank or place; preference. [prior.]
PRIO'R-SHIP, *n.* State or office of a prior.
PRIO'R-Y, *n.* A convent governed by a prior.
PRISM, *n.* [Fr. *prisme*.] A solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.
PRIS-MAT-IC, *a.* Like, or formed by prisms. [a prism.]
PRIS-MOID, *n.* A body somewhat like a prism.
PRIS-MOID-AL, *a.* Of the form of a prismoid. [prism.]
PRIS-MY, *a.* Like or pertaining to a prism.
PRISON, (priz'n,) *n.* [Sp. *prision*.] A jail; a place of confinement; *v. t.* to shut up; to confine; to enchain.
PRISON-ER, (priz'n-er,) *n.* One under arrest; a captive; one whose liberty is restrained.
PRISON-HOUSE, (priz'n-) *n.* A jail;

a hold; a house in which prisoners are confined. [first.]
PRIS'TINE, *a.* Ancient; original;
PRIS'INE, corruption of *pray thee*.
PRIVACY, *n.* Retirement from company; secrecy.
PRIVACY, *a.* [L. *privatus*; from *privo*, to bereave.] Peculiar to one's self.
PRIVACY-TEER, *n.* A ship of war of a private citizen, commissioned to take prizes; *v. i.* to cruise in a privateer.
PRIVACY-LY, *ad.* In private; clandestinely; in a manner affecting an individual or company.
PRIVACY-NESS, *n.* Privacy; secrecy; state of living or being in retirement. [want.]
PRIVACY-TION, *n.* Act of depriving;
PRIVACY-TIVE, *a.* Causing privation or loss.
PRIVACY-TIVE, *n.* A prefix to a word, which gives it a negative signification. [of something.]
PRIVACY-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By the absence
PRIVACY-LESS, *n.* Peculiar advantage; a right; *v. t.* to grant a privilege to; to free; to exempt from censure or danger. [ly; privately.]
PRIVACY-LY, *ad.* Secretly, clandestinely.
PRIVACY-TY, *n.* Privacy; private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, often supposed to imply concurrence. [ing.]
PRIVACY, *a.* Private; privately known.
PRIVACY, *n.* A partaker; a house of office. [taken from an enemy.]
PRIZE, *n.* A reward; something
PRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *priser*.] To value; to esteem; to regard; to estimate the value of; to raise with a lever.
PRIZ'ER, *n.* One who values.
PRIZ'ER-FIGHT-ER, *n.* One who fights for a prize. [forth.]
PRO, *a.* prefix, signifies *before*, or *pro* or *con*, [L.] For or against.
PRO'A, *n.* A vessel used in the south seas.
PROB'A-BIL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and our actions.
PROB'A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* An appearance of truth. [true.]
PROB'A-BLE, *a.* Likely to be, or to be
PROB'A-BLY, *ad.* In all likelihood.
PROBATE, *n.* The probate of a will is the proving its validity to the proper officer, with the witnesses, its registry, and such other proceedings as the law prescribes.
PROBATION, *n.* A proof; trial; evidence; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth; moral trial.
PROBATION-AL, *a.* Serving for
PROBATION-ARY, *a.* trial.
PROBATION-ER, *n.* One who is upon trial.
PROBATION-TIVE, *a.* Serving for proof,
PROBATION-TIVE, *a.* or relating to it.
+PROBATION-TUM, [L.] It is proved.

PROFLI-GATE-LY, *ad.* Viciously; shamefully. [ed course of vice.]
PROFLI-GATE-NESS, *n.* An abandon.
PROFLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing on or forward. [form.]
+PRO FOR-MA, [L.] For the sake of.
PRO-FOUND, *a.* [Fr. *profond*.] Deep; learned; lowly; thorough.
PRO-FOUND, *n.* The sea or ocean; an abyss. [deep insight.]
PRO-FOUND-LY, *ad.* Deeply; with **PRO-FOUND-NESS**, *n.* Depth of **PRO-FOUND-TY**, *n.* place, or of knowledge or science.
PRO-FUSE, *a.* Lavish in expenses; prodigal. [exuberance.]
PRO-FUSE-LY, *ad.* Prodiggally; with **PRO-FUSE-NESS**, *n.* Lavishness; prodiggality; waste.
PRO-FUSION, (pro-fu'zhun.) *n.* Great abundance; exuberance.
PROG, *v. t.* To shift meanly for provisions.
PROG, *n.* Victuals obtained by shifts or begging; one that shifts for his victuals. [forefather.]
PRO-GENI-TOR, *n.* An ancestor; a **PROD'N-RY**, (pro'de-ny,) *n.* Issue; offspring; race.
+PROG-NO-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The art or act of foretelling the event of a disease by its symptoms.
PROG-NO-SIS, *a.* Foreboding; fore-showing; indicating by signs or symptoms. [thing to come.]
PROG-NO-SIS, *n.* A sign of some-
PROG-NO-SIS-AL, *v. t.* To fore-show or foretell.
PROG-NO-SIS-I-ATION, *n.* The act of foretelling. [foretells.]
PROG-NO-SIS-I-TOR, *n.* One who
+PRO-GRAM-MA, *n.* [Gr.] A preface; an edict.
PRO-GRAMMA, *n.* [Fr.] A bill exhibiting a brief outline of some public performance.
PROGRESS, *n.* [L. *progressus*.] A course onward; advance; a moving forward. [to advance.]
PRO-GRESS, *v. i.* To move forward;
PRO-GRESS-ION, (-gress'yun,) *n.* Act of moving forward; advance.
PRO-GRESS-ION-AL, *a.* That advances; that is in a state to advance.
PRO-GRESS-IVE, *a.* Going onward; advancing; improving, as, the arts are *progressive*. [vances.]
PRO-GRESS-IVE-LY, *ad.* With advance.
PRO-GRESS-IVE-NESS, *n.* A moving forward. [casion.]
+PRO HAC VITAE, [L.] For this occasion.
PRO-HIBIT, *v. t.* [L. *prohibeo*.] To forbid; to debar; to hinder; to prevent; to preclude. [bidding.]
PRO-HIBITION, *n.* The act of forbidding.
PRO-HIBIT-IVE, *a.* Forbidding;
PRO-HIBIT-O-RY, *n.* implying prohibition.
PRO-JECT, *v. t.* To throw out; to form a plan; to draw or exhibit; to delineate; *v. i.* to jut; to shoot forward. [trivance.]
PRO-JECT, *n.* A plan; scheme; con-

PRO-JECT-ILE, *a.* Impelling forward; impelled; *n.* a body projected or thrown.
PRO-JECTION, *n.* A throwing; a jutting; scheme; plan; design; delineation. [designs.]
PRO-JECTOR, *n.* One who plans or
PRO-JECT-OR, *n.* A jutting, or standing out.
+PRO-JET, (pro-zh'e,) *n.* [Fr.] A plan; the draft of a proposed measure, &c. [much.]
PRO-LAPSE, *v. i.* To project too
PRO-LAPSE, *n.* A falling down; a falling out of some part of the body. [site points.]
PRO-LATE, *a.* Lengthened at opposi-
PRO-LATION, *n.* Pronunciation; utterance. [iliminary remarks.]
+PRO-LE-GOM-MENA, *n. pl.* [Gr.] **PRO-LEPTIS**, *n.* A figure in rhetoric, by which objections are anticipated or prevented; an error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time; an anachronism.
PRO-LEPTIC, *a.* Relating to
PRO-LEPTIC-AL, *a.* prolepsis; anticipating; previous.
PRO-LI-CIDE, *n.* The crime of destroying one's offspring either before or after birth. [ing.]
PRO-LIF-ER-OUS, *a.* Prolific; produc-
PRO-LIF-IC, *a.* Producing young
PRO-LIF-IC-AL, *a.* or fruit; productive; having the quality of generating.
PRO-LIF-IC-ITY, *n.* Fruitfulness.
PRO-LIF-IC-ATION, *n.* The generation of young plants.
PRO-LIF-IC-NESS, *n.* The state of being prolific. [tedious.]
PRO-LIX, *a.* [L. *prolixus*.] Long;
PRO-LIX-ITY, *n.* Great length, as
PRO-LIX-NESS, *n.* of a speech or discourse; tediousness.
PRO-LIX-LY, *ad.* At great length; tediously.
PRO-LO-CUTOR, *n.* The speaker or chairman of a convocation.
PRO-LO-CUTOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prolocutor.
PRO-LOGUE, *n.* Introduction to a play; *v. t.* to introduce with a preface.
PRO-LONG, *v. t.* To lengthen in time or space; to put off to a distant time.
PRO-LONG-ATION, *n.* A lengthening; a lengthening of time by delay or postponement.
PRO-LONG-ER, *n.* He or that which lengthens.
PRO-M-EN-DE, *n.* [Fr.] A walk for amusement or exercise, or a place for promenading; *v. i.* to walk; to take a walk.
PRO-METHEUS, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who is said to have stolen fire from heaven.
PRO-MI-NENCE, *n.* A jutting out;
PRO-MI-NENT-CY, *n.* conspicuousness.
PRO-MI-NENT, *a.* Standing out; con-

spicuous, protuberant; in high relief; eminent; principal.
PRO-MI-NENT-LY, *ad.* By standing out; eminently; conspicuously.
PRO-MIS-CU-OUS, *a.* Mixed; undistinguished; common; indiscriminate; confused. [tinction.]
PRO-MIS-CU-OUS-LY, *ad.* Without distinction.
PRO-MIS-CU-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being promiscuous or mixed.
PROMISE, *n.* [L. *promissum*.] In a general sense, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it either in honor or in law, to do or forbear a certain act specified.
PROMISE, *v. i.* To amuse one by a promise or binding declaration; to afford hopes or expectations; *v. t.* to engage by declaration; to assure; to give hopes.
PROMIS-ER, *n.* One to whom a promise is made. [promise.]
PROMIS-ER, *n.* One who makes a **PROMIS-O-RY-LY**, *ad.* By way of promise.
PROMIS-O-RY, *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.
PROMONTO-RY, *n.* [L. *promontorium*.] A headland; a cape.
PROMOTE, *v. t.* [L. *promoveo*.] To forward; to advance; to raise to office.
PROMOTER, *n.* He or that which forwards, advances, or promotes.
PROMOTION, *n.* Advancement; preferment. [vance.]
PROMPT, *a.* Ready; quick; told down, as pay. [to dictate.]
PROMPT, *v. t.* To incite; to remind;
PROMPTER, *n.* One who reminds a speaker; one that prompts or excites to action. [readiness.]
PROMPTITUDE, *n.* Promptness;
PROMPT-LY, *ad.* With readiness; immediately. [rity.]
PROMPTNESS, *n.* Readiness; alac-
PROMPTU-A-RY, (prompt'yuu-) *n.* That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse.
PRO-MUL-GATE, *v. t.* To publish; to make known by open declaration.
PRO-MUL-GATION, *n.* A publication; notice.
PRO-MUL-GATOR, *n.* One who publishes or makes known. [to publish.]
PRO-MUL-GATE, *v. t.* To promulgate;
PRONE, *a.* Bending forward; lying with the face downward; inclined; sloping.
PRONE-NESS, *n.* A bending down; inclination; disposition.
PRONG, *n.* The branch of a fork.
PRO-NOMI-NAL, *a.* Belonging to a pronoun.
PRO-NOUN, *n.* A word used in the place of a noun to prevent its repetition. [utter; to declare.]
PRO-NOUNCI, *v. t.* To speak; to

PRO-NOUNCE'-A-BLE, (-noun/'a-bl,) a. That can be uttered or pronounced.

PRO-NUN-CI-ATION, n. Act or mode of utterance; particularly the art or manner of uttering a discourse, now called *delivery*. [fidently.]

PRO-NUN-CI-ATIVE, a. Uttering confession.

PROOF, n. [Sax. *profan*.] Trial; essay; experiment; any process or operation that ascertains truth. In printing, the rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction.

PROOFLESS, a. Wanting evidence to induce belief.

PROP, n. That on which a body rests.

PROP, v. t. To support; to sustain; to uphold. [propagated.]

PROPAGANDA, a. That may be propagated.

PROPAGANDA, n. The popular name of a certain missionary society in Rome.

PROPAGANDISM, n. The act or practice of propagating tenets.

PROPAGANDIST, n. A person who propagates opinions.

PROPAGATE, v. t. [L. *propago*.] To continue or multiply the kind by generation; to increase; to generate; to spread, as, to *propagate* sound or light.

PROPAGATE, v. i. To have young, or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation. [tension.]

PROPAGATION, n. Generation; extension.

PROPAGATOR, n. One who propagates.

PROPEL, v. t. [L. *propello*.] To drive or push forward; to drive or urge forward by force.

PROPELLER, n. A contrivance for propelling by the action of a screw placed in the stern of a vessel; a steamboat thus propelled.

PROPEL, v. i. To lean toward.

PROPEL'-N-CY, n. Inclination toward. [prope.]

PROPEL'-N-CE, a. Inclined; disposed; bent of mind; inclination; tendency.

PROPEL'-N-CE, a. [Fr. *propre*.] One's own; peculiar; fit; just; adapted; nothing an individual, as a *proper* name. [duly.]

PROPEL'-LY, ad. Fitly; suitably.

PROPEL'-TY, n. Peculiar or inherent quality; exclusive right of possessing, using and disposing of; ownership; an estate; plantation; nearness of right; something useful.

PROPHET, (prof'e-se,) n. Prediction; a foretelling; a declaration of something to come.

PROPHET'-Y, v. t. or i. To foretell; to predict; to preach; to utter prophecies or predictions.

PROPHET'-Y, (prof'et,) n. [Gr. *προφήτης*.] One that foretells future events; an interpreter. [dicta.]

PROPHET'-ESS, n. A female that prophesies.

PROPHETIC, a. Containing prediction of future events.

PROPHETICALLY, ad. By way of prediction.

PROPHYLACTIC, (prof'e-lak'tik,) n. A medicine which preserves from disease. [disease.]

PROPHYLACTIC, a. Defending from disease.

PROPRIALTY, n. Act of pledging in drinking. [dred.]

PROPRIOQUITY, n. Nearness; kinship.

PROPRIALTY, (-pish/'a-bl,) a. That may be made propitious.

PROPRIALTY, (-pish/'ate,) v. t. To conciliate; to make propitious.

PROPRIALTY, (pro-pish-e-ā-shun,) n. Act of propitiating or appeasing; atonement.

PROPRIALTY, n. One who appeases or atones.

PROPRIALTY, n. Adapted to atone; n. the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant.

PROPRIOUS, (-pish/'ua,) a. Favorable; kind. [kindly.]

PROPRIOUSLY, ad. Favorably.

PROPRIOUSNESS, n. Favorableness; kindness.

PROPLASM, n. A mold; a matrix.

PROPLASM, n. A thick, odorous substance like wax, used by bees to stop crevices in hives.

PROPOSAL, n. [L. *proponere*.] One that makes a proposal or lays down a proposition.

PROPORTION, n. [L. *proportio*.] Comparative relation of one thing to another; equal or just share; symmetry; rule in arithmetic.

PROPORTION, v. t. To adjust parts to each other; to form with symmetry or suitableness.

PROPORTIONABLE, a. That may be proportioned; suitable; proportional.

PROPORTIONABLENESS, n. State of being proportionable. [tion.]

PROPORTIONALLY, ad. In proportion.

PROPORTIONAL, a. Having due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree.

PROPORTIONALITY, n. The state or quality of being in proportion.

PROPORTIONALITY, ad. In due proportion.

PROPORTIONATE, a. Proportional; adjusted to something else according to a certain rate, or comparative relation.

PROPORTIONATELY, v. t. To proportion; to make proportional.

PROPORTIONATELY, ad. With due proportion. [ness of proportion.]

PROPORTIONATENESS, n. Suitable.

PROPORTIONLESS, a. Without proportion.

PROPOSAL, n. Offer; proposition; design; scheme offered for consideration or acceptance.

PROPOSER, v. t. [Fr. *proposer*.] To offer for consideration or adoption; to bid; v. i. to offer one's self in marriage.

PROPOSER, n. One who makes a proposition.

PROPOSITION, (-zish/'un,) n. [L. *propositio*.] That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration; a proposal.

PROPOSITIONAL, (-zish/'un-al,) a. Belonging to or containing a proposition.

PROPOSE, v. t. To propose; to exhibit; to offer. In *Congregational churches*, to propose a name as a candidate for admission into the church.

PROPRIETOR, n. A possessor in his own right; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; a belonging to an owner.

PROPRIETOR, n. The owner; one who has the legal right or exclusive right to a thing. [proprietor.]

PROPRIETORSHIP, n. State of a proprietor.

PROPRIETOR, n. A female proprietor.

PROPRIETY, n. Fitness; suitability; property; ownership; exclusive or peculiar right.

PROPT, See **PROPPED**.

PROPT, n. [L. *proptere*.] A defender; a vindicator. [forward.]

PROPT, n. The act of driving.

PROPT, n. Having power to repel.

PROPT, [L.] In proportion.

PROPT, [L.] For the occasion or emergency.

PROPT, n. [L. *propterea*.] Delay; the continuance of the parliament of Great Britain from one session to another.

PROPT, v. t. [L. *propterea*.] To protract; to prolong; to continue the parliament from session to session. [or out.]

PROPT, n. A bursting forth.

PROPT, a. Consisting in force; dull; uninteresting.

PROPT, ad. In a prosaic, dull or uninteresting manner.

PROPT, n. [L. *propterea*.] That which is in the form of prose writing.

PROPT, n. A writer of prose.

PROPT, n. [Gr. *πρὸς* and *εἰς*.] The front part of the stage in a theater.

PROPT, v. t. [L. *proscribere*.] To doom to destruction; to denounce; to condemn; to interdict; to reject utterly. or condemn.

PROPT, n. One that proscribes.

PROPT, n. A dooming to death; condemnation.

PROPT, a. Consisting in proscription.

PROPT, n. [Fr. *prose*.] Language not in verse or numbers; the natural language of man; a unrestrained to numbers; free. [lation.]

PROPT, v. t. To make a tedious remark.

PROPT, v. t. [L. *prosecutio*.] To pursue; to follow with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to seek to obtain by a legal process; v. i. to carry on a prosecution.

PROSECUTION, *n.* Act of prosecuting; the institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong.

PROSECUTOR, *n.* One who prosecutes. [creed or party.]

PROSELYTE, *n.* A new convert to a **PROSELYTE**, *v. t.* To convert to a creed or party. [converts.]

PROSELYTISM, *n.* The making of **PROSE**, *n.* A writer of prose; a tedious person.

PROSE, *n.* The quality of being dull and tediously minute in writing or speech. [ery.]

PROSLAVANT, *a.* Advocating slavery. **PROSLAVANT**, *a.* According to

PROSLAVANT, *a.* According to rules of prosody. **PROSLAVANT**, *a.* One skilled in **PROSLAVANT**, *a.* prosody or in metrical composition.

PROSODY, *n.* The part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, accent, versification, and of the laws of harmony.

PROPOUND, *n.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetoric, by which things are represented as persons, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking.

PROPECT, *n.* A view; object of view; reason to hope; position of the front of a building; expectation, or the ground of expectation.

PROPECTIVE, *n.* A looking forward.

PROPECTIVE, *a.* Looking forward; regarding the future.

PROPECTIVELY, *ad.* With reference to the future.

PROPECTUS, *n.* Plan of a literary work containing the general subject or design, terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.

PROPER, *v. i.* To be successful; to succeed; *v. t.* to cause to succeed; to favor; to make prosperous; to render successful.

PROPER, *n.* Success; good fortune; attainment of the object desired; happiness.

PROPER, *a.* Successful; fortunate; lucky. [with gain.]

PROPERLY, *ad.* Successfully; **PROPER**, *n.* In grammar, a figure by which one or more letters are prefixed to a word.

PROSTITUTE, *v. t.* To sell or devote to lewdness; to debase; to make common.

PROSTITUTE, *a.* Vicious for hire; sold to vice.

PROSTITUTE, *n.* A female devoted to indiscriminate lewdness; a base hireling; a strumpet.

PROSTITUTE, *n.* Common lewdness.

PROSTITUTE, *n.* One who prostitutes, or who submits himself to vile purposes.

PROSTITUTE, *a.* Lying at length;

flat on the ground; prostrated; humble. [to lay or fall flat.]

PROSTRATE, *v. t.* To throw down; **PROSTRATION**, *n.* A throwing down, or falling; total dejection or depression. [in front.]

PROSTRATE, *n.* A range of columns **PROSTRATE**, *a.* Like prose; dull.

PROSTRATE, *n.* A form of argument in which the conclusion of one syllogism becomes the major or the minor of the following.

PROSTRATE, *n.* [Gr.] A maxim, or proposition; first part of a piece in tragedy or comedy.

PROSTRATE, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus; changing shape readily.

PROSTRATE, *v. t.* [L. *protectus*.] To secure from injury; to defend.

PROTECTION, *n.* Defense from injury; a passport. [tering.]

PROTECTIVE, *a.* Defensive; sheltering.

PROTECTOR, *n.* A defender from injury, evil, or oppression; a guardian. [by a protector.]

PROTECTORATE, *n.* Government **PROTECTORSHIP**, *n.* The office of a protector. [protects.]

PROTECTOR, *n.* A female who **PROTECTOR**, *n.* [Fr.] One protected or patronized.

PROTECTOR, *n.* [L.] For the time; as a temporary provision.

PROTEST, *v. i.* or *t.* To declare; to affirm solemnly; to vow; to make a solemn declaration in writing against a public measure.

PROTEST, *n.* A solemn declaration.

PROTESTANT, *a.* Pertaining to Protestants.

PROTESTANT, *n.* One who protests against popery; one of the reformed religion. [of Protestants.]

PROTESTANTISM, *n.* The religion **PROTESTATION**, *n.* A solemn declaration. [protest.]

PROTESTOR, *n.* One who makes a **PROTESTOR**, *n.* [L.] One that can assume different shapes; a marine deity; a reptile.

PROTESTOR, *n.* The place in a church for the bread and wine, before being put upon the altar.

PROTESTOR, *n.* The chief notary; the register or clerk of a court.

PROTESTOR, *n.* A registry or record.

PROTESTOR, *n.* The first martyr. Stephen. [formed.]

PROTESTOR, *n.* The thing first **PROTESTOR**, *n.* First formed.

PROTESTOR, *n.* The imperial confessor, a high officer of the Greek church. [exemplar.]

PROTESTOR, *n.* An original model; **PROTESTOR**, *v. t.* [L. *protractus*.] To lengthen in time; to prolong; to delay; to put off to a distant time; to draw out; to retard.

PROTRACTOR, *n.* A lengthening out; the act of delaying the termination of any thing.

PROTRACTOR, *n.* Delaying; dilatory. [protracts.]

PROTRACTOR, *n.* He or that which **PROTRACTOR**, *v. t.* To thrust out; to extend forward; *v. i.* to shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

PROTRACTOR, *n.* That may be protruded.

PROTRACTOR, *n.* Act of thrusting out, or beyond the usual limit.

PROTRACTOR, *n.* Impelling outward; thrusting forward.

PROTRACTOR, *n.* A swelling; **PROTRACTOR**, *n.* A swelling; prominence; any thing swelled beyond the surrounding surface; a bunch or knob.

PROTRACTOR, *n.* Swelling; prominent.

PROTRACTOR, *v. t.* To swell or stand out; to bulge out beyond adjacent parts. [ing.]

PROTRACTOR, *n.* Act of swelling. **PROUD**, *a.* [Sax. *prut*.] Having inordinate self-esteem; high; grand; lofty; arrogant; daring; presumptuous; exhibiting grandeur and distinction; fungus, as *prout* flesh. [esteem; haughtily.]

PROUDLY, *ad.* With undue self-**PROUDLY**, *a.* Capable of being proved. [ner.]

PROUDLY, *ad.* In a provable manner.

PROUDLY, *v. t.* [L. *probo*.] To try; to ascertain by experiment, or by a standard; to evince, or establish, as truth; to experience; to examine; *v. i.* to make trial; to essay; to be found true or correct; to make certain; to succeed.

PROUDLY, *pp.* Sometimes used for *proved*. [horses.]

PROUDLY, *n.* Food for cattle and **PROUDLY**, *n.* One who tries; that which proves.

PROUDLY, *n.* A short sentence often repeated, expressing a well-known truth; a maxim of wisdom; a by-word.

PROUDLY, *a.* Contained in, or pertaining to a proverb; used, or current, as a proverb; resembling a proverb. [phrase.]

PROUDLY, *n.* A proverbial **PROUDLY**, *n.* One who speaks of his uses proverbs.

PROUDLY, *n.* To turn into a proverb. [proverb.]

PROUDLY, *ad.* In or by a **PROVIDE**, *v. t.* [L. *providere*.] To procure beforehand; to get ready for future use; to furnish; to supply; to stipulate previously.

PROVIDE, *v. i.* To procure supplies or means of defense, or take measures for avoiding an evil.

PROVIDE, *pp.* Procured beforehand; supplied; stipulated as a condition.

PROVIDE, *n.* Foresight; timely care; God's superintendence over his creatures; prudence in the management of one's private concerns.

PROV'I-DENT, *a.* Foreseeing wants, and taking measures to supply them; cautious; prudent.

PROV'I-DENTIAL, *a.* Proceeding from God's care.

PROV'I-DENTIAL-LY, *ad.* By means of God's providence.

PROV'I-DENT-LY, *ad.* With careful precaution.

PRO-VI'DER, *n.* One who provides.

PRO-VINCE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. provincia*.] A conquered or distant country, belonging to a state; ecclesiastical district; the proper office or business of a person.

PRO-VINCIAL, *a.* A spiritual governor; inhabitant of a province; *a.* belonging to a province.

PRO-VINCIAL-ISM, *n.* Peculiarity of speech in a province or district remote from the metropolis.

PRO-VI'SION, (-vizh'un), *n.* [Fr. from *L. provisio*.] The act of providing; things provided; preparation; measures taken for security, defense, or attack, or for supply; previous stipulation; stores; food.

PRO-VI'SION, (pro-vizh'un), *v. t.* To supply with stores of food.

PRO-VI'SION-AL, *a.* Serving for present use; temporarily established.

PRO-VI'SION-AL-LY, *ad.* Temporarily; for the present exigency.

PRO-VI'SION-ARY, *a.* Provisional; not permanent. [tion.]

PRO-VI'SO, *n.* Conditional stipulation.

PRO-VI'SOR, *n.* A purveyor, or steward. [ditional.]

PRO-VI'SO-RY, *a.* Temporary; conditional.

PROV-O-CATION, *n.* Anything which excites anger; the act of exciting anger.

PRO-V-O-CATIVE, *a.* Exciting; stimulating appetite; *n.* that which excites; a stimulant.

PRO-V-OKE, *v. t.* [L. *provoca*.] To call to action; to make angry; to excite; to challenge; to move.

PRO-VOKER, *n.* One that excites anger or other passion; that which excites, causes, or promotes.

PRO-VOKING, *ppr.* Exciting anger; rousing; *a.* tending to awaken passion.

PROV'OST, *n.* [Sax. *profoet*; G. *probst*.] A chief officer or magistrate. [provost.]

PROV'OST-SHIP, *n.* The office of a provost. The forepart of a ship.

PROV'ISS, *n.* Bravery, especially military bravery; valor; boldness; fearlessness of danger.

PROWL, *v. t.* To rove for prey; to prey; to plunder.

PROWL, *n.* A roving for prey; something to be seized or plundered.

PROWLER, *n.* One that roves for prey. [ma.] Next; immediate.

PROX-I-MATE, *a.* [L. *superl. proxi*.]

PROX-I-MATE-LY, *ad.* Immediately.

PROX-IM-I-TY, *n.* Nearness; close approach; the state of being next.

PROXY, *n.* Agency of a substitute; a substitute. [of a proxy.]

PROXY-SHIP, *n.* The office or agency

PRUDE, *n.* [Fr. *prude*.] A woman of great reserve, coyness, and affected stiffness of manners.

PRUDENCE, *n.* Caution; wisdom; discretion. [harm; wise.]

PRUDENT, *a.* Cautious to avoid

PRUDENTIAL, *a.* Dictated by prudence. [precaution.]

PRUDENTIAL-LY, *ad.* With wise

PRUDENTIALS, *n. pl.* Maxims of prudence; affairs to be managed by discretion. [due caution.]

PRUDENT-LY, *ad.* Discreetly; with

PRUDER-V, *n.* Affected scrupulousness or reserve. [served, or grave.]

PRUDISH, *a.* Affectedly coy, reserved.

PRUNE, *n.* A dried plum. [to trim.]

PRUNE, *v. t.* To cut off branches;

PRUN-DE, *n.* Hoary; covered with minute dust, appearing as if frosted.

PRUN-EL, *n.* A plum; a stuff

PRUN-EL, *n.* for gowns and shoes. [trims.]

PRUNER, *n.* One who prunes or

PRUN-ER-IOUS, *a.* Producing prunes. [fleshy shoots.]

PRUNING, *ppr.* Cutting off super-

PRUNING, *n.* Act of trimming; a cropping.

PRUNING-HOOK, *n.* An instru-

PRUNING-KNIFE, *n.* meant for pruning trees. [desire.]

PRUN-INGEN, *n.* An itching; great

PRUN-INGEN, *n.* itching; uneasy with desire.

PRUN-INGEN, *n.* A peculiar popular eruption of the skin, attended with itching, but different from the disease called itch.

PRUN-INGEN, *n.* Pertaining to Prussia.

PRUN-INGEN, *n.* *a.* Prussic acid is a valuable article in medicine.

PRU, *v. t.* or *t.* To inspect closely; to lift with a lever. See **PRU**.

P, next before *s* and *t*, has no sound.

PSALM, (salm), *n.* [L. *psalmus*.] A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on divine subjects in praise of God.

PSALMIST, *n.* A writer of psalms; a title particularly applied to David. In the church of Rome, the preceptor or leader of singing in the church. [psalma.]

PSALMO-LOGICAL, *a.* Relating to

PSALMO-LOGIST, *n.* One who sings sacred songs.

PSALMO-DRY, (salm'o-de or sal'mo-de), *n.* The art or practice of singing sacred songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY, *n.* A writer of

PSALMOGRAPHY, *n.* psalms or divine songs. [of psalma.]

PSALMOGRAPHY, *n.* The writing

PSALTER, (saw'lter), *n.* The Book of Psalms. [music.]

PSALTER, *n.* An instrument of

PSALTER, (saw'lter), *n.* In compounds, signifies false, counterfeit or spurious.

PSEUDO-GRAPHY, *n.* False writing.

PSEUD, *ex.* Expressing contempt or disdain.

PSEUDO-THERO-IST, *n.* One who believes that Christ was a mere man. [chology.]

PSEUDO-AL, *a.* Relating to psy-

PSEUDO-LOGIC, *n.* (sy-ko-logyk),

PSEUDO-LOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a treatise on the soul, or to the study of the soul of man.

PSEUDO-LOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject.

PSEUDO-LOGY, (sy-ko-logy), *n.* The doctrine of the soul.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, (sy-ko-man-ic),

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* A decoction of barley with other ingredients; a cooling drink.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, who held the earth to be the center of the system.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, (sy-a-lizm), *n.* Salvation; a morbid and copious flow of saliva.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *a.* Pertaining to puberty

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* Ripe age in the sexes.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* A state of puberty; in botany, the downy substance on plants. [downy.]

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *a.* Arriving at puberty;

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *a.* [L. *publicus*.] Pertaining to a nation, or community; common; open; notorious; regarding the community.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* The body of a people.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* An innkeeper; a collector of toll.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* The act of publishing; book or writing published. [laws of nations.]

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* A writer on the

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, (-lyse-to), *n.* State of being public or known to the community; notoriety.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *ad.* Openly; in the name of the community. [He.]

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* State of being published; *v. t.* [Fr. *publier*.] To send a book into the world; to put into circulation; to make known; to divulge; to proclaim.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* One who makes known; one who publishes books, pamphlets, maps, &c.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* In popular usage, public notice of an intended marriage. [demon.]

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* A mischievous spirit; a

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *v. t.* To plait; to wrinkle.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* A fold or wrinkle, *a.* collection of folds.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* A tumult or battle. [Fulger.]

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* [G. and Den. *pudding*.] A compound of meal or flour, &c., baked or boiled; a wreath of cordage.

PSEUDO-MAN-IC, *n.* Conglomerata.

PUP'DING-TIME, *n.* The time of dinner. [ter.]
PUP'DLE, *n.* A muddy standing wa-
PUP'DLE, *v. t.* To make foul; to
 make thick. [facedness.]
PUP'DEN-CE, *n.* Modesty; shame-
PUP'DIC'-TY, (*-dis'e-te*), *n.* Modesty;
 chastity. [trifling.]
PUP'-N-LE, *a.* Childish; boyish;
PUP'-N-LE-NES, *n.* Childishness;
 boyishness. [lowness.]
PUP'-N-IL'-TY, *n.* Childishness; boy-
 PU'-N'-PE-RAI, *a.* Pertaining to child-
 birth.
PUFF, *n.* [D. *puff*.] A sudden emis-
 sion of breath; a whiff; a blast of
 wind; something light and porous.
PUFF, *v. i.* [G. *puften*.] To drive air
 from the mouth in a single blast;
 to swell the cheeks with air; to
 breathe with vehemence; to do
 or move with hurry; to dilate;
 v. t. to drive with a blast of wind;
 to swell; to dilate; to praise with
 exaggeration.
PUFFER, *n.* One who puffs; a
 boaster. [being turgid.]
PUFFY-NES, *n.* State or quality of
PUFFY, *a.* Windy; fatulent; tum-
 id; swelled. [or little dog.]
PUG, *n.* [Sax. Sw. *piga*.] A monkey,
PUGH, (*pū*), *a.* Expressing contempt
 or dislike.
PUGIL, *n.* [Fr. *pugile*; L. *pugillum*.]
 As much as is taken between the
 thumb and two first fingers.
PUGIL-ISM, *n.* [L. and Sp. *pugil*.]
 A boxing; fighting with the fist.
PUGIL-IST, *n.* One who fights with
 his fist. [ing.]
PUGIL-ISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to box-
PUG-IL'-CIOUS, *a.* Inclined to fight;
 fighting.
PUG-NACI'-TY, *n.* Disposition to fight.
+PUGNIS BY CAL'-CI-SUS, [L.] With
 fists and heels; with all the
 might.
PUGN, (*pū'ny*), *a.* Younger; infe-
 rior in rank, as the chief justice,
 and the three *puiens* justices of
 the court of common pleas.
PUGN-ANCE, *n.* Power; strength;
 valor. [brave.]
PUGN-ANT, *a.* Powerful; mighty;
PUGN-ANT-LY, *ad.* With great
 strength. [the stomach.]
PUGN, *v. i.* To vomit; to eject from
PUGN, *n.* A medicine that causes
 vomiting. [illness; grace.]
PUL'-CHN-TUDN, *n.* Beauty; come-
PUL, *v. t.* To whine or cry like a
 child or chicken.
PULING, *ppr.* Crying like a chicken.
PULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *pullian*; L. *velle*.]
 To pluck; to draw; to drag;
 to tear; to demolish; to bring down;
 v. i. to give a pull; to tug.
PULL, *n.* Act of drawing or plucking.
PULLER, *n.* One that pulls.
PULL-BACK, *n.* Something that hin-
 ders progress. [fowl.]
PUL'-ET, *n.* A young hen or female
PULL-BY, *n.*; pl. **PULL-BYS**. A small

wheel for a running cord; a me-
 chanical power. [kerchief.]
PUL'-LI-EAT, *n.* A sort of silk hand-
PUL'-LU-LATE, *v. i.* To bud; to ger-
 minate. [buds.]
PUL'-LU-LATION, *n.* The shooting of
PUL'-MO-NA-RY, { *a.* Belonging to the
PUL'-MON-IC, { lungs; affecting
 the lungs. [es of the lungs.]
PUL'-MON-IC, *n.* Medicine for diseas-
PULP, *n.* The soft part of fruit; a
 soft mass; marrow. [seeds.]
PULP, *v. t.* To deprive of pulp, as
PULPIT, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*.] An ele-
 vated station or desk for a preach-
 er; a sort of movable desk.
PULPIT-OR-A-TOR, *n.* An eloquent
 preacher.
PULP-IOUS, { *a.* Consisting of or like
PULP-Y, { pulp. [being pulpy.]
PULP-IOUS-NES, *n.* The quality of
PULP-ITE, *v. t.* To beat, as an artery.
PULP-ITILE, *a.* That is or may be
 beaten.
PUL'-ITION, *n.* A beating; the
 throbbing of the heart and arte-
 ries.
PULP-ITIVE, { *a.* Beating; throb-
PULP-TO-RY, { bing; as of the
 heart.
PULSE, *n.* [L. *pulsus*.] A beating of
 arteries; the stroke by which a
 medium is affected by the motion
 of light and sound; leguminous
 plants, or their seeds.
PULS-IVE, *a.* Moving or exciting
 the pulse. [powdered.]
PULVER-AL-LE, *a.* That may be
PULVER-AL-ITION, *n.* A reducing
 to powder.
PULVER-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to fine
 powder, as by beating or pounding.
PULVER-ULENCE, *n.* Dustiness; a
 powdery state. [powder.]
PULVER-ULENT, *a.* Consisting of
PUMICE, (*pum'is*), *n.* A porous sub-
 stance ejected from a volcano,
 resembling slag.
PUM-ICIOUS, (*-mish'us*), *a.* Con-
 sisting of pumice.
PUMMAL. See **POMMAL**.
PUMP, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, a pump.] An
 engine for raising water; a thin
 shoe.
PUMP, *v. i.* To work a pump; to
 raise water with a pump; v. t. to
 raise with a pump; to draw out
 by artful interrogatories.
PUMP'-BAKE, *n.* The arm or han-
 dle to a pump.
PUMP'-DILE, *n.* A long wooden
 tube used to convey the water
 from a chain-pump across the ship.
PUMP-KIN, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
PUMPER, *n.* The person of the in-
 strument that pumps.
PUMPERN, (*pumpyun*), *n.* A plant
 and its fruit.
PUN, *n.* A quibble; a low conceit;
 an expression in which a word
 has at once two meanings.
PUN, *v. t.* To quibble, or play upon
 words.

PUNCH, *n.* An instrument to perfo-
 rate holes; a liquor; a buffoon;
 a fat horse.
PUNCH, *v. t.* To thrust; to perforate.
PUNCH'-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for punch.
PUNCH'-HORN, (*pun'chun*), *n.* A tool
 for stamping; a cask usually con-
 taining 130 gallons.
PUNCH'-N, *n.* One that punches; a
 punch or perforating instrument.
PUNCH-NAIL, *n.* A buffoon; a
 punch. [small holes.]
PUNCH-TATE, *a.* Perforated; full of
PUNCH-TI-FORM, *a.* Having the form
 of a point.
PUNCH-TI-TO, (*punk-ti'yo*), *n.* A
 nice point in conduct or ceremony.
PUNCH-TI-TOUS, (*-ti'yus*), *a.* Exact
 in ceremony or bargain.
PUNCH-TI-TOUS-LY, *ad.* With great
 exactness. [preciseness.]
PUNCH-TI-TOUS-NES, *n.* Exactness;
PUNCH-TO, *n.* A nice point; the point
 in fencing. [strict; nice.]
PUNCH-TU-AL, (*punktyu-*), *a.* Exact;
PUNCH-TU-AL-IST, *n.* One very exact
 in forms.
PUNCH-TU-AL-ITY, { *n.* Scrupulous
PUNCH-TU-AL-NES, { exactness in
 time or manner. [pulsously.]
PUNCH-TU-AL-LY, *ad.* Exactly; scru-
PUNCH-TU-ITE, (*punktyu-ite*), *v. t.*
 To mark with points or pauses;
 to designate sentences, clauses, or
 other divisions of a writing by
 points, which mark the proper
 pauses.
PUNCH-TI-TION, *n.* The act or art
 of pointing a discourse or writing,
 for making the pauses and divi-
 sion of sentences.
PUNCH-TU-IST, *n.* One who under-
 stands the art of punctuation.
PUNCH-TURE, *n.* A pricking, or hole
 made by it.
PUNCH-TURE, (*punktyur*), *v. t.* To
 prick or perforate with a point.
PUN'DIT, *n.* In Hindostan, a learn-
 ed Bramin.
PUNO, *n.* A small one-horse sleigh.
PUN'-EN-CE, *n.* Power of pricking;
 sharpness.
PUN'-ENT, *a.* Pricking; sharp; acid.
PUN'-IC, *n.* The language of the Car-
 thaginians; *a.* pertaining to Car-
 thage; faithless.
+PUN'-IC PUN'-IC, [L.] Punic or
 Carthaginian faith; unfaithful-
 ness; treachery.
PUN'-IN-NES, *n.* Littleness and weak-
 ness; pettiness.
PUNISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *punir*.] To inflict
 pain or loss for an offense; to
 chastise; to discipline.
PUNISH-ABLE, *a.* Liable or worthy
 to be punished.
PUNISH-ABLE-NES, *n.* The quality
 of deserving punishment.
PUNISH-ER, *n.* One that inflicts
 punishment.
PUNISH-MENT, *n.* Any pain, suffer-
 ing or loss suffered as the reward
 of a crime.

PUN-itive, { a. Inflicting punish-
ment; awarding
punishment; that punishes.

PUNK, n. A low female; decayed
wood. [using puns.]

PUN'ning, n. The art or practice of
PUN'ning, n. One who puns or who
is dextrous in punning; a quib-
bler; a low wit.

PUNT, n. [Sax. *punt*.] A flat-bot-
tomed boat, used in calking and
repairing ships. [feeble.]

PUN't, a. Little and weak; petty;

PUP, v. i. To bring forth puppies.

PUP, n. A young dog; a puppy.

PUP'a, n. An insect in the third

PUR, { state of its existence,
when it is sometimes called chrys-
alis or aurelia.

PUR'il, n. A scholar; a ward; a
youth of either sex; the apple of
the eye; a little aperture in the
middle of the iris.

PUR'il-ōn, n. The state of a
scholar; wardship.

PUR'il-a-ry, a. Pertaining to a pupil
or ward. [image.]

PUR'ry, n. A small doll; a wooden

PUR'ry-shōw, n. A mock show
with little images or puppets moved
by wires. [a mean fellow.]

PUR'ry, n. A young dog; a whelp;

PUR'ry-ism, n. Extreme meanness;
affectation.

PUR, v. i. To murmur, as a cat.

PUR, n. The low, continued sound
made by cats.

PUR'an'ic, a. Pertaining to the sa-
cred poems of the Hindoos.

PUR'blind, { a. Near-sighted; dim-
sighted; seeing ob-
scurely. [purchased.]

PUR'chas-a-ble, a. That can be
PUR'CHASE, v. t. [Fr. *acheter*.] To
gain; to obtain for a consideration
in money; to buy; to procure;
v. i. to raise by a purchase.

PUR'CHASE, n. A buying; thing
bought; power of a lever.

PUR'CHASE-mōn'ey, (-mun'ne,) n.
The money paid for anything
bought. [see; a buyer.]

PUR'CHASE-er, n. One who purcha-
ses, a. [L. *purus*; Sax. *pur*.] Se-
parate from all extraneous matter;
clear; genuine; unpolluted; un-
mixed; free from guilt.

PUR'ly, ad. In a pure manner;
merely.

PUR'ness, n. Quality of being pure;
clearness; freedom from moral
turpitude; chaste.

PUR'fled, (pur'fl,) a. A border of
Pur'flew, { embroidered
work. [ing or purifying.]

PUR-gā'tion, n. The act of cleans-
ing. [icine that evacuates.]

PUR-gā-tive, a. Tending to purge;
cleansing. [icine that evacuates.]

PUR-gā-tive, n. A cathartic; a med-
icine to purge.

PUR-gā-tive, a. A. Belonging to
purgatory.

PUR-gā-tive, n. A place after death,
where the Roman Catholics sup-

pose the souls of persons are puri-
fied by punishment; a. that
tends to cleanse.

PUR'ge, (purj,) n. [L. *purge*.] A ca-
thartic medicine.

PUR'ging, v. t. [L. *purge*.] To cleanse;
to purify; to clear from guilt or
moral defilement; to clear from
accusation. [clarification.]

PUR'ging, v. i. To become pure by
Pur'ging, n. Preternatural evacua-
tion. [ing; a cleansing.]

PUR'ifi-cā'tion, n. Act of purify-
ing. [a. Having pow-
er to purify.]

PUR'ifi-cā'tive, { or to purify.

PUR'ifi-cā'tive, n. He or that which
purifies; a refiner. [matter.]

PUR'ify, v. t. [Fr. *purifier*.] To
make pure; to free from pollution;
to clear from improprieties; to
cleanse; to refine; v. i. to grow
or become pure and clear.

PUR'ify-ing, n. The act or opera-
tion of making pure. [the Jews.]

PUR'ism, n. The feast of lots among
Pur'ism, n. Immaculate morals and
conduct. [the choice of words.]

PUR'ist, n. One excessively nice in
Pur'ist, n. A dissenter from the
Church of England; a. pertaining
to the Puritans.

PUR'itān'ic, { a. Pertaining to
Pur'itān'ic-al, { the dissenters
and their doctrines; as a term of
reproach, exact; rigid.

PUR'itān'ism, n. The practice of
Pur'itān'ism, n. The practice of
Pur'itān'ism.

PUR'itān'ism, v. t. To deliver the
notions of puritans.

PUR'itān'ism, n. Freedom
from extraneous matter; clean-
ness; clearness; chastity; free-
dom from any sinister or improper
views.

PUR'itān'ism, n. A sort of lace; a border;
a malt liquor medicated with aro-
matic herbs.

PUR'itān'ism, v. i. [Sw. *porla*.] To flow with
a gentle noise, as a small stream
among stones. [stream.]

PUR'itān'ism, n. A gentle murmur of a
Pur'itān'ism, (pur'lu,) n. Inclosure;
district; border; a certain limited
extent or district.

PUR'itān'ism, a. Murmuring; gurgling;
n. the noise of a rippling stream.

PUR'itān'ism, n. A timber to support
rafters. [to thieves.]

PUR'itān'ism, v. t. To steal; to pilfer;

PUR'itān'ism, n. One who steals; a
plagiary.

PUR'itān'ism, (pur'pl,) a. [L. *purpureus*.]
In poetry, red or livid; dyed with
blood; red, tinged with blue;
livid.

PUR'itān'ism, a. A color composed of
red and blue; a robe.

PUR'itān'ism, v. t. To color with purple.

PUR'itān'ism, (-plz,) a. pl. Livid spots,
as in fever. [like purple.]

PUR'itān'ism, a. Somewhat purple;

PUR'itān'ism, n. Meaning; tendency.

PUR'itān'ism, v. t. To mean; to signify;
to intend.

PUR'itān'ism, n. [Fr. *propos*.] Object to
be accomplished; intention; de-
sign; end; effect.

PUR'itān'ism, v. t. To intend; to de-
sign; to mean; to determine on
some end to be accomplished.

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sign; to mean; to determine on
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PUR'itān'ism, v. t. To intend; to de-
sign; to mean; to determine on
some end to be accomplished.

thrust; an exigency; a pustule; a pimple. [pushing pins.]
 PUS'H/IN, n. A childish play by
 PU-SIL-LA-NIM'I-ty, n. [L. *pusillanimitas*.] Weakness of mind; cowardice. [mean-spirited.]
 PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS, a. Cowardly;
 PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS-ly, ad. In a cowardly or mean-spirited manner; weakly.
 PUS, n. The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's name for a hare. [inflation.]
 PUS'Y-NESS, n. State of fatness; Pus'Y, a. Swelled; fat; short and thick. [pustules.]
 PUS'TU-LITE, v. t. To form into
 PUS'TULE, (pus'l or pust'ul), n. A small pimple with an inflamed base, containing pus. [pimples.]
 PUS'TU-LOUS, a. Having pustules or
 PUT, v. t.; pret. and pp. put. To lay; to set; to place; to apply; to add; to propose. [to shoot.]
 PUT, v. i. To go or move; to steer;
 PUT, n. Action or state of distress.
 PUT, n. A clown; a prostitute; a game of cards.
 PUT'AN-ISM, n. Customary lewdness.
 PUT'AT-IVE, a. Supposed; reputed; deemed.
 PUT'ID, a. Mean; base; worthless.
 PUT'ID-NESS, n. Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.
 PUT-OFF, n. An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.
 PU-TRE-FI-NOUS, a. Partaking of putrefaction; proceeding from putrefaction; having an offensive smell; rotten. [rotting.]
 PU-TRE-FAC'TION, n. Process of
 PU-TRE-FAC'TIVE, a. Causing or attending putrefaction.
 PUTRE-FY, v. t. or i. To dissolve, as organized matter; to rot.
 PU-TRE-FY-ING, n. State of dissolving or corrupting.

PU-TRE-SCENT, a. Dissolving, as organized substances; pertaining to the process of putrefaction.
 PU-TRE-SI-BLE, a. Liable to become putrid.
 PUTRID, a. [L. *putridus*.] Corrupt; rotten; offensive; indicating a state of dissolution.
 PU-TRID'I-ty, n. Putrid state; corruption.
 PUTRID-NESS, n. Ruption; rottenness.
 PUTTY, n. A paste of whiting and linseed oil, used as a cement by glaziers; v. t. to fill up or cement with putty. [ment.]
 PUZZLE, n. Perplexity; embarrassment.
 PUZZLE, (puz'z'l), v. t. To perplex; to embarrass; to make intricate; to entangle.
 PUZZLER, n. One who perplexes.
 PYE, n. A confused mass, as of types.
 PYGMY, a. Pertaining to a
 PYG-MEAN, } pigmy; dwarfish.
 PYGMY, n. A dwarf; a fabulous being. [rus.]
 PY-LOUS, a. Relating to the pylorus.
 PY-LOUS, n. The lower orifice of the stomach.
 PYR-A-MID, n. A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating at a point at the top.
 PY-RAM-ID-AL, a. Pyramidal; like a pyramid.
 PYR-A-MID'I-CAL, a. Having the form of a pyramid. [be burnt.]
 PYRE, n. A funeral pile; a pile to
 PYR-RO-LO-GY, n. The doctrine of fevers. [pear.]
 PYR-I-FORM, a. Having the form of a
 PY-RITE, n. A Fire-stone; a compound of sulphur and iron, copper, cobalt, &c.
 PY-RITE, a. Pertaining to pyrites.
 PY-RITE-AL, } rites; consisting of
 PYR-I-TOUS, } or resembling pyrites.

PY-RO-LIC-ACID, a. Noting an
 PY-RO-LIC-ACID, } acid; generated
 PY-RO-LIC-ACID, } or produced by the distillation of wood. [of heat.]
 PY-RO-LO-GY, n. The natural history
 PY-RO-LO-GIST, n. One who believes in the doctrine of heat, or investigates its laws.
 PYR-O-MAN-CY, n. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *mantra*, divination.] Divination by fire.
 PYR-O-MAN'TIC, a. Divining by fire.
 PY-ROM-E-TER, n. An instrument to measure degrees of heat.
 PY-RON'I-O-US, (-rof'o-rus), n. A substance which takes fire on exposure to the air.
 PYR-O-SCOPE, n. An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.
 PYR-O-TECHNIC, } (pir-o-tek-
 PYR-O-TECHNIC-AL, } nix,) a. Pertaining to fireworks and the art of making them.
 PYR-O-TECHNICS, } n. The art of
 PYR-O-TECH-NY, } making fire-works, as rockets, &c.
 PYR-O-TECH-NIST, n. One skilled in pyrotechny.
 PYR-HIC, (pir'rik), n. A poetic foot, consisting of two short syllables.
 PYR-HO-NISM, n. Skepticism; universal doubt. [doubter.]
 PYR-HO-NIST, n. A skeptic; a
 PYR-HO-OS-TR-AN, or PYR-HO-GO-REAN, a. Pertaining to Pythagoras and his philosophy.
 PY-THA-GO-RISM, n. The doctrines of Pythagoras.
 PYTH-I-AN, a. Pertaining to Pythia, the priestess of Apollo.
 PYTH-O-NESS, n. A priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece; a witch.
 PYX, n. The box in which the
 PYXIS, } Roman Catholics keep the host.

Q

Q is a redundant letter, borrowed from the Latin. It is equivalent in power to *qu*, and is always followed by *u*, as in queen. It never ends an English word.
 Q. abbrev. for question. [goose.]
 QUACK, v. i. To cry like a duck or
 QUACK, n. A boaster; one who pretends to skill in medicine; an empiric. [empiricism.]
 QUACK-SEY, n. Pretensions to skill;
 QUACK-ISH, a. Like a quack; boastful. [choke.]
 QUACK-LE, (kwak'l), v. t. To almost
 QUACK-LED, (kwak'ld), a. Almost choked or suffocated.

QUAD-RA-GE-SI-MA, n. Lent; so called because it consists of forty days. [to Lent.]
 QUAD-RA-GE-SI-MAL, a. Belonging
 QUAD-RA-GE-SI-MALS, n. pl. Offerings formerly made to the mother church on Mid-Lent Sunday.
 QUAD-RAN'GLE, (kwod'rang-gl), n. A figure of four equal angles.
 QUAD-RAN'GU-LAR, a. Having four right angles.
 QUAD-RANT, n. A fourth part; an instrument to take the altitude of the sun; 90 degrees. [quadrant.]
 QUAD-RANT'AL, a. Pertaining to
 QUAD-RAT, n. Piece of metal to fill

a void space between words in printing. [adapted.]
 QUAD-RATE, n. Square; suited;
 QUAD-RATE, v. i. To square; to fit; to suit; to agree.
 QUAD-RATE, n. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides.
 QUAD-RAT-IC, a. Including a square.
 QUAD-RAT-URE, n. The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square.
 QUAD-REN'NI-AL, a. Happening once in four years.
 QUAD-RI-SLE, a. That may be squared. [sides.]
 QUAD-RI-LAT-ER-AL, a. Having four

QUAD-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of four letters.

QUAD-DRILLE', (kwa-dril' or ka-dril'), *n.* a game at cards; a kind of dance.

QUAD-RILION, (-ril'yun), *n.* The number produced by involving a million to the fourth power.

QUAD-RI-NÓ-MI-AL, *a.* Consisting of four terms. [four parts.]

QUAD-RIP'AR-TITE, *a.* Consisting of

QUAD-RIP'AR-TITION, *n.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part.

QUAD-RI-RÉME, *n.* A galley with four benches of oars.

QUAD-RI-VUL'LA-BLE, *n.* A word of four syllables.

QUAD-RI-VALVE, *n. pl.* A door with four leaves or folds.

QUAD-ROON', *n.* In Spanish America, a person quarter-blooded, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man.

QUAD-RÓ-MA-NOUS, *a.* Having four hands. [and feet.]

QUAD-RU-PED, *a.* Having four legs

QUAD-RU-PED, *n.* An animal having four legs, as an ox, horse, dog, &c.

QUAD-RU-PLE, *a.* Fourfold; four times the sum.

QUAD-RI-PLE, *v. t.* To make fourfold; to make four times as many; to multiply by four.

QUAD-RÓ-PLI-CATE, *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated.

QUAD-RÓ-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* To make fourfold; to double twice.

QUAD-RU-PLI-CATION, *a.* Making fourfold.

QUAFF, *v. t.* To drink largely; to swallow in large draughts; *v. i.* to drink luxuriously.

+QUA'RY, [L.] Query; inquire.

QUAG'ER, *a.* Soft and yielding to the feet. [under the feet.]

QUAG'ER, *n.* A place that shakes

QUAIL, *n.* A bird of the grouse kind, or of the genus *Perdix*.

QUAIL, *v. t.* To sink into dejection; to languish; to fall in spirits; to curdle; to coagulate; as milk; *v. t.* to crush; to depress; to subdue. [odd.]

QUAINT, *a.* Nice; pretty; exact;

QUAINTLY, *ad.* Nicely; prettily; oddly.

QUAINTNESS, *n.* Petty elegance; nicety; petty neatness; address; peculiarity. [or fear.]

QUAKE, *v. t.* To shake, as with cold

QUAKE, *n.* A shake; a trembling; tremulous agitation; a shuddering.

QUAKER, *n.* One who quakes, but usually, one of the denomination of Friends. [Quakers.]

QUAKERISM, *n.* The system of the

QUAIL-RI-A-BLE, (kwol'-) *a.* That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified.

QUAL-I-FI-CATION, *n.* Endowment or accomplishment that fits for an office; legal requisites; restric-

tion; modification; abatement; limitation.

QUAL-I-FY-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

QUAL-I-FY-ER, *n.* He that qualifies.

QUAL-I-FY, (kwol'-) *v. t.* To fit; to make suitable; to modify.

QUAL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *qualitas*.] Property; that which belongs to a body or substances, or can be predicated of it; nature, relatively considered; virtue, or power of producing effects; disposition; temper; acquirement; character; comparative rank; superiority of birth or station; persons of high rank, collectively.

QUALEM, (quám), *n.* A fit or sensation of nausea; scruple or uneasiness of conscience.

QUALEMISH, *a.* Affected with nausea or sickly languor; sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit.

QUALEMISH-LY, *ad.* In a qualmish manner.

QUALEMISH-NESS, *n.* Nausea.

QUAN'DA-RY, (kwon'da-ry), *n.* A state of difficulty; perplexity; uncertainty.

QUANT-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *quantité*.] That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; an indefinite extent of space; a portion or part; a large portion, as medicine taken in quantities. In grammar, the measure of a syllable. In music, the relative duration of a note or syllable.

QUANTUM, *n.* A quantity; amount.

+QUANTUM SUP'VI-CIT, [L.] A sufficiency.

QUAN-TINE, (kwon'teen), *n.* Prohibition of intercourse with the shore.

QUAN-TINE', *v. t.* To restrain intercourse of a ship with the people on land.

QUARREL, (kwor'el), *n.* A noisy dispute; brawl; contention; a breach of comrad or friendship; cause of dispute; objection; ill-will; an arrow with a square head. [pute; to fight.]

QUARREL, *v. t.* To brawl; to dispute.

QUARREL-ER, *n.* A person who quarrels. [putes and brawls.]

QUARREL-SOME, *a.* Inclined to dispute.

QUARREL-SOME-NESS, *n.* Disposition to quarrel.

QUARRY, (kwor'ry), *n.* [Old Fr. *quarrier*.] A mine or pit where stones are dug. [quarry.]

QUARRY, *v. t.* To take from a

QUART, *n.* The fourth of a gallon; two pints.

QUARTAN, *a.* Designating a fourth; occurring every fourth day.

QUARTAN, *n.* An ague occurring every fourth day.

QUARTER, *n.* A fourth part; eight bushels of grain. In weight, 25 pounds, or the fourth part of a hundred pounds avoirdupois; a

particular region of a town, city, or country; treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence.

QUARTERS, *n. pl.* The place of lodging, or temporary residence of officers or soldiers. In the *Southern States*, a collection of cabins or huts provided for negroes.

QUARTER, *v. t.* To divide into four equal parts; to station for soldiers' lodgings.

QUARTER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance.

QUARTER-DAY, *n.* The day that completes three months; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest.

QUARTER-LY, *a.* Happening every three months; *ad.* once in the quarter of a year; *n.* a magazine, or other periodical work published quarterly. [a gill.]

QUARTER, *n.* The fourth of a pint;

QUARTER-MAS-TER, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters of an army, forage, fuel, &c.

QUARTER-SESSIONS, (kwor'tee-shun), *n. pl.* A general court held quarterly.

QUARTER-STAFF, *n.* A long staff borne by foresters and park keepers as a badge of office and a weapon of defense.

QUARTETTE', *n.* In music, a composition in four parts, vocal or instrumental. In poetry, a stanza of four lines.

QUARTILE, *n.* An aspect of planets distant one fourth of a circle, or 90 degrees.

QUARTO, *n.* The size of a sheet twice doubled; a book of the size of a fourth of a sheet; *a.* denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves.

QUARTZ, *n.* A siliceous mineral of various colors. [quartz.]

QUARTZ-ITE-ROUS, *a.* Consisting of quartz.

QUARTZ-V, *a.* Pertaining to quartz.

QUASH, *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to annul. [most.]

+QUASH', [L.] As if; just as if; al-

QUASH-I-ON, *n.* A shaking; concussion. [plants.]

QUASH-I, *n.* A genus of medicinal

QUARTER-COURTES, (kwa'ter-kurtes), *n. pl.* Those within the first four degrees of kindred.

QUARTER-AY, *a.* Consisting of four; *n.* the number four.

QUARTER-I-ON, *n.* The number four; a file of four soldiers.

QUARTRAIN, *n.* A stanza of four lines, rhyming alternately.

QUAV'ER, *v. t.* To shake the voice; to vibrate. [a crotchet.]

QUAV'ER, *n.* A note in music; half

QUAY, (ke), *n.* A mole or wharf. Written also *key*.

QUAYAGE, (kwa'je), *n.* Wharfage.

QUEACH', *a.* Shaking; yielding to the feet. [woman.]

QUEAN, *n.* A worthless or lewd

QUE

QUI**QUI**

QUEA'SI-NESS, *n.* Nausea; sickness of stomach. [squeamish.]
 QUEA'SY, *a.* Sick at the stomach;
 QUEEN, *n.* [Sax. *coena.*] The consort of a king; a female that rules; *v. i.* to play the queen.
 QUEER-DOW'-DER, *n.* The widow of a king. [a queen.]
 QUEER-LIKE, *a.* Like or becoming QUEER-LY, *ad.* Like a queen.
 QUEER'EST, *n.* In architecture, an upright post in a roof for supporting the beam.
 QUEER, *a.* Odd; strange; droll.
 QUEERISH, *a.* Rather queer or singular.
 QUEER-LY, *ad.* Oddly; strangely.
 QUEERNESS, *n.* Oddness; singularity.
 QUELL, *v. t.* [Sax. *collan.*] To allay; to reduce to peace; to crush; to subdue; to appease. [subdues.]
 QUELLER, *n.* One who crushes or +QUELLEQU'ERÖS, (kək'ahōze), *n.* [Fr.] A trifle. [to extinguish.]
 QUENCH, *v. t.* To cool; to allay;
 QUENCH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched.
 QUENCH'ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes. [extinguished.]
 QUENCH'LESS, *a.* That can not be QUENCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* A being quenchless. [the bark.]
 QUERN'-CUT-ROCK, *n.* Dyers' oak and QUERN-I-MÖ'NI-ÖUS, *a.* Apt to complain. [plainly.]
 QUERN-I-MÖ'NI-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* Com- QUERN-I-MÖ'NI-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Aptness to complain; a disposition to murmur.
 QUE'RYST, *n.* One who inquires.
 QUEWL, *v. t.* To twirl; to coil; to turn round. [grain.]
 QUERN, *n.* A handmill for grinding QUERN'O, *n.* A waistcoat or close garment. [plaining.]
 QUEEN'-LOUS, *a.* Habitually com- QUEEN'-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With complain- [complaining.]
 QUEEN'-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Practice of QUE'RY, *n.* A question to be answered; interrogatory; inquiry where there is doubt.
 QUE'RY, *v. t.* To put or ask questions; to inquire; *v. i.* to ask a question or questions. [request.]
 QUEST, *n.* Act of seeking; search;
 QUEST, *v. t.* To search or seek for.
 QUEST'ION, (kwes'tyun,) *n.* Act of asking; interrogatory; inquiry; dispute; doubt. In *logic*, a proposition stated by way of interroga- [rogate.]
 QUEST'ION, *v. t.* To ask; to inter- QUEST'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Doubtful; dis- putable; that may be questioned; suspicious; liable to be doubted or disputed. [doubtfully.]
 QUEST'ION-A-BLY, *ad.* Doubtfully;
 QUEST'ION-A-BY, *a.* Asking ques- [gates.]
 QUEST'ION-ER, *n.* One who inter- QUEST'ION-IST, *n.* One that asks questions.

QUESTION-LESS, *a.* Being beyond a doubt; doubtless; certainly; assuredly.
QUESTOR, *n.* A Roman treasurer; receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.
QUESTOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of questor. [*see*].
+QUEU, (ku,) [Fr.] A cue, which
QUIN, *n.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt.
QUIBBLE, *n.* A start; turn; shift; evasion.
QUIBBLE, *v. i.* To evade the point; to shift; to trifle; to pun; to cavil; to equivocate. [*a punster*].
QUIBBLER, *n.* One who quibbles;
QUIXIC, *a.* [Esp. *cuic*, living; D. *kwik*; G. *quick*.] Swift; active; hasty; speedy; living. [*speed*].
QUICK, *ad.* Soon; hastily; with
QUICK, *n.* Any sensible part; living flesh.
QUICK'EN, (kwik'n,) *v. t.* To make alive; to hasten; to sharpen; to give a keener perception to; to revive; to accelerate.
QUICK'EN-ED, *v. t.* To become alive.
QUICK'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which quickens.
QUICK'LIME, *n.* The protoxyd of calcium. Any carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid becomes quicklime.
QUICK'LY, *ad.* In a short time; hastily; speedily. [*artillerymen*].
QUICK-MATCH, *n.* A match used by
QUICKNESS, *n.* Speed; haste; briskness.
QUICK-SAND, *n.* Sand sinking or shaking under the feet; loose sand abounding with water.
QUICK-SET, *v. t.* To plant with living trees. [*sight*].
QUICK-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having sharp
QUICK-SILVER, *n.* Mercury; a metal which at common temperature is fluid. [*wit*].
QUICK-WIT-RED, *a.* Having ready
QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of *quid*.
QUID'DI-TY, *n.* A trifling nicety; a barbarous term used in school philosophy for *essence*. [*fling*].
QUID'DLE, *v. i.* To waste time in trifling.
QUID'DLER, *n.* One who trifles.
QUID'NURSE, *n.* One curious to know every thing.
+QUID PRO QUO, [L.] In law, something given or done for another thing; an equivalent.
QUI-SCCE', (kwí-sce,) *v. i.* [L. *quiesce*.] To be silent, or have no sound, as a letter. [*lence*].
QUI-SCENCE, *n.* Rest; repose; si-
QUI-SCENT, (kwí-scent,) *a.* Rest-
 ing; being in a state of repose; not ruffled with passion; silent; not sounded. [*unmolested*].
QUI'ET, *a.* Still; calm; easy; un-
QUI'ET, *n.* [L. *quiescē*.] Rest; repose; tranquillity.
QUI'ET, *v. t.* To still; to calm; to lull; to pacify; to appease. [*apathy*].
QUI'ET-ISE, *n.* Peace; dissipation;

QUIET-IST, *n.* One of a sect of mystics. [quietist.
QUIET-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to a **QUIET-IST**, *ad.* Calmly; peaceably.
QUIETNESS, *n.* State of rest; stillness; calmness; freedom from disturbance of any kind. [quillity.
QUIETUDE, *n.* Rest; quiet; tran-
QUIETUS, *n.* [L.] Final discharge; acquittance; rest; repose; death.
QUILL, *n.* [*fr. caule*.] A large strong feather; spine of a porcupine: piece of a reed. [quill.
QUILL, *v. t.* To weave in ridges like
QUILT, *n.* The cover of a bed or garment, made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance between two cloths, and sewing them to-
QUILT, *v. t.* To stitch one cloth upon
QUINAE, *a.* Consisting of five.
QUINCE, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
QUINQUENNIAL, *a.* Having the form of a quinquenn.
QUINCUNX, *n.* A square of five trees, with one in the middle.
QUINIDINE, *n.* An alkaloid obtain-
QUININE, *n.* ed from various species of cinchona; an important article in materia medica.
QUINQUAGESIMAL, *n.* Shrove Sunday. [angles.
QUINQUAGESIMARY, *a.* Having five
QUINQUENNIAL, *a.* Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.
QUINQUENNIUM, *a.* Divided into five parts.
QUINQUE-VALVE, *a.* Having
QUINQUE-VALVULAR, *a.* five valves. [throat.
QUINITY, *n.* Inflammation of the
QUINT, *n.* A set or sequence of five.
QUINTAL, *n.* A hundred pounds; a kente.
QUINTESSENCE, *n.* In alchemy, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body; the virtue, or best part.
QUINTESSENTIAL, *a.* Consisting of quintessence. [parts.
QUINTET, *n.* A composition in five
QUINTILE, *n.* An aspect of planets distant the fifth of a circle or 72 degrees. [a cross-piece.
QUINTIN, *n.* An upright post with
QUINTUPLE, *a.* Five-fold.
QUIP, *n.* A smart sarcastic turn; a taunt; *v. t.* or *i.* to taunt; to scoff.
QUIPPE, (*kwipe*). *v. i.* To sing in concert or chorus.
QUIRE, *n.* Twenty-four sheets of paper; a choir.
QUIRIST, *n.* See **CHORIST**.
QUIRK, *n.* An artful turn; retort; quibble. [or quibbles.
QUIRKISH, *a.* Consisting of quirks
QUIT, *v. t.*; *pres.* and *pp.* quit or quit-
QUIT, *v. t.* To leave; to forsake; to dis-charge; to free; to pay.
QUIT, *a.* Clear; free; absolved; discharged from. [by deed.
QUITCLAIM, *n.* A release of claim
QUITCLAIM, *v. t.* To release a claim

by deed, without covenants of warranty.
QUITZ, *ad.* Completely; entirely.
QUIT-RENT, *n.* A rent by which a tenant is discharged.
QUITTANCE, *n.* Discharge from a debt; acquittance; recompense; repayment.
QUIVRE, *n.* [*Fr. couvrir.*] A case for arrows. [*to shiver.*]
QUIVRE, *v. i.* To shake; to tremble;
+QUI VIVE, (*ké veé'*,) [*Fr.*] The challenge of a French sentinel. To be on the *qui vive*, is to be on the alert, like a sentinel.
QUIX-OT-IE, *n.* Like Don Quixote; romantic.
QUIXOT-ISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions.

QUIZ, *v. t.* To puzzle. [*Not elegant.*]
QUIZ, *n.* A riddle; puzzle; obscure question.
+QUO AD NOS, [*L.*] To this intent.
+QUO AN'I-MO, [*L.*] With what purpose.
+QUOD LI-BET, [*L.*] A nice point; a subtlety.
QUOIF, } *n.* A cap or hood; a
QUOIF-WEAR, } head-dress.
QUOIN, (*kwoln* or *koin*,) *n.* A corner; a wedge.
QUOIT, (*kwolt*,) *n.* A horse-shoe or a flat stone; to be pitched or thrown at some object.
QUOIT, *v. i.* To play at quoits; to pitch. [*ly.*]
QUONDAM, *a.* Having been formerly.
QUO'RU, *n.* A special commission

of justices; a competent number for doing business. [*tion.*]
QUOTTA, *n.* A share; rate; proportion.
QUOTTA-BLE, *a.* That may be quoted.
QUO-TATION, *n.* A citation; passage cited. [*another.*]
QUOTE, *v. t.* To cite as the words of
QUOTE, (*kwoth* or *kwuth*,) *v. i.* To say; to speak; used only in the phrases *quoth I*, *quoth he*.
QUO-TID'IAN, *a.* Occurring daily; *n.* a fever recurring daily.
QUOTIENT, *n.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another.
+QUO WAR-RANTO, [*L.*] By what authority. A writ to inquire into the authority by which a person intrudes or exercises jurisdiction.

R.

R is a liquid consonant, having a uniform sound, as in *red*.
R, as an abbreviation, stands for *rex*, king, as *George R.*, or *regina*, queen, as *Victoria R.*
RAB'BIT, *v. t.* To pare down the edge of a board for the purpose of receiving the edge of another piece, by lapping.
RAB'BIT, *n.* A cut on the side of a board to fit it to another by lapping; a lapping joint.
RAB'BI, (*rabbe* or *bf.*,) } *n.* A Jew.
RAB'BI, } *ish* doctor.
RAB'BI, } This title is not conferred by authority, but allowed by courtesy to learned men. [*Rabbins.*]
RAB-BIN'IE, *n.* The language of the
RAB-BIN'IE, } *a.* Pertaining to
RAB-BIN'IE-AL, } Rabbins or their tenets. [*sion.*]
RAB-BIN-ISM, *n.* A Rabbinic expression.
RAB-BIN-IST, *n.* One who adhered to the Talmud and Rabbinical traditions. [*burrows.*]
RAB-BIT, *n.* A small quadruped that
RAB-BLE, *n.* A crowd of low people; the lower class of people, without reference to an assembly.
RAB-DOL-O-OR, See *RHABDOLOGY*.
RAB'DI, *a.* [*Lat. rabidus.*] Furious; raging; mad. [*ness.*]
RAB'DI-NESS, *n.* Furiouness; madness.
+RA'IA, (*ra'ia*,) [*Syriac.*] In *Scripture*, a term of contempt, signifying empty, *beggarly*. [*for its fur.*]
RAC-DOON, *n.* A quadruped valued
RION, *n.* [*Fr. race.*] The lineage of a family; a generation; a particular breed.
RACE, *n.* [*D. ras.*] A running; a rapid course; any running with speed. [*or contend in running.*]
RACE, *v. t.* To run swiftly; to run,

RACE-HORSE, *n.* A horse that runs in competition. [*grapes.*]
RAC-E-MATION, *n.* A cluster, as of
RAC-EMS, *n.* A species of inflorescence consisting of a peduncle with short lateral branches. [*ters.*]
RAC-E-MIP'ER-IOUS, *a.* Bearing claws.
RACE-HORSE, *n.* A racehorse; a runner.
RAC-EMIT'IE, (*ra-kif'ik*,) *a.* Pertaining to the muscles of the back; rickety.
RAC-EMIT'IS, (*ra-kif'is*,) *n.* [*Gr.*] This term implies inflammation of the spine, but it is applied to a disease called the rickets. [*racy.*]
RAC-I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being
RACK, *n.* [*D. rak; Sax. recsa.*] An engine of torture; anguish; a frame; neck and spine.
RACK, *v. t.* To torture; to strain; to harass; to draw off; *v. i.* to steam; to rise, as vapor; to fly, as broken clouds; to amble, as a horse.
RACK'ET, *n.* A clattering noise; a snow-shoe; an instrument by which the player at tennis strikes the ball.
RACK'ET-R, *a.* Making a great noise.
RACK'ING, *ppr.* Torturing; straining; drawing off; *a.* that tortures; excruciating.
RACK'ING-FACE, *n.* The racking pace of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.
RACK-RENT, *n.* Rent to the full value of the tenement.
RACK-RENT-ER, *n.* One that is subject to pay rack-rent.
RA'CY, *a.* Flavorous; tasting of the soil.
RAD'DLE, *n.* A long stick used in hedging; also, a hedge; an instrument used in weaving.

RAD'DLE, *v. t.* To interweave; to twist together. [*arm or radius.*]
RA'DI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the fore-
RA'DI-ANCE, } *n.* Brightness about
RA'DI-AN-CY, } ing in rays; splendor; vivid brightness.
RA'DI-ANT, *a.* Emitting rays; sparkling. [*brightness.*]
RA'DI-ANT-LY, *ad.* With beaming
RA'DI-ATE, *v. i.* or *t.* To emit rays; to sparkle.
RA-DI-ATION, *n.* Emission of rays; the shooting from a center.
RA'DI-A-TOR, *n.* A body from which rays of light emanate.
RA'DI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the root; original; implanted by nature; fundamental; primitive; unde-
RA'DI-CAL, *n.* Root of a word; an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance.
RA'DI-CAL, *n.* One who in politics advocates extreme measures in reformation.
RA'DI-CAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or principal of making radical reform in government.
RA'DI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Originally; primitively.
RA'DI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being radical.
RA'DI-CANT, *a.* Rooting, as a stem or leaf. [*deeply.*]
RA'DI-CATE, *v. t.* To root; to plant
RA-DI-CATION, *n.* Act of fixing deeply. [*in plants.*]
RA'DI-CLE, *n.* The germ of the root
RA'DISH, *n.* A plant whose root is eaten raw.
RA'DI-OS, *n.*; *pl.* **RA'DII**. A right line from the center of a circle to the periphery. In *anatomy*, the exterior bone of the fore-arm.

RAIDIX, *n.*; *pl.* **RAIDICES**. A root or primitive word. [to take hastily.]
RAIF, *v. t.* To sweep; to snatch;
RAIFF, *n.* Sweepings, as in *Raiff*; the rabble; the mob; a promiscuous heap or collection.

RAIFLE, *v. t.* To cast dice for a prize, for which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake, or hazards part of the value.

RAIFLE, *n.* A game of chance, or lottery, in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it.

RAIF, *n.* A float of wood or boards.

RAFT, *v. t.* To transport on a raft.

RAFT, *n.* A roof timber of a building. [*a raft*]

RAFTSMAN, *n.* A man who manages

RAG, *n.* A tattered cloth; a torn piece of cloth; garments worn out.

RAGS, *n. pl.* Old worn-out garments.

RAG-MUFFIN, *n.* A paltry, mean fellow. [*fury*; *passion*]

RAGE, *n.* [*Fr. rage*]. Violent anger;

RAGE, *v. t.* To be in a fury; to be violent. [*stormy*]

RAGEFUL, *a.* Furious; violent;

RAGGED, *a.* Torn; broken; rough; dressed or covered with rags.

RAGGEDNESS, *n.* State of being ragged. [*petulance*]

RAGING, *n.* Fury; violence; im-

RAGMAN, *n.* A man who collects rags. [*seasoned dish*]

RAGOUT, (*ra-goo'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A high-

RAGWHEEL, *n.* In machinery, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.

RAIL, *n.* A narrow piece of wood used for fencing; a bar of wood or iron used for inclosing a place; long iron bars used on railroads.

RAIL, *v. t.* To inclose with rails.

RAIL, *v. i.* [*D. rallen*, to jabber.] To utter reproaches; to scold; to use insolent and reproachful language. [*language*]

RAILER, *n.* One who utters abusive

RAILERO, *n.* Insulting language; a series of rails.

RAILERY, (*ral'ler-y*), *n.* Banter; jesting language; good-humored pleasantry, or slight satire; satirical merriment.

RAILROAD, *n.* A road or way on

RAILWAY, *n.* which iron rails are laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads.

RAIMENT, *n.* Clothing; garments; vesture.

RAIN, *n.* Water falling from clouds.

RAIN, *v. t.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds; *v. i.* to fall in drops, as water from clouds.

RAINBOW, *n.* An arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays; the iris.

RAINDEER, *n.* A species of deer. See **REINDEER**.

RAIN-GLASS, *n.* An instrument to

receive and measure the quantity of rain that falls.

RAININESS, *n.* State of being rainy.

RAINY, *a.* Abounding with rain; showery.

RAISE, *v. t.* To lift; to set up; to elevate; to erect; to propagate; to cause to grow. [*produces*]

RAISER, *n.* One who lifts, builds, or

RAISIN, (*ra'izn*), *n.* A dried grape.

RAISING, *n.* The act of lifting; erection or operation of setting up a frame building.

RAJAH, *n.* In India, a native

RAJA, *n.* prince or king

RAKE, *n.* A tool to gather hay, &c.; a libertine.

RAKE, *v. t.* To collect with a rake; to search; to scratch.

RAKING, *n.* Act of using a rake; space or quantity raked at once; a. that rakes.

RAKISH, *a.* Loose; debauched; lewd; given to a dissolute life; having a backward inclination.

RAKISHNESS, *n.* Dissolute practices.

RAKING, *n.* Act of collecting disordered troops; exercise of satirical merriment.

RAKING, *v. t.* To treat with good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire; to joke; to reunite; to collect; *v. i.* to assemble; to come back to order; to use pleasantry. [*batter walls*]

RAM, *n.* A male sheep; an engine to

RAM, *v. t.* To drive with violence.

RAMBLE, *n.* The warbling of birds on boughs.

RAMBLE, *n.* A wandering excursion.

RAMBLE, *v. t.* To rove; to stroll; to wander. [*wanderer*]

RAMBLER, *n.* One who rambles; a

RAMBLES, *n.* Growing on a branch.

RAMIFICATION, *n.* A branching; a division or subdivision.

RAMIFY, *v. t. or i.* To divide into branches; to shoot or separate into branches; to be divided or subdivided, as a main subject.

RAMMER, *n.* A gun-stick; ramrod; an instrument for driving any thing with force; the person that

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In Mexico, a peasant employed on a rancho.

RANCHO, (*ran'tsho*), *n.* A small hamlet or large farming establishment for cattle and horses.

RANCID, *a.* Musty; sour; having a strong smell.

RANCIDITY, *n.* A strong, sour

RANCIDNESS, *n.* smell; mustiness.

RANCOR, (*ran'kor*), *n.* Malignity; spite; virulence; deep-seated and implacable hatred; inveterate enmity. *This is the strongest term for enmity in the English language.*

RANCOROUS, *a.* Malignant; very spiteful. [*ignity*]

RANCOROUSLY, *ad.* With deep ma-

RAND, *n.* The border, or edge of a shoe.

RANDOM, *a.* Done without aim; left to chance; uttered without previous calculation.

RANDOM, *n.* Want of direction; hazard; distance of a body thrown, as, the furthest random of a missile weapon; progression.

RANGE, *n.* A name sometimes given to the reindeer.

RANGE, *n.* old preterit of **RING**.

RANGE, *n.* A rank; excursion; extent; compass.

RANGING, *v. t.* [*Fr. ranger*]. To place in order; to set in a row or rows; to dispose in proper classes; to move or pass over; *v. i.* to rove at large; to wander without restraint; to sail or pass near or in the direction of; to be placed in order; to be ranked.

RANGING, *n.* One that ranges; a dog.

RANK, *a.* Strong-scented; strong; luxuriant.

RANK, *n.* [*It. ranc.*] A row or line; degree; grade; class; order; dignity; ranks, in the plural, the order of common soldiers.

RANK, *v. t. or i.* To place in a line; to have a degree of dignity; to be ranged. [*inflamed*]

RANKLE, *v. t.* To fester; to be

RANKLING, *n.* Deep and active irritation.

RANKLY, *ad.* With luxuriant growth.

RANKNESS, *n.* A strong scent; exuberance; extraordinary strength; strong taste.

RANNET, *n.* The shrew-mouse.

RANRACK, *v. t.* To search narrowly; to plunder.

RANSOM, *n.* The price paid for redeeming a person or goods from an enemy or others; release from captivity.

RANSOM, *v. t.* To redeem from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent; to rescue; to deliver.

RANSOMER, *n.* One who redeems.

RANSOMLESS, *a.* Free from ransom.

RANT, *n.* Boisterous, empty words; high sounding language without dignity of thought.

RANT, *v. t.* To rave; to use empty, high-sounding words.

RAN'TER, *n.* A boisterous declaimer.
RAN'TER-FÖLE, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. [tongue.]
+RAN'U-LA, *n.* A swelling under the
+RINE DES YÖHNE, (*ränz dä vsh'*)
 [Fr.] Simple melodies of the
 Swiss mountaineers.
RAP, *n.* A quick, smart blow, as a
 rap on the knuckles.
RAP, *v. i.* To strike with a quick,
 sharp blow; to knock; *v. t.* to
 strike; to seize and bear away.
RA-FÄ'CIÖUS, *a.* Greedy of prey;
 given to plunder. [by rapine.]
RA-FÄ'CIÖUS-LY, *ad.* Ravenously;
RA-FÄ'CIÖUS-NESS, } *n.* Disposition
RA-FÄ'CI-LTY, } to plunder;
 practice of plundering; ravenous-
 ness.
RÄPE, *n.* A seizing by violence;
 carnal knowledge by force;
 something carried away; a plant.
RÄPID, *a.* [L. *rapidus*.] Swift;
 quick; violent; advancing with
 haste or speed; expeditious; hur-
 ried; of quick utterance of words.
RÄPID-NESS, } *n.* Swiftmess; veloci-
RA-FID-LTY, } ty; celerity; haste;
 quickness.
RÄPID-LY, *ad.* Swiftly; with celerity.
RÄPID, *n. s.* } The part of a river
RÄPIDS, *n. pl.* } where the current
 is swift. [thrusting.]
RÄP'ER, *n.* A small sword used in
 rapine. [L. *rapina*.] The act of
 plundering by violence; plunder;
 pillage; violence.
RÄP'ER, *v. t.* To plunder.
RÄP-PÄ-REH', *n.* A wild Irish plun-
 derer, so called from *rapery*, a
 half pike that he carries.
RÄP-PER, *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.
RÄP-PER, *n.* One that raps; the
 knocker of a door. [ecstasy.]
RÄP, *pp.* or *a.* Transported in
RÄP-TOR, } *n.* A ravisher; a plun-
RÄP-TER, } derer.
RÄP-TURE, (*rap'tyur*), *n.* Transport;
 ecstasy; extreme delight; enthu-
 siasm; bliss.
RÄP-TUR-ÖUS, (*rap'tyur-us*), *a.* Trans-
 ported; ecstatic; very delightful;
 ravishing. [an unusual person.]
+RÄ'RA L-VIS, *n.* [L.] A rare bird;
RÄKE, *a.* [L. *rareus*.] Scarce; un-
 common; nearly rare. [a box.]
RÄ'NE-SHÖW, *n.* A show carried in
RÄE-R-FÄ'CTION, *n.* Act of rarefying;
 expansion of bodies by the separa-
 tion of their parts; it is opposed
 to condensation. [faction.]
RÄE-R-FÄ-ÖLE, *a.* Capable of rare-
RÄE-R-FÄ, *v. t.* To make thin;
 to expand; to enlarge a body with-
 out adding to it any new portion
 of its own matter; *v. i.* to become
 thin and porous. [finely.]
RÄE-LY, *ad.* Seldom; not often;
RÄE-NESS, } *n.* Uncommonness;
RÄE-TY, } thinness; tenuity;
 opposed to density.
RÄE-CAL, *n.* A trickish, dishonest
 man; a rogue; a lean; low; mean.

RÄE-CAL-ION, *n.* A low, mean
 wretch.
RÄE-CAL-LTY, *n.* Villainy; the lowest
 people. [vile.]
RÄE-CAL-LY, *a.* Worthless; meanly
RÄE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser*.] To level
 with the ground; to erase; to
 rub out. See **RÄSE**.
RÄSH, *a.* Hasty; precipitate;
 resolving or entering on a project
 without due deliberation or cau-
 tion; incautious; unwary; heed-
 less.
RÄSH, *v. t.* To slice; to divide.
RÄSH, *n.* Satin; an eruption or efflu-
 vesence on the body, with little
 or no elevation. [of bacon.]
RÄSH'RA, *n.* A thin slice; a cut
RÄSH-LY, *ad.* Hastily; precipitately.
RÄSH-NESS, *n.* Inconsiderate haste;
 too much haste in resolving or in
 undertaking a measure.
RÄSP, *n.* A large, rough file; a grater.
RÄSP, *v. t.* [D. *raspen*.] To rub or
 grate with a rasp.
RÄSP-A-TO-RE, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.
RÄSP'ERÄ-ÄV, (*raz'-*) *n.* Fruit of the
 bramble.
RÄ'SURE, (*rä'zhur*), *n.* Act of scraping
 out; the mark by which a letter,
 word, or any part of writing is
 erased.
RÄT, *n.* [D. *rat*.] An animal very
 troublesome. To smell a rat, to
 suspect of some mischief.
RÄT'-BLE, *a.* That may be rated;
 liable to be taxed.
RÄT'-BLY, *ad.* By rate or proportion.
RÄT-A-RÄ'S, (*re's*), *n.* A spiritous
 liquor prepared from the kernels
 of cherries, peaches, &c.
RÄT-ÄN', *n.* A small case, the
 growth of India.
RÄTCH, *n.* A bar with teeth, into
 which a catch drops, to keep ma-
 chines from running back.
RÄTCH-ET, *n.* A tooth at the bottom
 of the fusee or barrel of a watch,
 to stop it in winding up.
RÄTE, *n.* [Norm. *rate*.] The propor-
 tion or standard; the price or
 amount stated; settled allowance;
 degree of value or price; a tax
 assessed by authority. In the navy,
 the order or class of a ship.
RÄTE, *v. i.* To be set or considered
 in a class, as a ship; the ship rates
 as a ship of the line; *v. t.* to value;
 to estimate; to tax; to chide with
 vehemence; to reprove; to scold.
RÄTH, *a.* Early; coming before the
 usual time. [cially.]
RÄTH'ER, *ad.* More willingly; espe-
RÄT-I-FÄ'CTION, *n.* Act of con-
 firming.
RÄT-I-FÄ-RE, *n.* One who confirms.
RÄT-I-FÄ, *v. t.* To confirm; to settle;
 to establish; to approve; to make
 valid.
RÄ'TIO, (*rä'ho*), *n.*; *pl.* **RÄTIO**.
 Proportion; rate; relation which
 one thing has to another.
RÄ-TIOO-L-NÄ'TIÖN, (*-shoe-e-nä'*), *n.*

Act of reasoning or of deducing
 consequences from premises.
RÄ'TION, *n.* Provisions for a day.
RÄ'TION-ÄL, (*rä'shun-äl* or *rah'-
 un-äl*), *a.* Endowed with reason;
 agreeable to reason.
RÄ-TION-X'ÄL, (*rä'shun- or rah'-
 un-*), *n.* Detail of reasons; solu-
 tion of opinions.
RÄ'TION-ÄL-ISM, (*rä'shun-äl-izm* or
rah'un-äl-izm), *n.* A system of
 opinions deduced from reason or
 distinct from inspiration.
RÄ'TION-ÄL-IST, (*rä'shun- or rah'-
 un-*), *n.* One who regulates his
 own opinions solely by reason.
RÄ-TION-ÄL-LTY, (*rä'shun- or rah'-
 un-*), *n.* Power of reasoning;
 reasonableness.
RÄ'TION-ÄL-LY, (*rä'shun-äl-ly* or
rah'un-äl-ly), *ad.* With reason;
 reasonably.
RÄ'TLINE, } *n.* A small line travers
RÄ'TLIN, } ing the shrouds of a
 ship. [of a plant.]
RÄT-OÖP', *n.* A sprout from the root
RÄT'SÄNE, *n.* Arsenic; poison for
 rats. [quilled.]
RÄT-TREH', *n.* A thick woollen stuff
RÄT-TREH', *n.* A stuff thinner than
 ratteen.
RÄ'TTÖ, *n.* Act of deserting a
 party; among printers, a working
 for less than established prices.
RÄ'TTLE, (*rat'til*), *v. i.* [D. *ratelen*.]
 To make sharp noises; to clatter;
v. t. to cause to make a rattling
 sound, or a rapid succession of
 sharp sounds; to stun with noise.
RÄ'TTLE, *n.* A succession of sharp
 sounds or words; an instrument
 with which a clattering sound is
 made; clamorous chiding.
RÄ'TTLE-HEAD'ED, *a.* Noisy; giddy;
 unsteady.
RÄ'TTLES, (*rat'tilz*), *n. pl.* The croup;
 a disease in the windpipe.
RÄ'TTLE-SNAKE, *n.* A venomous
 serpent.
RÄ'TTLING, *n.* A quick succession
 of sharp sounds; noise made by
 wheels, &c. [near of voice.]
RÄ'U'CI-TV, *n.* Hoarseness; rough-
 ness; a hoarse; harsh.
RÄV'ÖRE, *v. t.* To waste; to spoil;
 to plunder.
RÄV'ÖRE, *n.* Waste; spoil; plunder;
RÄV'ÖRE, *n.* A plunderer; a de-
 stroyer. [to rage.]
RÄVE, *v. i.* To be delicious; to dote;
RÄVE, *n.* The upper side timber of
 a cart.
RÄV'EL, (*rav'l*), *v. i.* To fall into
 perplexity and confusion; to work
 in perplexities; *v. t.* to untwist;
 to disentangle; also, to entangle;
 to make intricate. [fortification.]
RÄV'ELIN, *n.* A detached work in
RÄV'EL-ING, (*rav'l-ingz*), *n. pl.*
 Threads detached in unraveling.
RÄVEN, *n.* A large black bird.
RÄVEN, *v. t.* To devour greedily;
 to eat with voracity; to obtain by

violence; *v. i.* to prey with rapacity.
RAV'EN, *n.* Prey; pillage; rapine.
RAV'EN-ING, *n.* Eagerness for plunder.
RAV'EN-OUS, (*rav'n-us*), *a.* Voracious; very hungry; hungry even to rage; eager for prey or gratification. [*hunger*].
RAV'EN-OUS-LY, *ad.* With raging.
RAV'EN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme voracity.
RAV'IN, *n.* See **RAVEN**. [*racity*].
RA-VINE', (*ra-veen'*), *n.* A long, deep hollow, worn by a stream or torrent of water. [*riously*].
RAVING-LY, *ad.* With frenzy; furiously.
RAVISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. ravir.*] To seize and carry away by force; to transport with delight; to know carnally by force. [*force*].
RAVISH-ER, *n.* One who seizes by ravishing; *pp.* Seizing by force; delighting; *a.* delighting or delightful to ecstasy; transporting.
RAVISH-ING-LY, *ad.* With extreme delight. [*rapture*].
RAVISH-MENT, *n.* Act of ravishing;
RAW, *a.* Not cooked; crude; unmanufactured; chilly; bare of skin; unripe in skill; unexperienced; untried; new; not mixed or adulterated; not tanned.
RAW'-BONE-ED, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones. [*frightful*].
RAW'HEAD, (*-hed*), *n.* Something *RAW'LY*, *ad.* Unskillfully; without experience.
RAW'NESS, *n.* Crudeness; chilliness; unskillfulness; state of being inexperienced; the state of being raw or uncooked.
RAY, *n.* [*Fr. raie.*] A line of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light; *figuratively*, a beam of intellectual light; light; luster.
RAY, *v. t.* To streak; to shoot forth; to mark with long lines.
RAY-LESS, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.
RAYE, *v. t.* [*Fr. razer.*] To subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to destroy; to erase; to efface; to obliterate; to extirpate.
RAY-ER, *n.* A ship of war cut down to a smaller size.
RAY-ER, *v. t.* To cut down or reduce to the next inferior rank or class, as a ship of war. [*ing*].
RI'ZOR, *n.* An instrument for shaving.
RI-ZURE, (*ri'zhur*), *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration. See **RASURE**.
RE, *a.* prefix, denotes return or repetition. [*to swallow up again*].
RE-AB-SORB, *v. t.* To absorb again;
RE-AB-SORPTION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off or extravasated; the swallowing a second time. [*visit*].
RE-AC-CESSE, *n.* A second access or
REACH, *v. t.* [*Sax. racan; recan; G. rechen.*] To extend; to stretch;

to touch by extending the hand; to strike from a distance; to arrive at.
REACH, (*reech*), *v. i.* To be extended; to penetrate; to make efforts to vomit.
REACH, *n.* Extent; power of attaining to; effort; fetch; contrivance; effort to vomit.
RE-ACT, *v. i.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; to act reciprocally; *v. t.* to act or perform a second time.
RE-ACTION, *n.* /In physics, counteraction; action in opposition; any action in resisting other action or power. [*tending to react*].
RE-ACTIVE, *a.* Having power or
READ, *v. t.* To inspect and understand words or characters; to utter or pronounce words or letters in their proper order; to learn; *v. i.* to perform the act of reading; to be studious; to learn by reading. [*from reading*].
READ, (*red*), *pp.* Perused; learned
READ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be read.
READ-ER, *n.* One who reads; one who studies much. [*ing prayers*].
READ-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of reading.
READ-ER-LY, (*red'e-*) *ad.* Quickly; promptly.
READ-I-NESS, (*red'e-ness*), *n.* Promptitude; willingness; preparation; alacrity; cheerfulness.
READ-ING, *n.* Perusal; public recital; variation of copies; a commentary or gloss on a law, text, or passage; study of books.
RE-AD-JOURN, (*-jurn*), *v. t.* To adjourn a second time. [*again*].
RE-AD-JUST, *v. t.* To put in order
RE-AD-JUST-MENT, *n.* A second settlement.
RE-AD-MIS-SION, *n.* A second admission; act of admitting again what has been excluded.
RE-AD-MIT, *v. t.* To admit again.
RE-AD-MIT-TANCE, *n.* A second admittance, or allowance to enter again.
READ-Y, (*red'e*), *a.* Quick; prompt; not hesitating; not slow or dull; prepared; fitted; willing; cheerful; near; most convenient.
READ-Y, (*red'e*), *ad.* In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay; promptly.
RE-AFFIRM, (*re-af-ferm'*), *v. t.* To affirm again. [*affirmance*].
RE-AFFIRM-ANCE, *n.* A second affirmation.
RE-I-LENT, *a.* A substance that detects the ingredients of a mixture.
REAL, *a.* True; certain; actual; genuine.
REAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Realists, who maintain that the terms used to denote the genera or species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names.

RE-AL-I-TY, *n.* Certainty; actual existence of any thing; truth; fact, in distinction from mere appearance; something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show. [*alized*].
RE-AL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be realized.
RE-AL-I-ZATION, *n.* Act of realizing; act of converting money into land; act of believing real; act of bringing into being or act.
RE-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To bring into being or act; to bring home to one's own case; to impress as a reality; to bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or real. [*tainly; actually*].
REAL-LY, *ad.* In fact; truly; certainly.
REALM, (*reim*), *n.* [*Fr. royaume; It. regno.*] A royal jurisdiction, or extent of government; a kingdom; kingly government.
REAL-TY, *n.* Immobility; fixed nature of property. [*of paper*].
REAM, *n.* A bundle of twenty quires
RE-AN-I-MATE, *v. t.* To restore back to life; to revive; to resuscitate; to revive the spirits; to infuse new life into.
RE-AN-I-MATION, *n.* Restoration of life, spirits, courage or vigor.
RE-AN-NEX, *v. t.* To annex again; to annex what has been separated; to reunite. [*ing again*].
RE-AN-NEX-I-ATION, *n.* Act of annexing.
REAP, *v. t.* or *i.* To cut grain with a sickle; to clear off a crop by reaping; to gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward.
REAPER, *n.* One who reaps.
RE-AP-PAREL, *v. t.* To clothe again.
RE-AP-PEAR, *v. i.* To appear a second time. [*pearance*].
RE-AP-PEAR-ANCE, *n.* A second appearance.
RE-AP-PLY, *v. t.* To apply a second time.
RE-AP-POINT, *v. t.* To appoint again.
RE-AP-POINTMENT, *n.* A second appointment. [*again*].
RE-AP-PORTION, *v. t.* To apportion.
RE-AP-PORTION-MENT, *n.* A second apportionment.
REAR, *n.* [*Fr. arriere.*] The part behind; last body of troops; last class.
REAR, *v. t.* [*Sax. reara.*] To raise; to bring up; to elevate; to lift after a fall; to raise to maturity.
REAR-ADMIRAL, *n.* The admiral of the third squadron.
REAR-QUARTER, (*-gard*), *n.* The body that marches in the rear of an army to defend it.
REAR-RANK, *n.* The rank of a body of troops in the rear.
REARWARD, *n.* The rear guard; the end; the tail; the last troop.
RE-ASCEND, *v. i.* To ascend or mount again. [*ing*].
RE-ASCENSION, *n.* Act of remounting.
REASON, (*re'zon*), *n.* [*L. ratio.*] That which is thought or alleged in words as the ground or cause of

opinion, or determination; the efficient cause; the final cause; a faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil; moderation.

RE-ASON, v. t. or i. To argue; to debate; to draw inferences justly from premises.

RE-ASON-A-BLE, a. Indued with reason; governed by reason; just; not immoderate.

RE-ASON-A-BLE-NESS, n. Agreeableness to reason; moderation.

RE-ASON-A-BLY, ad. In consistency with reason. [reasons.]

RE-ASON-ER, n. One who argues or reasons.

RE-ASON-ING, n. The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason.

RE-ASON-LESS, a. Destitute of reason. [again.]

RE-ASSEMBLE, v. i. To assemble.

RE-ASSENT, v. t. To affirm again.

RE-ASSERTION, n. A second assertion of the same thing. [return.]

RE-ASSIGN, v. t. To assign back in.

RE-ASSUME, v. t. To assume again; to resume. [suming.]

RE-ASSUMPTION, n. Act of reassuming.

RE-ASSURANCE, n. A second assurance against loss, or the assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from the risk he has taken.

RE-ASSURE, (re-ash-shûr'er), v. t. To assure again; to restore courage.

RE-ASSURE, (re-ash-shûr'er), n. One who insures an underwriter.

RE-ATTACH, v. t. To attach a second time. [tachment.]

RE-ATTACHMENT, n. A second attachment.

RE-ATTEMPT, v. t. To attempt again.

RE-BAPTISM, n. A second baptism.

RE-BAPTIZE, v. t. To baptize a second time. [of keenness.]

RE-BATE, v. t. To blunt; to deprive.

RE-BATE, } n. Abatement;
RE-BATEMENT, } deduction; diminution; discount.

RE-BBIE, n. A three-stringed fiddle.

RE-BEL, n. One who revolts from lawful authority; one who willfully violates a law; a rebellious; acting in revolt.

RE-BEL, v. i. To revolt from lawful government; to rise in violent opposition against lawful authority; to revolt.

RE-BELLION, (re-bel'yun), n. Open renunciation of allegiance, and opposition to government; open resistance to lawful authority.

RE-BELLIOUS, (re-bel'yus), a. Engaged in rebellion.

RE-BELLIOUSLY, ad. In opposition to allegiance.

RE-BELLIOUSNESS, (re-bel'yus-ness), n. The quality or state of being rebellious.

RE-BLOSSOM, v. i. To blossom a second time.

RE-BOUND, v. t. To drive back; to

reverberate; v. i. to spring or fly back. [back.]

RE-BOUND, n. The act of springing.

RE-BUFF, n. A sudden check; a beating back.

RE-BUFF, v. t. [It. rabbuffa.] To beat back; to repel; to oppose; to offer sudden resistance.

RE-BUILD, (re-bild'), v. t. To build or construct anew, or what has been demolished. [ed anew.]

RE-BUILT, (re-bilt'), pp. Construct.

RE-BUK'A-BLE, a. Deserving rebuke.

RE-BUKE, v. t. [Norm. rebuquer.] To chide; to reprove; to reprehend for a fault; to check or restrain; to silence. [sion; a chiding.]

RE-BUKE, n. Reproof; reprehension.

RE-BUKEFUL, a. Containing reproof. [reproves.]

RE-BUR'EN, n. One that chides or rebuffs.

RE-BURY, (re-ber'ry), v. t. To bury again.

REBUS, n.; pl. REBUS-ES. A kind of riddle; an enigmatical representation of some name, by using pictures and figures instead of words.

RE-BUT, v. t. [Fr. rebuter.] To repel; to oppose by argument; v. i. to answer, or reply to.

RE-BUTTER, n. In law pleadings, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. [back.]

RE-CALCI-TRATION, n. A kicking.

RE-CALL, v. t. To call back; to revoke; to call back from a place or mission; as to recall a minister from a foreign court. [cation.]

RE-CALL, n. A calling back; revocation.

RE-CALL'A-BLE, a. That may be recalled. [opinion.]

RE-CANT, v. t. or i. To retract an assertion.

RE-CANTATION, n. Act of retracting. [again.]

RE-CAPACI-TATE, v. t. To qualify.

RE-CAPITULATE, v. t. To repeat in a summary manner; to give a summary of the principal things mentioned; to reiterate.

RE-CAPITULATION, n. A summary. [praisal.]

RE-CAPTION, n. A retaking; re-capture.

RE-CAPTURE, n. Act of retaking; a prize retaken.

RE-CAPTURE, v. t. To retake, as a prize which had been previously taken. [again.]

RE-CARRY, v. t. To carry back, or re-cast.

RE-CAST, v. t. To cast, mold, or compute a second time; to throw again.

RE-CAST, pp. Cast a second time.

RE-CEDE, v. i. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw; to desist from; to retire.

RE-CEDE, v. t. To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.

RE-CEIPT, (re-see'), n. Reception; a writing acknowledging that something has been received.

RE-CEIPT, v. t. To give a writing

acknowledging that something has been received. [ceived.]

RE-CEIVE-A-BLE, a. That may be received.

RE-CEIVE, (re-seeve'), v. t. To take what is offered; to admit; to hold.

RE-CEIVER, n. One who receives; a treasurer. [again.]

RE-CEIVE-ABLE, v. t. To celebrate.

RE-CEIVE-ER, n. Newness; new state; late origin; lateness in time; freshness. [vise.]

RE-CEIVE, v. t. To review; to re-view.

RE-CEIVE-ER, n. New; late; fresh; not long past; of late occurrence.

RE-CEIVE-ER, ad. Newly; lately; freshly; not long since.

RE-CEIVE-ER, n. Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

RE-CEIVE-ER, n. A place to receive things in the base of the fructification in plants.

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turns; to give and return mutually; to interchange.
RE-CIP-RO-CI-TION, *n.* Giving and receiving in return; interchange of acts.
RE-CI-PRO-CI-TY, (*res-e-prov'e-te*), *n.* Mutual return; reciprocal obligation or right. [of cutting off.]
RE-CI-TION, (*re-sizh'un*), *n.* The act.
RE-CIT-AL, *n.* Narration; rehearsal.
RE-CIT-ATION, *n.* Rehearsal; repetition.
RE-CI-TA-TIVE, (*res-e-ta-teev'*), *a.* Rehearsing; reciting, as in music.
RE-CI-TA-TIVE, *n.* A kind of musical pronunciation in which the performer imitates the inflections, &c., of natural speech.
RE-CLIN, *v. t. or i.* To tell over; to rehearse. [heedless.]
RECK-LESS, *a.* Regardless; careless;
RECK-LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence; indifference.
RECK-ON, (*rek'n*), *v. t. or i.* To count; to number; to compute; to cast; to esteem.
RECK-ON-ER, *n.* One who computes.
RECK-ON-ING, *n.* Computation; bill of expenses.
RE-CLIM, *v. t.* To claim to have restored; to recall; to reform; to reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to recover.
RE-CLIM-A-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled, or reformed, or tamed.
RE-CLIM-ANT, *n.* One who reclaims or opposes.
RE-CLAM-ATION, *n.* Recovery; demand; challenge of something to be restored. [bent down.]
RE-CLIN-ATE, *a.* Reclined, as a leaf;
RE-CLIN-ATION, *n.* Act of leaning or reclining. [or to one side.]
RE-CLINE, *v. t. or i.* To lean back.
RE-CLUSE, *v. t.* To shut or close again.
RE-CLUSE, *a.* [Fr. *reclus*.] Living in retirement; retired from the world; solitary.
RE-CLUSE, *n.* One who lives in seclusion from society; a religious devotee. [seclusion.]
RE-CLUSE-LY, *ad.* In retirement or
RE-CLUSIVENESS, *n.* Seclusion from company.
RE-CLUSION, (*re-klizhun*), *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion. [ment.]
RE-CLUSIVE, *a.* Affording retirement.
RE-COCTION, *n.* A second coction or preparation.
RE-COG-NITION, (*rek-og-niah'un*), *n.* Acknowledgment; knowledge confessed or avowed.
RE-COG-NI-ZA-BLE, (*kog-ne-zah-bl*, or *-kon'e-zah-bl*), *a.* That may be acknowledged.
RE-COG-NIZANCE, (*kog-ne*, or *-kon'e-zance*), *n.* An acknowledgment; bond of record.
RE-COG-NIZE, (*rek'og-nize*, or *rek-on-ize*), *v. t.* To recollect the

knowledge of; to acknowledge; to review; to re-examine.
RE-COG-NI-ZEE, (*kog-ne-zee*, or *-kon-izee*), *n.* One to whom a bond of record is made.
RE-COG-NI-ZOR, (*kog-ne-zor*, or *-kon-e-zor*), *n.* One who enters into a bond of record.
RE-COIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *reculer*.] To rush or fall back; to rebound; to flow back; to retire; to start back; to shrink. [backward.]
RE-COIL, *n.* Rebound; movement
RE-COIL-ER, *n.* One who falls back from his promise or profession; a revoler.
RE-COIL-ING, *n.* The act of starting back from one's promise or profession. [ing.]
RE-COIL-MENT, *n.* The act of recoiling.
RE-COIN, *v. t.* To coin a second time.
RE-COIN-AGE, *n.* Act of coining anew; a coining again; that which is recoined.
RE-COL-LECT, *v. t.* To recall to mind; to recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring to the mind or memory; to recognize; to recover resolution or composure of mind.
RE-COL-LECT, *v. t.* To collect again.
RE-COL-LECTION, *n.* A recalling to the memory. *Recollection* differs from *remembrance*, as it is the consequence of volition, or an effort of the mind to review ideas; whereas, *remembrance* implies no such volition. [to recollect.]
RE-COL-LECTIVE, *a.* Having power
RE-COM-BINE, *v. t.* To combine again. [again.]
RE-COM-MENCE, *v. t.* To begin
RE-COM-MEND, *v. t.* To commend to another; to make acceptable; to commit with prayer. [praise.]
RE-COM-MEND-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of
RE-COM-MEND-ATION, *n.* Act of praising; that which commends to favor; that which procures a kind or favorable reception.
RE-COM-MEND-A-TO-RY, *a.* That recommends. [sion again.]
RE-COM-MISSION, *v. t.* To commit
RE-COM-MIT, *v. t.* To commit anew; to refer again to a committee.
RE-COM-MIT-MENT, *n.* A second commitment; a renewed reference to a committee. [mitment.]
RE-COM-MIT-TAL, *n.* A second com-
RE-COM-MUNIC-ATE, *v. t.* To impart or send again; to communicate a second time.
RE-COM-PENSE, *n.* Reward; compensation; a requital; a return of evil, or suffering, or other equivalent, as a punishment.
RE-COM-PENSE, *v. t.* To repay; to requite; to compensate; to make an equivalent return in profit or produce. [quiet anew.]
RE-COM-POSE, *v. t.* To compose
RE-CON-CIL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be adjusted or made to agree.

RE-CON-CIL-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being made to agree.
RE-CON-CIL-A-NT, *ad.* With reconciliation.
RE-CON-CILE, *v. t.* [L. *reconcilio*.] To conciliate anew; to bring to agreement; to bring to acquiescence; to make consistent; to adjust; to pacify; to appease.
RE-CON-CIL-EMENT, *n.* Renewal of friendship.
RE-CON-CIL-ER, *n.* One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.
RE-CON-CIL-I-ATION, *n.* Renewal of friendship; act of reconciling parties at variance. In *Scripture*, the means by which sinners are reconciled to God; atonement; expiation. [to reconcile.]
RE-CON-CIL-I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending
RE-CON-DITE, *a.* [L. *reconditus*.] Secret; abstruse; hidden from the view of intellect; profound; dealing in things abstruse.
RE-CON-DUCT, *v. t.* To conduct back.
RE-CON-NOIS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Acknowledgment; a reconnoitering.
RE-CON-NOITER, *v. t.* To survey
RE-CON-NOITER, *n.* again; to view; to examine by the eye, particularly in military affairs; to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.
RE-CON-QUER, (*re-konk'er*), *v. t.* To conquer again; to recover by conquest.
RE-CON-SID-ER, *v. t.* To consider again; to rescind; to take into consideration again, as, to *reconsider* a motion in a legislative body.
RE-CON-SID-ER-ATION, *n.* Renewed consideration or review in the mind. [again; to rebuild.]
RE-CON-STRUCT, *v. t.* To construct
RE-CON-STRUC-TION, *n.* The act of constructing again.
RE-CON-VY, (*re-kon-vi'*), *v. t.* To convey back or a second time, or to a former owner. [ring back.]
RE-CON-VY-ANCE, *n.* A transfer.
RE-CORD, *v. t.* [L. *re-corder*.] To register; to enroll; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; to cause to be remembered.
RE-CORD, *n.* Authentic register or enrollment; act of placing on record; authentic memorial.
RE-CORD-ER, *n.* One who records; an officer. [corder.]
RE-CORD-SHIP, *n.* Office of recording.
RE-COUNT, *v. t.* To relate in detail; to recite. [cation.]
RE-COVER, *n.* A going to; applying.
RE-COVER, (*re-kuv'er*), *v. t.* To regain; to restore from sickness; to revive from apparent death; to gain by reparation; to obtain title by judgment in a court of law.
RE-COVER, *v. t.* To regain health after sickness; to regain a former

state or condition after misfortune; to obtain a judgment in law. [recovered.]
 RE-CŪ'ER-A-SLE, a. That may be restored; a regaining.
 RE-CŪ'ER-V, a. A cowardly yielding.
 RE-CER-ANT, a. Cowardly; mean-spirited; a. one who yields in combat; a coward.
 RE-CER-ITE, v. t. To refresh; to amuse; to take recreation.
 RE-CER-ITE, v. t. To create or form anew.
 RE-CER-I-TION, a. A forming anew.
 RE-CER-I-TION, a. Amusement; diversion. [verting.]
 RE-CER-I-TIVE, a. Amusing; diverting.
 RE-CER-MENT, n. Dress; refuse; useless matter.
 RE-CER-MENT'AL, { a. Drossy;
 RE-CER-MENT-TI-TIOUS, { superfluous.
 RE-CER-MIN-ITE, v. t. To turn an accusation returned.
 RE-CER-MIN-I-TION, a. Accusation returned. [cussation.]
 RE-CER-MIN-A-TIVE, a. Retorting accusation.
 RE-CER-MIN-I-TOR, a. One who retorts. [charge.]
 RE-CER-MIN-A-TO-RY, a. Retorting a charge.
 RE-CER-DS-CENCE, } a. A growing raw or sore again.
 RE-CER-DS-CEN-CY, } [again.]
 RE-CER-DS-CENT, a. Becoming raw again.
 RE-CER-IV', (re-kruv') v. t. To gain new supplies of any thing; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; v. t. to repair; to supply loss or deficiency; to supply with new men any deficiency of troops.
 RE-CER-IV', a. A new enlisted soldier; supply of any thing wanted.
 RE-CER-IV'ER, a. One who recruits.
 RE-CER-IVMENT, a. Act of recruiting.
 RE-CRY-S-TAL-LI-ZI-TION, n. The process of a second crystallization.
 RE-CRY-S-TAL-LIZE, v. t. To crystallize again.
 RECT'AN'GLE, (rekt'ang-gl.) n. A right-angled parallelogram. In arithmetic, the product of two lines multiplied into each other.
 RECT'AN'GU-LAR, a. Having right angles. [corrected.]
 RECT-I-FI-A-SLE, a. That may be rectified.
 RECT-I-FI-CI-TION, n. Act of correcting or refining. In chemistry, the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation.
 RECT-I-FI-ER, a. He or that which rectifies. [amend; to refine.]
 RECT-I-FY, v. t. To correct; to rectify.
 RECT-I-LIN'E-AL, } a. Right-lined;
 RECT-I-LIN'E-AR, } consisting of right lines.
 RECT-I-RUD, n. Rightness of principle or practice; integrity; uprightness; justness.
 RECT'OR, a. [L. rector.] A ruler or governor; a minister of a parish; a ruling officer of a convent or religious house.

RECTOR-ATE, n. The office of rector.
 RECTOR-IAL, a. Belonging to a rector. [rector.]
 RECTOR-SHIP, n. The office of a rector.
 RECTOR-Y, a. A parish church; parsonage or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes; a rector's mansion, or parsonage house.
 RECTRESS, a. A governess.
 RECTUM, n. [L.] In anatomy, the third and last of the large intestines.
 RE-CUM-BEN-CY, n. A leaning, or lying down; rest; repose.
 RE-CUM-BENT, a. Leaning; reclining; reposing; idle; inactive.
 RE-CU-PER-I-TION, n. Recovery of any thing lost.
 RE-CU-PER-A-TIVE, } a. Pertaining
 RE-CU-PER-A-TO-RY, } to, or tending to recovery.
 RE-CUR', v. i. [L. recurre.] To resort; to return to the thought and mind; to have recourse.
 RE-CUR'RENCE, } a. Return; resort;
 RE-CUR'REN-CY, } the having recourse. [a. going back.]
 RE-CUR'RENT, a. Returning; running.
 RE-CUR'VE, a. Bent downward.
 RE-CUR-VI-TION, } a. A bending or
 RE-CUR-VI-TY, } flexure backward.
 RE-CUR'VUS, a. Bent backward.
 RE-CU-SAN-CY, n. Non-conformity.
 RE-CU-SANT, a. [L. recusare.] Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church.
 RE-CU-SANT, n. One who refuses to conform to the rites of the established church. [Eng.]
 RE-FU-SI-TION, n. Act of refusal.
 RED, a. [Sax. red.] Of a bright color; like blood.
 REDDEN, (red'dn.) v. t. or i. To make or grow red; to blush.
 REDDISH, a. Moderately red.
 REDDISH-NESS, n. Moderate redness.
 RED-DI-TION, (red-diab'un.) n. A restitution; surrender; a returning of any thing; explanation; representation.
 RED-DI-TIVE, a. Returning; answering to an interrogative; a term in grammar.
 RED-DEM', v. t. To ransom; to repurchase from slavery; to rescue; to recover; to save; to perform what has been promised.
 RED-DEM-A-SLE, a. That may be redeemed.
 RED-DEM-A-SLE-NESS, a. The state or quality of being redeemable.
 RED-DEMER, a. One who ransoms; the Savior.
 RED-DELIV'ER, v. t. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.
 RED-DELIV'ER-Y, a. A delivering back; a second delivery or liberation.

RED-DEMAND', v. t. To demand again. [transfer back.]
 RED-DEMAND', v. t. To convey or transfer.
 RED-DEMPTION, n. [L. redemptio.] Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; deliverance from bondage, or from liability to any evil; liberation of an estate from a mortgage; repurchase of notes, bills, or other evidence of debt.
 RED-DEMPTION-ER, n. One who redeems himself. [som.]
 RED-DEMPTO-RY, a. Paid for a ransom.
 RED-DUM, n. A disease of infants; an eruption of red pimples in infancy. [to redness.]
 RED-HOT, a. Red with heat; heated.
 RED-I-ENT, a. Returning.
 RED-I-ENT-IAL, v. t. To renew; to make whole again; to restore to a perfect state.
 RED-I-ENT-IATION, n. A renovation; renewal; restoration to a sound state. [reclaim.]
 RED-I-ENT-IUM, n. A writ to recover a debt.
 RED-NESS, a. The quality of being red.
 RED-O-LENCY, n. Sweet scent.
 RED-O-LENT, n. Sweet scent.
 RED-O-LENT, a. Diffusing fragrance; having or diffusing a sweet scent, or odor. [peet again.]
 RED-DOUBLE, (re-dub'l.) v. t. To redden.
 RED-DOUBLE, v. t. To become twice as much.
 RED-DOUBT, (re-dout') n. [Fr. redoute.] In fortification, a small square fort without any defense except in front; used to defend passages.
 RED-DOUBT-A-SLE, a. Formidable; to be dreaded.
 RED-DOUBT, v. t. To conduce; to contribute; to proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.
 RED-DRAW', v. t. To draw again, or a second draft. [amend; to repair.]
 RED-DRESS', v. t. To relieve; to remedy.
 RED-DRESS', n. Relief; remedy for wrong; reparation; indemnification; one who gives relief.
 RED-DRESS'ER, n. One who gives redress.
 RED-DRESS-IVE, a. Tending to redress.
 RED-DRESS-LESS, a. Having no redress.
 RED-DRESS-MENT, n. Redress; act of redressing.
 RED-DRESS, v. t. To break or crack when too hot, as iron under a hammer. [hot.]
 RED-DRESS, n. A brittle when red.
 RED-DUCE', v. t. [L. reduce.] Literally, to bring back; to bring to a former state; to bring to any state or condition, good or bad; to diminish in size; to lower; to subdue.
 RED-DUCEMENT, n. Act of lessening; reduction.
 RED-DUCE, a. That tends to reduce; a. that which reduces.
 RED-DUCE, n. He or that which reduces. [dued.]
 RED-DUCE-SLE, a. That can be reduced.
 RED-DUCE-TIO AD AB-SUTUM, (re-

duk/she-o,) [L.] The proving that a given supposition leads directly to an absurdity.

RE-DUC'TION, *n.* Act of lowering or bringing back; the bringing of different denominations to one.

RE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* That which has the power of reducing; *a.* tending to reduce.

RE-DUN'DANCE, *{ n. Excess; super-
RE-DUN'DAN-CY, } fluous quantity.*

RE-DUN'DANT, *a.* Superabundant; superfluous. [superabundantly.]

RE-DUN'DANT-LY, *ad.* Superfluously; **RE-DU'PLI-CATE**, *v. t.* To double.

RE-DU'PLI-CATION, *n.* The act of doubling. [back again.]

RE-ÉCH'O, (re-ek'o,) *v. t.* To echo **RE-ÉCH'O**, *n.* The echo of an echo.

REED, *n.* [Sax. *reed*.] A plant; a musical pipe; an arrow; a weaver's utensil.

REEDS, (rē'dn,) *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds. [ing.]

RE-ED-I-FI-CATION, *n.* A rebuild-
RE-ED-I-FY, *v. t.* To build again; to rebuild again after destruction; to edify again.

REEDLESS, *a.* Destitute of reeds.

REEDY, *a.* Full of reeds; having the quality of a reed in tones, that is, harsh and thick.

REEF, *v. t.* To draw in and fold sails.

REEF, *n.* Fold of a sail; a chain of rocks near the surface of water; a cutaneous eruption.

REEFY, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

REEK, *n.* [Sax. *rec*.] Steam; vapor.

REEK, *v. t.* [Sax. *reccan*. Dan. *roger*.] To send forth steam or vapor.

REEKY, *a.* Smoky; soiled with steam; foul. [a dance.]

REEL, *n.* A frame to wind yarn on;

REEL, *v. t.* To gather yarn from the spindle. [in walking.]

REEL, *v. t.* To stagger; to vacillate

RE-ELECT, *v. t.* To elect a second time. [time.]

RE-ELEC'TION, *n.* Election a second

RE-ELECT-ABLE, *a.* That may be re-elected. [again.]

RE-EM-BARK, *v. t. or i.* To embark

RE-EM-BARK-I-ON, *n.* A putting on board, or a going on board again.

RE-EM-BODY, *v. t.* To embody again.

REEM'ING, *n.* The opening of the seams of a vessel for the purpose of calking. [time.]

RE-EN-ACT, *v. t.* To enact a second

RE-EN-ACT-MENT, *n.* The renewal of a law.

RE-EN-FORCE, *v. t.* To strengthen with fresh forces, but particularly, to strengthen an army or a fort with additional troops.

RE-EN-FORCE', *n.* Part of a cannon near the breech, which is stronger than the rest.

RE-EN-FORCE-MENT, *n.* Additional supply; any augmentation of strength or force by something added; fresh assistance or force.

RE-EN-GAGE, *v. t.* To engage a second time. [time.]

RE-EN-LIST, *v. t.* To enlist a second

RE-EN-LIST-MENT, *n.* A second enlistment.

RE-ENTER, *v. t.* To enter again.

RE-ENTHUSE, *v. t.* To place again on the throne. [again.]

RE-ENTRANCE, *n.* Act of entering

REEM'OUSE, *n.* A bat.

RE-ESTABLISH, *v. t.* To establish again; to fix or confirm again.

RE-ESTABLISH-MENT, *n.* The act of establishing again; renewed confirmation. [governor.]

REEVY, *n.* An officer, steward, or

REEVY, *v. t.* To pass the end of a rope through a block, thimble, &c.

RE-EX-AM-I-NATION, *n.* A second examination. [again.]

RE-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* To examine

RE-EX-CHANGE, *n.* Renewed exchange.

RE-EX-PORT, *v. t.* To export again; to export what has been imported.

RE-FASHION, (re-fash'un,) *v. t.* To form anew into the shape of the present time. [past.]

RE-FRESHMENT, *n.* Refreshment; re-

RE-FRESH-TIVE, *a.* Refreshing; restoring. [freshes.]

RE-FRESH-TIVE, *n.* That which re-

RE-FRESH-TIVE, *n.* A place of refreshment. *Properly*, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.

RE-FER, *v. t. or i.* To send; to leave to; to allude; to respect; to have relation; to have respect to by intimation without naming.

RE-FER-ABLE, *a.* That may be referred. [tion is referred.]

RE-FER-EE, *n.* One to whom a ques-

RE-FER-ENCE, *n.* Act of referring; hearing before referees; relation; allusion to. [again.]

RE-FER-MENT, *v. t.* To ferment

RE-FER-MENT-ABLE, *a.* That may be referred.

RE-FIND, *v. t.* To find again.

RE-FINE, *v. t.* To fine; to clear from impurities; *v. t.* to improve in accuracy, delicacy, or any thing that constitutes excellence.

RE-FIN'ED, (-find,) *pp.* Cleared; purified; defecated; *a.* polished; polite; pure. [nicety.]

RE-FIN'ED-LY, *ad.* With affected

RE-FIN'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being purified.

RE-FINE-MENT, *n.* The act of purifying; the state of being pure; polish of language; purity of taste; purity of heart; polish of manners; subtlety; affectation of nicety. [refines.]

RE-FIN'ER, *n.* He or that which

RE-FIN'ER-Y, *n.* A place for refining.

RE-FIT, *v. t.* To repair; to restore after damage.

RE-FIT-MENT, *n.* A second fitting out.

RE-FLÉCT, *v. t.* [L. *reflect*.] To throw back; to cause to return

after striking, as light; *v. i.* to throw back light; to bend back; to consider attentively; to bring reproach.

RE-FLÉCTION, *a.* Given to reflection or serious consideration.

RE-FLÉC'TION, *n.* Act of throwing back; the operation of the mind by which it turns the thoughts back on itself; thought thrown back on itself; attentive consideration; censure. [considering.]

RE-FLÉC'TIVE, *a.* Throwing back; **RE-FLÉC'TOR**, *n.* He or that which reflects.

RE'FLÉX, *a.* Directed backward; as, a *reflex* act of the soul; designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light.

RE-FLÉX-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.

RE-FLÉX'I-BLE, *a.* That may be thrown back. [thing past.]

RE-FLÉX'IVE, *a.* That respects some-

RE-FLÉX'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a backward direction; in a reflexive manner.

RE-FLO-RES-CENCE, *n.* A blossoming again. [back.]

RE-FLU-ENT-I-ON, *n.* A flowing

REF'LU-ENCE, *{ n. A flowing back.
REF'LU-ENT, } a. Flowing back; ebbing.*

REF'FLUX, *n.* [Fr.; L. *refluer*.] A flowing back; ebb; the returning of a fluid. [freshing.]

RE-FOC-I-LI-TION, *n.* Act of re-

RE-FO-MENT, *v. t.* To foment again; to excite anew; to warm or cherish again.

RE-FORM, *v. t. or i.* To correct; to change from worse to better; to abandon that which is evil, and return to a good state; to form again. [ment.]

RE-FORM', *n.* Reformation; amend-

RE'FORM, *v. t.* To form anew.

REF-OR-M'ADO, *n.* A monk who adheres to the reformation of his order. [anew.]

RE-OR-M'ATION, *n.* Formation

REF-ORM-I-ON, *n.* Amendment of life.

RE-FORM'ATIVE, *{ a. Tending to
RE-FORM'ATO-RY, } produce reformation.*

RE-FORM'ER, *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; one of those who commenced the reformation of religion from popery.

RE-FORM'IST, *n.* One of the reformed religion.

RE-FORTI-FY, *v. t.* To fortify again.

RE-FOSHION, (-fash'un,) *n.* Act of digging up.

RE-FRACT, *v. t.* To cause to deviate from a direct course; to break the natural course of the rays of light.

RE-FRACT'ION, *n.* Deviation from a direct course, as rays of light.

RE-FRACT'IVE, *a.* That has power to refract. [stinacy.]

RE-FRACT'O-RI-NESS, *n.* Sulky ob-

RE-FRAC-TO-RY, & Perverse in opposition.
 RE-FRUGA-BLE, or RE-FRUA-GA-BLE, a. That may be refuted, that is, broken; refutable. [forbear.
 RE-FRIN', v. t. or i. To abstain; to RE-FRIN', v. t. The burden of a song.
 RE-FRAN-ÔI-SIU/I-ty, n. Capacity of being refracted or turned from a direct course. [refracted.
 RE-FRAN-ÔI-SLE, a. That may be RE-FRAN-ÔI-TION, n. Act of restraining.
 RE-FRESH', v. t. [Fr. *rafraichir*.] To revive; to cheer; to cool; to give strength to. [refreshes.
 RE-FRESH'EN, n. He or that which RE-FRESHMENT, n. Act of refreshing; food; rest; new life or animation after depression.
 RE-FRIG-ER-ANT, a. Cooling; refreshing; n. a medicine that abates heat, or cools.
 RE-FRIG-ER-ATE, v. t. To cool; to refresh. [ing.
 RE-FRIG-ER-I-TION, n. Act of cooling.
 RE-FRIG-ER-A-TIVE, n. A remedy that allays heat; a. that tends to cool.
 RE-FRIG-ER-A-TO-ry, n. That which cools; a vessel for cooling and condensing vapors; a. that mitigates heat.
 REFT, pp. of the obsolete verb REAVE. Deprived; bereft.
 REFUG'EN, n. Shelter from danger; that which shelters; an expedient.
 REF-U-GE'N, n. One who flees for safety.
 RE-FUL-GENCE, } n. A flood of light;
 RE-FUL-GENT-CY, } splendor.
 RE-FUL-GENT, a. Very bright; splendid. [brightness.
 RE-FUL-GENT-LY, ad. With great RE-FUND', v. t. To pour or pay back.
 RE-FUSA-BLE, a. That may be refused. [choice.
 RE-FUSAL, n. Denial; right of first RE-FUSE', v. t. or i. To deny; to reject; to decline to accept; not to comply.
 REFUSE, (ref'yûse,) a. Worthless; of no value; n. worthless remains.
 RE-FUSE'N, n. One who rejects or refuses. [refuted.
 RE-FUTA-BLE, a. That may be RE-FUT-I-TION, n. Act of refuting; the act of proving to be false or erroneous; disproof. [refute.
 RE-FUT-A-TO-ry, a. That tends to RE-FUTE', v. t. [L. *refuto*.] To disprove; to prove to be false.
 RE-CLIN', v. t. To obtain again; to recover.
 RE-GAL, a. [L. *regalis*.] Kingly; pertaining to a king; royal, as a royal title. [tainment.
 RE-GALE, n. A magnificent enter-RE-GALE', v. t. [Fr. *regaler*; Sp. *regalar*.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.
 RE-GALEMENT, n. Refreshment; entertainment.

RE-GAL-I-A, n. pl. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation.
 RE-GAL-I-ty, n. Royalty; kingship.
 RE-GAL-LY, ad. In a royal manner.
 RE-GARD', v. t. [Fr. *regarder*.] To look forward; to observe; to attend with respect; to esteem; to consider seriously; to notice favorably; to have relation to or bearing on. [respect.
 RE-GARD', n. Attention; esteem; RE-GARD-A-BLE, a. Worthy of notice.
 RE-GARD'ANT, a. In *heraldry*, looking behind. [observes.
 RE-GARD'ER, n. One who regards or RE-GARD'FUL, a. Taking notice; attentive. [respectfully.
 RE-GARD'FUL-LY, ad. Heedfully;
 RE-GARD'LESS, a. Inattentive; heedless; careless. [carelessly.
 RE-GARD'LESS-LY, ad. Heedlessly;
 RE-GARD'LESS-NESS, n. Inattention.
 RE-GATH'EN, v. t. To gather a second time.
 +RE-GAT'TA, n. [It.] A boat race.
 RE-GEN-CY, n. Government by a regent; the body of men intrusted with vicarious government.
 RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, n. The state of being regenerated.
 RE-GEN'ER-ATE, v. t. To renew; to make new. [by grace.
 RE-GEN'ER-ATE, a. Renewed; born RE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, n. The state or quality of being regenerated.
 RE-GEN'ER-I-TION, n. The new birth.
 RE-GEN'ER-A-TO-ry, a. Renewing; having the power to renew.
 RE-GEN'T, n. One who governs in the place of a king; a ruler.
 RE-GEN'T, a. Ruling for another; exercising vicarious authority.
 RE-GEN'T-SHIP, n. The power of governing or the office of a regent; deputed authority.
 RE-GERM-I-ATE, v. t. To germinate again. [again.
 RE-GERM-IN-I-TION, n. A sprouting
 RE-GI-CIDE, n. The killer or killing of a king.
 +RE-GIME', (râ-zheem') n. [Fr.] Mode of living; government; administration.
 RE-GI-MEN, n. The regulation of diet, with a view to the preservation of health. In *grammar*, government; system of order.
 RE-GI-MENT, n. A body of troops commanded by a colonel or lieutenant-colonel, and consisting usually of eight or ten companies.
 RE-GI-MENT'AL, a. Belonging to a regiment.
 RE-GI-MENT'ALS, n. pl. The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.
 RE-GION, (rê-jun,) n. A tract of land; place.
 RE-GIS-TER, n. [Fr. *registre*.] A record; keeper of a record; the book in which a register is kept.
 RE-GIS-TER, v. t. To record; to write in a book for preserving an

exact account of facts and proceedings; to enroll; to enter in a list. [a register.
 RE-GIS-TER-SHIP, n. The office of RE-GIS-TRAR, n. An officer who keeps public records; the place where a record is kept. [ing.
 RE-GIS-TR-I-TION, n. Act of register-RE-GIS-TRY, n. A registering facts recorded.
 RE-GI-US PRO-FESS'OR, n. In *England*, a professor whose chair was founded by Henry VIII.
 RE-GLET, n. A ledge of wood to separate lines in printing, and make the work more open.
 RE-GNAN-CY, n. Reign; predominance.
 RE-GNANT, a. Reigning; ruling; prevalent; exercising regal authority, as queen *regnant*.
 RE-GORGE', v. t. To vomit; to swallow again; to swallow eagerly.
 RE-GRA'NT, v. t. To grant back to a former owner.
 RE-GRA'VE, v. t. To buy provisions, and sell them again in the same market.
 RE-GRA'VE'N, n. One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair. [back.
 RE-GRESS, n. Return; a passing RE-GRESS'ION, n. Act of passing back. [turning.
 RE-GRESS'IVE, a. Passing back; re-RE-GRET', n. Grief; sorrow; pain of mind. [to lament.
 RE-GRET', v. t. To feel sorrow for; RE-GRET'FUL, a. Affected with regret. [governed by rules.
 RE-GU-LAR, a. Conformed to rule; RE-GU-LAR, n. A monk; a permanent soldier. [exactness.
 RE-GU-LAR-I-ty, n. Order; method; RE-GU-LAR-LY, ad. Methodically; steadily.
 RE-GU-L-ATE, v. t. To adjust by rule; to methodize; to subject to rules; to put in order. [by rule.
 RE-GU-L-I-TION, n. Act of adjusting RE-GU-L-I-TIVE, a. Tending to regulate. [regulates.
 RE-GU-L-I-TOR, n. He or that which RE-GU-L-IZE, v. t. To reduce to regular or a pure metal; to separate from extraneous matter.
 RE-GU-LUS, n. In *chemistry*, pure metal. [pour back.
 RE-GUN'G-I-TATE, v. t. To throw or RE-GUN'G-I-TATE, v. i. To be poured back. [back.
 RE-GUN'G-I-T-I-TION, n. A pouring RE-GU-NI-L-I-TATE, v. t. To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again. [and time.
 RE-HEAR', v. t. To hear or try a second RE-HEAR'ING, n. A second hearing or trial.
 RE-HEARS'AL, (-hears'al,) n. Recital; narration; repetition of the words of another or of a written work; as, the rehearsal of the Lord's Prayer.

RE-NEARSE', (-herse') v. t. To recite; to narrate; to tell in detail; to repeat the words.

RE-OLE, (rē'gl.) n. A cut or channel for a guide.

REIGN, (rāne,) v. i. To rule, as a king or emperor.

REGIN, n. Royal authority or government; prevalence; controlling influence. [repaid.]

RE-IM-BURSE-A-BLE, a. That may be re-im-bursed, v. t. To repay; to refund; to replace in a treasury or a private coffer.

RE-IM-BURSEMENT, n. Repayment; the act of repaying or refunding; reparation. [or repays.]

RE-IM-BURSE-ER, n. One who refunds re-im-print', v. t. To imprint again.

RE-IM-PRISON, v. t. To imprison again. [restraint.]

REIN, (rāne,) n. Strap of a bridle; **REIN**, v. t. To guide by reins; to restrain.

REIN-DEER, (rāne'deer,) n. A species of deer in the north of Europe, Asia and America.

RE-IN-FRET', v. t. To infect again. **+RE-IN-FRET'**, [L.] The thing not done.

RE-IN-FORCE', v. t. See **RE-ENFORCE**.

RE-IN-HABIT, v. t. To inhabit again.

REIN-LESS, a. Unrestrained; unchecked.

RE-IN-LIST', v. t. See **RE-ENLIST**.

REINS, (rānz,) n. pl. The kidneys or lower part of the back. In *Scriptures*, the inward parts; the heart, or seat of the affections and passions.

RE-IN-SEET', v. t. To insert again.

RE-IN-STALL', v. t. To install again.

RE-IN-STALLMENT, n. A second installment.

RE-IN-STATE', v. t. To place in a former state or in possession again; to restore to a state from which one had been removed.

RE-IN-SURANCE, n. Insurance of property already insured; a second insurance. [and time.]

RE-IN-SURE', v. t. To insure a second time.

RE-IN-TE-GRATE, v. t. See **RE-DI-TEGRATE**.

RE-IN-VEST', v. t. To invest anew.

RE-IN-VESTMENT, n. A second investment. [vigor.]

RE-IN-VIGOR-ATE, v. t. To renew **+RE-IN-VIGOR-ATE**, (re-vē,) n. A Turkish minister.

RE-IS-SUE, (re-ish'shu,) v. t. To issue a second time.

RE-IS-SUE, n. That which is issued again; the act of issuing a second time. [and again.]

RE-IT-ER-ATE, v. t. To repeat again.

RE-IT-ER-ATION, n. Repetition.

RE-JECT', v. t. To cast off; to discard; to dismiss; to refuse to accept; to decline. [refuses.]

RE-JECT-ER, n. One who rejects or **RE-JECTION**, n. Act of casting off; refusal to receive.

RE-JOICE', v. t. [Fr. *rejoir*.] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to exult; v. t. To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with pleasurable sensations.

RE-JOICING, n. Act of expressing joy; the subject of joy; the experience of joy.

RE-JOIN', v. t. To join or meet again; v. i. To answer to a reply.

RE-JOIN'DER, n. A reply to an answer.

RE-JOINTING, n. The filling up with mortar the joints of stones in buildings. [review.]

RE-JUDGE', v. t. To judge again; to re-JUDGE-NATE, v. t. To render young again. [of youth.]

RE-JU-VEN-ESCENCE, n. A renewal

RE-KINDLE, v. t. To kindle or inflame again; to set on fire or rouse anew.

RE-LAND', v. t. To land again.

RE-LAPSE', v. i. To fall back; to decline. [turn to vice.]

RE-LAPSE', n. A falling back; re-LAPSE, v. t. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of an event; to ally by connection or kindred; v. i. to have reference or respect; to regard.

RE-LATER, n. One who recites or narrates. [kindred.]

RE-LATION, n. Recital; account; **RE-LATION-AL**, a. Having connection.

RE-LATION-SHIP, n. State of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

RE-LATIVE, n. Having relation; respecting; not absolute or existing by itself; incident to man in society, as *relative* rights and duties.

RE-LATIVE, n. One allied by blood; relation. In *grammar*, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent.

RE-LATIVE-LY, ad. In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely. [lation.]

RE-LATIVE-NESS, n. The having relation in the nature of a *quo warranto*. [remit; to abate.]

RE-LAX', v. t. or i. To slacken; to re-LAX-A-BLE, a. That may be re-laxed. [weakening.]

RE-LAX-IATION, n. A slackening; a re-LAX-A-TIVE, a. Tending to relax.

RE-LAY', n. Horses stationed for relieving others, so that a traveler may proceed without delay.

RE-LAY', v. t. To lay a second time.

RE-LAS-A-BLE, a. That may be released.

RE-LEASE', v. t. To free from restraint; to quitclaim or relinquish a right to lands or tenements by conveying it to another.

RE-LEASE, n. Liberation from restraint, care, or any burden; a quitclaim; discharge from obli-

gation or responsibility; acquittance.

RE-LEASEMENT, n. Act of releasing from confinement or obligation.

RE-LEASE-ER, n. One who releases or dismisses. [exile.]

RE-LEASE-ER, v. t. To send into **RE-LEASE-ER**, n. Act of banishment.

RE-LENT', v. t. [Fr. *relentir*.] To soften in temper; to become mild; to become less rigid or hard; to give; to grow moist; to deliquesce, *applied to salts*, to feel compassion.

RE-LENT-LESS, a. Unmoved by pity; un-pitying. [lease is made.]

RE-LENT-LESS, n. One to whom a re-

RE-LENT-LESS, n. One who executes a release.

RE-LIANCE, n. Pertinence; **RE-LIANCE-ABLE**, } applicableness; quality of relieving. [nent.]

RE-LIANCE, a. Relieving; perti-

RE-LIANCE, a. That may be relied on or trusted.

RE-LIANCE-ABLE-NESS, } n. The state of **RE-LIANCE-ABLE-NESS**, } being relied on. [confidence.]

RE-LIANCE, n. Trust; dependence; **RE-LIANCE**, n. That which remains; a dead body. [band is dead.]

RE-LIANCE, n. A woman whose husband is dead.

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like the taste of; to be gratified with the enjoyment or use of; v. t. to have a pleasant taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavor.

RE-TIEN-A-BLE, a. That may be relaxed. [time.]

RE-LĀN', v. t. To lend a second RE-LĀN', a. A second loan.

RE-LU'CĒNT, a. Shining; clear; transparent. [aversion.]

RE-LUC'ĒNCE, a. Unwillingness; RE-LUC'ĒNT, a. Unwilling; averse to; striving against; proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; backward; coy.

RE-LUC'ĒNT-LV, ad. With unwillingness.

RE-LŪME', } v. t. To light anew;

RE-LŪMINE', } to illuminate a second time; to re-kindle.

RE-LV', v. t. To rest; to depend; to trust or confide in.

RE-MĀDE', pret. and pp. of REMAKE.

RE-MĀIN', v. t. To continue; to be left after others have withdrawn; to continue unchanged; to be left out; not to be forgotten or lost.

RE-MĀIN'DER, a. That which remains.

RE-MĀIN'DER-MAN, a. In law, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

RE-MĀRE', a. pl. What is left; relics; a corpse.

RE-MĀKE', v. t. To make anew.

RE-MĀND', v. t. To send or call back.

RE-MĀRK', a. An observation; note; notice.

RE-MĀRE', v. t. To observe; to notice; to express in words; to point out; to distinguish.

RE-MĀRE'A-BLE, a. Observable; worthy of notice; that may excite admiration.

RE-MĀRE'A-BLE-NESS, a. The quality of deserving particular notice.

RE-MĀRK'A-BLY, ad. In an unusual manner. [observations.]

RE-MĀRK'ER, a. One who makes

RE-MĀRY, v. t. To marry again.

RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE, a. That can be remedied.

RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLY, ad. So as to be curable.

RE-MĒ'DI-AL, a. Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or the removal of an evil.

RE-MĒ'DI-LESS, a. Admitting no cure; irreparable; not admitting change or recovery; desperate.

RE-MĒ'DI-LESS-LV, ad. So as to preclude a cure.

RE-MĒ'DY, a. That which is adapted to cure, or which cures a disease or an evil; that which counteracts an evil or causes uneasiness.

RE-MĒ'DY, v. t. To cure; to remove, as an evil.

RE-MEM'BER, v. t. [Norm. remembre.] To have in the mind an idea which has been in the mind before, and which recurs without effort;

to preserve the memory of; to have or keep in mind.

RE-MEM'BRANCE, a. Retention in the mind; transmission of a fact from one to another; memorial; a token by which one is kept in the memory.

RE-MEM'BRANCE, a. He or that which reminds or calls to remembrance, as a gift.

RE-MIGRĀTE, v. t. To migrate back.

RE-MIGRĀTION, a. Removal back for a residence; migration to a former place. [branch.]

RE-MIND, v. t. To bring to remem-

RE-MIND'FUL, a. Careful to remind; tending or adapted to remind.

RE-MINISCENCE, a. The faculty or act of recalling to the mind; recollection; a relation of what is recollected.

REM-I-NIS'CENT, a. One who calls to mind and records past events.

RE-MISE', v. t. To grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed.

RE-MISS', a. Slack; slothful; negligent. [mitted.]

RE-MIS'SI-BLE, a. That may be re-

RE-MISSION, a. [L. remissio.] Act of remitting; pardon; abatement; relaxation; diminution of intensity; relinquishment of a claim.

RE-MIS'SIVE, a. Remitting; forgiving. [gently.]

RE-MISS'LY, ad. Carelessly; negli-

RE-MISS'NESS, a. Slackness; want of ardor or vigor; negligence; want of punctuality.

RE-MIT', v. t. To send back; to forgive; to surrender the right of punishing; to give up; v. t. to slacken; to become less intense; to abate in violence for a time, without intermission.

RE-MIT'MENT, a. The act of remitting to custody; forgiveness; pardon. [mission.]

RE-MIT'TAL, a. A giving back; re-

RE-MIT'TANCE, a. Act of remitting money in payment; sum transmitted.

RE-MIT'TENT, a. Having alternate increase and remission, as a remittent fever. [restitution.]

RE-MIT'TER, a. One who remits;

REM'NANT, a. Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part; a. remaining; yet left.

RE-MOLD', v. t. To fashion anew.

RE-MOLD'ER, v. t. To mold or shape anew.

RE-MON'STRANCE, a. Expostulation; strong representation against a measure.

RE-MON'STRANT, a. One who remonstrates; a. expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.

RE-MON'STRATE, v. t. To expostulate; to urge reasons in opposition to a measure.

RE-MON'STRATOR, a. One who remonstrates. [unction.]

RE-MORB'EN-CY, a. Remorse; com-

RE-MORSE', a. [L. remorse.] Pain of conscience proceeding from guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed. [tion.]

RE-MORSE'FUL, a. Full of compunc-

RE-MORSE'LESS, a. Having no pity or compassion; unpitiful; inassessible to distress. [more.]

RE-MORSE'LESS-LV, ad. Without re-

RE-MORSE'LESS-NESS, a. Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress.

RE-MŌTE', a. [L. remotus.] Distant in place, time, or quality; alien; foreign; not agreeing with; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.

RE-MŌTE'LY, ad. At a distance; slightly.

RE-MŌTE'NESS, a. Distance; slightness; smallness; distance in consanguinity or affinity.

RE-MOUNT', v. t. or i. To ascend to mount again. [being removed.]

RE-MŌV'A-BIL'I-TY, a. Capacity of

RE-MŌV'A-BLE, a. That may be removed or displaced from an office or station.

RE-MŌV'AL, a. A moving from a place; dismission; the state of being removed; change of place; act of putting an end to.

RE-MŌVE', (re-moov'), v. t. To dis-

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RE-MŌVE', (re-moov'), v. t. To dis-

RE-MŌVE', (re-moov'), v. t. To dis-

RE-MŌVE', (re-moov'), v. t. To dis-

pectedly without hostility; to attack hand to hand; v. i. to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come in collision; to clash.

REND, v. t. *pres.* and *pp.* **RENT**. To tear asunder; to split; to part with force or violence. [*ence.*]

REND'ER, n. One who tears by violence.
REND'ER, v. t. To return; to give; to pay; to translate; to hold down and clarify, as tallow.

REN'DER-A-BLE, a. That may be rendered.

REN'DER-VŌUS, (ren'de-voo,) n. A place for assembling troops; a place of meeting.

REN'DER-VŌUS, (ren'de-voo,) v. t. or i. To assemble as troops.

REN-DI'TION, (ren-dish'un,) n. The act of yielding possession; surrender; translation.

REN'K-GIDS, } n. An apostate; re-
REN'K-OL'DO, } voltur; vagabond; deserter.

RE-NEVE', v. t. To give new vigor

RE-NEW', (re-nū,) v. t. [*L. renovo.*]

To make new; to begin again; to restore to a former state; to confirm; to make again; to repeat; to grant a new loan.

RE-NEW'A-BLE, a. That may be renewed.

RE-NEW'AL, n. Renovation; revival; regeneration; re-loan on a new note given. [*more.*]

RE-NEW'ED-LY, ad. Again; once

RE-NEW'ER, n. One who renovates.

REN'I-FORM, a. Having the shape of the kidneys.

REN'I-FENCE, } n. Resistance to

REN'I-FORM-OR, } pressure; reluctance.

REN'I-TENT, a. [*L. renitens.*] Acting against impulse; resisting pressure or the effect of it.

REN'NET, n. Concreted milk found in the stomach of a sucking quadruped; rumet.

RE-NOUCE', v. t. To disown; to reject; to disclaim; to break off connection with.

RE-NOUCE'MENT, n. Act of disclaiming. [*or* disclaims.

RE-NOUCE'ER, n. One who rejects

RE-NOU-VŌUS, v. t. To renew; to restore to a good state; to make new, fresh or vigorous.

RE-NOU-VŌTION, n. Renewal; a making new. [*which*, renews.

REN'O-VŌTOR, n. One who, or that

RE-NOU'N, n. Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation.

RE-NOU'ND, (re-nound,) a. Famous; celebrated; eminent.

RE-NOU'ND-LY, ad. With fame or celebrity. [*nown.*]

RE-NOU'NLESS, a. Having no reputation.

RENT, *pres.* and *pp.* of **REND**. Torn asunder.

RENT, n. A fissure; breach; schism; a sum of money issuing yearly from lands or tenements.

RENT, v. t. To be leased or let for

rent; v. t. to lease or to hire lands or tenements.

RENT'A-BLE, a. That may be rented.

RENT'AL, n. A schedule or account of rent. [*hires land, &c.*]

RENT'ER, n. One who leases or

RENT'ER, v. t. To fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them; to sew up artfully.

RENT'ROLL, n. A list of rents; a rental. [*to number again.*]

RE-NO'MEN-ITE, v. t. To recount;

RE-NUN-CI'ATION, n. Act of renouncing; a disowning; a rejection.

RE-OR-DI-N'ATION, n. A second ordination. [*organizing anew.*]

RE-OR-GAN-I-Z'ATION, n. The act of

RE-OR-GAN-IZE, v. t. To organize a second time.

RE-PAC'I-FY, v. t. To pacify again.

RE-PACK', v. t. To pack a second time.

RE-PACK'ER, n. One that repacks.

RE-PAY', *pp.* of **REPAY**. Paid back.

RE-PAIR', v. t. To restore to a sound state; to mend; to refit; to rebuild a decayed or destroyed part; v. t. to go to; to betake one's self.

RE-PAIR', n. Reparation; supply of loss. [*paired.*]

RE-PAIR'A-BLE, a. That may be repaired.

RE-PAIR'ER, n. One who mends or repairs. [*paired.*]

REPA-RA-BLE, a. That can be repaired.

REPA-RATION, n. A mending; restitution; amends; supply of what is wanted.

RE-PAR-A-TIVE, a. That makes amends; that repairs; n. that which repairs and restores to a sound state.

REPAR-TEE', n. A smart, witty reply; v. t. to make witty replies.

RE-PASS', v. t. To pass again, or pass back; v. t. to pass or go back.

RE-PAST', n. A meal; act of eating.

RE-P'AST-ITE, (re-p'ast'ite, or re-past'ite,) v. t. To restore to one's country.

RE-PAY', v. t. [*Fr. repayer.*] To pay back; to recompense; to return or make requital. [*paid.*]

RE-PAY'A-BLE, a. That is to be repaid.

RE-PAY'MENT, n. Act of repaying or refunding. [*void; to revoke.*]

RE-PEAL', v. t. To annul; to make

RE-PEAL', n. Abrogation; revocation.

RE-PEAL-A-BIL'I-TY, } n. The qual-
RE-PEAL-A-BLE-NESS, } ty of being repealable. [*pealed.*]

RE-PEAL-A-BLE, a. That may be repealed.

RE-PEAT'ER, n. One who abrogates.

RE-P'eat', v. t. [*Fr. repeter.*] To make, do, or utter again; to try again; to recite; to rehearse.

RE-P'eat', n. In music, a mark directing a part to be repeated in the performance. [*formed again.*]

RE-P'eat'ED, *pp.* of **RE-P'eat'**. Recited; performed.

RE-P'eat'ED-LY, ad. Over and over; frequently.

RE-P'eat'ER, n. One who repeats, recites or rehearses; a watch that strikes the hours.

RE-P'el', v. t. To act with force in opposition to force impressed; v. t. to drive back; to resist; to oppose; to meet with resistance.

RE-P'EL'LEN-CY, n. Quality that repels.

RE-P'EL'LENT, n. That which repels; a discutient. In medicine, a medicine which drives back the morbid humors into the mass of the blood.

RE-P'EL'LENT, a. Tending to repel.

RE-P'ENT, a. Creeping, as a plant.

RE-P'ENT', v. t. [*Fr. repentir.*] To feel sorrow for something; to change the mind; v. t. to remember with sorrow; to repeat rash words; to sorrow for sin.

RE-P'ENT'ANCE, n. Sorrow for past sins and faults; penitence; contrition; compunction.

RE-P'ENT'ANT, a. Sorrowful for sin; contrite; n. one who repents; a penitent.

RE-P'ENT'ER, n. One that repents.

RE-P'ENT'ING, n. Act of repenting.

RE-P'RO-P'LE, (-p'el/), v. t. To supply again with inhabitants.

RE-P'RO-CUSS', v. t. To beat back.

RE-P'RO-CUSS'ION, n. Act of driving back. [*beating back.*]

RE-P'RO-CUSS'IVE, a. Driving or

RE-P'RO-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) a. Found.

RE-P'RO-TO-RY, n. A book of records; a repository; a treasury; a magazine. [*males repeated.*]

RE-P'TEND', n. The parts of declination.

RE-P'TI'TION, n. Act of repeating; rehearsal.

RE-P'TI'TION-AL, } a. Containing

RE-P'TI'TIOUS, } repetition.

RE-P'INE', v. t. To fret one's self; to be discontented; to murmur.

RE-P'IN'ER, n. One that repines or murmurs. [*ing.*]

RE-P'IN'ING-LY, ad. With murmur.

RE-P'LECK', v. t. To put again in its place; to repay; to furnish a substitute.

RE-P'LECK'MENT, n. Act of replacing.

RE-PLANT', v. t. To plant a second time. [*planted again.*]

RE-PLANT'A-BLE, a. That may be replanted.

RE-PLANT-I'ATION, n. Act of replanting.

RE-PLEN'ISH, v. t. To fill; to supply with what is wanted; to stock with abundance; v. t. to recover former fullness. [*filled.*]

RE-PLERE', a. Full; completely

RE-PL'ETION, n. Fullness, especially of blood; plethora. [*ing.*]

RE-PL'ETIVE, a. Filling; replenish-

RE-PL'ET-A-BLE, a. That may be replenished.

RE-PL'EV'IN, n. A writ to cover a distress, or to recover cattle and goods that have been distrained.

RE-PL'EV'I-SA-BLE, a. That may be replenished.

RE-PLY'v, v. t. To take back a distress by writ, or to take back by a writ, cattle or goods that have been distrained; to bail.

RE-PLI-CATE, a. In botany, folded back.

RE-PLI-CATION, n. A reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's plea; response; rejoinder.

RE-PLY'ER, n. One who answers.

RE-PLY'v, v. t. To answer or make return in words or writing; to make answer to a plea; v. i. in law, to answer a defendant's plea.

RE-PLY', n. [Fr. *réplique*.] An answer; return in words; that which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; a book or pamphlet written in answer to another.

RE-POL-ISH, v. t. To polish again.

RE-PO-RT'v, v. t. To bring back an answer; to give an account of; to give an official account or statement; v. i. to make a statement of facts.

RE-PO-RT', n. Account returned; rumor; story; sound; noise; official statement of facts; account of legislative proceedings, speeches, &c.

RE-PO-RT'ER, n. One who gives account; one who states law proceedings and judgments, &c.

RE-PO-SAL, n. Act of reposing; rest.

RE-PO-SE'v, v. t. or i. To rest; to lie in quiet.

RE-PO-SE', n. Rest; sleep; quiet; tranquillity.

RE-PO-SE'v, v. t. To lodge, as for preservation or safety.

RE-PO-SITION, (-zish'un), n. Act of replacing. [ing things.]

RE-PO-SI-TO-RY, n. A place for storing.

RE-PO-SSESS'v, v. t. To possess again.

RE-PO-SSESSION, (-pos-seesh'un), n. The act or state of possession again.

RE-RE-HEND'v, v. t. To administer reproof; to chide; to blame.

RE-RE-HEND'ER, n. One that blames or reproves.

RE-RE-HEN'SI-BLE, a. Blamable; censurable; deserving reproof; culpable.

RE-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, n. Blamableness. [wrong.]

RE-RE-HEN'SI-BLY, ad. Culpably;

RE-RE-HEN'SION, n. Reproof; blame; censure.

RE-RE-HEN'SIVE, { a. Containing

RE-RE-HEN'SO-RY, { reproof.

RE-RE-SENT'v, v. t. [Fr. *représenter*.] To show; to exhibit; to personate; to act in the place of; to stand in the place of.

RE-RE-SENT'A-BLE, a. That may be represented or described.

RE-RE-SENT-I-ON, n. That which exhibits by resemblance; exhibition of a character in a theatrical performance; verbal description; the business of acting as a substi-

tute for another; body of representatives. [likeness.]

RE-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, a. Exhibiting

RE-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, n. A substitute; one acting for another; an agent or deputy.

RE-RE-SENT'ER, n. One who exhibits; a deputy.

RE-RE-SENT-MENT, n. Representation; an idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

RE-RESS'v, v. t. [L. *repressus*.] To crush; to subdue; to restrain, as to repress sedition; to check.

RE-RESS'ER, n. One that crushes or subdues. [subduing.]

RE-RESS'ION, n. Act of checking or

RE-RESS'IVE, a. Tending to repress.

RE-RESS'IVE-LY, ad. So as to repress.

RE-RE-SP'v, (re-press'v) v. t. To respite for a time; to respite after sentence of death.

RE-RE-SP'v, n. Respite after sentence; delay of punishment; interval of ease or relief. [sion.]

RE-RE-MAND, n. Reproof; reprehension.

RE-RE-MAND'v, v. t. To administer severe reproof; to rebuke; to reprove, publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.

RE-PRINT'v, v. t. To print a new edition of a book; to renew the impression of any thing. [pression.]

RE-PRINT', n. A second or new impression.

RE-RE-PT'v, n. [Fr. *représailles*.] Seizure by way of recompense; that which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his.

RE-RE-PT'US, n. pl. In law, yearly deductions out of a manor, as rent-charges or annuities.

RE-RE-PROACH'v, v. t. [Fr. *reprôcher*.] To censure in terms of contempt; to charge with a fault; to upbraid; to treat with contempt or scorn.

RE-RE-PROACH', n. Censure with contempt. [reproach.]

RE-RE-PROACH'A-BLE, a. Deserving

RE-RE-PROACH'FUL, a. Opprobrious; abusive.

RE-RE-PROACH'FUL-LY, ad. With contempt or opprobrium.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. One abandoned to sin; a lost to virtue; abandoned.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, v. t. To disapprove with detestation. [robate.]

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. A being reproached.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. One that reproaches.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. Act of disallowing with detestation or extreme dislike; rejection.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, v. t. To produce anew; to renew the production of a thing destroyed.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. One or that which reproduces.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. The process or act of reproducing that which has been destroyed.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, a. Tending to reproduce.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, v. t. To promulgate anew.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. Censure expressed; rebuke; blame expressed to the face. [proof.]

RE-RE-RO-B'v, a. Worthy of re-

RE-RE-RO-B'v, ad. In a reprovable manner. [being reprovable.]

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. State of

RE-RE-RO-B'v, v. t. To blame; to chide; to censure.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. One who reproves or blames. [groveling.]

RE-RE-RO-B'v, a. Creeping; mean;

RE-RE-RO-B'v, (rep'til) n. [reptile.] A creeping animal; a low, groveling, or mean person. [tile.]

RE-RE-RO-B'v, a. Belonging to rep-

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. A state governed by representatives elected by the citizens. *Republic of letters*, the collective body of learned men.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, a. Consisting of a commonwealth; consonant to the principles of a republic.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. One who professes a republic.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. System of republican government.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, v. t. To convert to republican principles.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. A second or new publication of something before published.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, v. t. To publish again; to publish a new edition of a work before published. [publishes.]

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. One that re-

RE-RE-RO-B'v, a. That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, v. t. [Fr. *repudier*.] To divorce; to reject; to discard; to put away.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. A divorcing; rejection; the refusal to pay a state's debts. [diate.]

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. One who repu-

RE-RE-RO-B'v, { n. Opposition of

RE-RE-RO-B'v, { mind; unwill-

RE-RE-RO-B'v, { ingness.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, a. Contrary; incon-

RE-RE-RO-B'v, ad. With opposi-

RE-RE-RO-B'v, in contradiction; with great reluctance.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, v. i. To bad again.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. [L. *repulsa*.] A check in advancing; refusal; a denial.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, v. t. To drive back; to repel.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, (pul'shun), n. The act of driving back; act of repelling. In physics, the power of repelling or driving off.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, a. Adapted to repel, forbidding; driving off, or keeping from approach; cold.

RE-RE-RO-B'v, n. The quality of repelling. [back.]

RE-RE-RO-B'v, a. Repelling; beating

RE-RE-RO-B'v, v. t. To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense.

RE-PURCHASE, *n.* A buying back; the purchase again of what has been sold.

REPUTABLE, *a.* Being in good repute or esteem; creditable; honorable; it expresses less than *respectable*. [of being reputable.]

REPUTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being reputable.

REPUTABLY, *ad.* With credit or reputation.

REPUTATION, *n.* Good name; honor derived from public esteem; character by report, in a good or bad sense.

REPUTE, *v. t.* [*L. reputo.*] To esteem; to think; to reckon; to account.

REPUTED, *n.* Reputation; good name; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion; character, in a bad sense; established opinion. [accounted.]

REPUTE, *pp. or a.* Reckoned; **RE-QUEST**, *n.* Expression of desire; an asking; prayer; petition.

RE-QUEST, *v. t.* [*Fr. requier.*] To ask; to solicit; to express desire for.

REQUIEM, *n.* A hymn for the dead.

REQUIRE, *a.* That may be required.

REQUIRE, *v. t.* [*L. requiro.*] To demand; to make necessary; to avenge; to take satisfaction for.

REQUIREMENT, *n.* Demand; requisition.

REQUISITE, (*rek'we-zit*), *a.* Required; necessary; not to be dispensed with.

REQUISITE, (*rek'we-zit*), *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable. [manner.]

REQUISITELY, *ad.* In a requisite manner.

REQUISITENESS, *n.* Necessity; the state of being requisite.

REQUISITION, (*rek-we-zish'un*), *n.* A requiring; claim made.

REQUISITIVE, *a.* Implying demand.

REQUITAL, *n.* Recompense; retaliation; return; reciprocal action.

REQUITRE, *v. t.* To recompense; to retaliate; to return evil for evil; to do or give in return.

REWARD, *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear-guard.

REWARD, *v. t. or i.* To sail back.

RESALE, *n.* A second sale; a sale at second-hand.

RESCIND, *v. t.* [*L. rescindo.*] To abrogate; to annul; to repeal; to vacate an act by the enacting authority; to revoke.

RESCISSION, (*re-sizh'un*), *n.* Act of abrogating. [annul.]

RESCISSIONARY, *a.* Having power to rescind.

RESCRIPT, *n.* An edict of an emperor. [of a letter.]

RESPONSE, *n.* The answering.

RESTATE, *v. t.* To deliver from confinement or danger; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove

or withdraw from a state of exposure. [or danger.]

RESCUE, *n.* Deliverance from arrest.

RESCUER, *n.* One that rescues, or retakes.

RESEARCH, (*re-serch'*), *n.* Diligent inquiry; laborious search after truth; investigation.

RESEARCH, (*serch'*), *v. t.* To examine again; to search again with continued care. [again.]

RESEAT, *v. t.* To seat or place.

RESEIZE, (*-seize*), *v. t.* To seize again; to seize a second time. In law, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

RESEIZURE, *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again.

RESOLVE, *v. t. ; pret. and pp. RESOLVED.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

RESEMBLANCE, *n.* The state of being like; likeness; similitude either of external form or of qualities; something similar; representation. [ness of.]

RESEMBLE, *v. t.* To have the like.

RESENT, *v. t.* To take ill; to be in some degree angry at; to consider as an injury or affront.

RESENTMENT, *a.* Apt to resent; easily provoked.

RESENTIVE, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront. [anger.]

RESENTMENT, *n.* Sense of injury; **RESERVE**, *n.* Act of reserving or keeping back; something withheld; concealment or withholding from disclosure; a proviso.

RESERVATIVE, *a.* Keeping; reserving.

RESERVATORY, *n.* A place for preserving things, or in which they are kept.

RESERVE, *n.* That which is kept for future use; something withheld from disclosure; exception in favor; restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness. *In reserve*, in store.

RESERVE, *v. t.* To keep in one's own power; to retain in store for future use; to keep; to hold; to retain; to withhold for another purpose.

RESERVED, (*re-zervd'*), *pp.* Withheld; kept in store; a backward in conversation; not free; cold.

RESERVEDLY, *ad.* With reserve; cautiously.

RESERVEDNESS, *n.* Reserve; backwardness.

RESERVOIR, (*rez-er-vwör*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A place where water is kept for use; a cistern; a basin.

RESET, *v. t.* To set again, as a jewel, or a plant.

RESETTLE, *v. t. or i.* To settle a second time.

RESETTLEMENT, *n.* Act of composing or settling again; the state

of settling or subduing again; a second settlement in the ministry.

RESHIP, *v. t.* To ship what has been imported.

RESHIPMENT, *n.* Re-exportation.

RESIDE, *v. i.* To dwell for some permanence.

RESIDENCE, (*n.* A place of abode; **RESIDENCY**, *n.* Abode; the act of abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time.

RESIDENT, *n.* Dwelling for a length of time; living; having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite.

RESIDENT, *n.* One who dwells, or resides in a place for some time, a public minister at a foreign court; dweller; inhabitant; sojourner. [siding.]

RESIDENTIAL, (*-den'shal*), *a.* **RESIDENTIARY**, *a.* Having residence; *n.* an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

RESIDUAL, *a.* Left after a part is taken.

RESIDUARY, *a.* Entitled to the residue or part remaining. *A residuary legatee*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of the estate which remains after the debts and legacies are paid.

RESIDUE, *n.* Remainder; that which is left. [which remains.]

RESIDUE, *n.* Residue; that **RESIDUE**, (*re-zine'*), *v. t.* To give or yield; to give up, as an office or commission; to withdraw, as a claim; to yield in confidence; to submit without murmur.

RESIGN, (*-sine*), *v. t.* To sign again.

RESIGNATION, *n.* A resigning; quiet submission to the will of Providence; unresisting acquiescence; surrender; relinquishment.

RESIGNMENT, *ad.* With submission.

RESILIENCE, (*n.* A leaping back; **RESILIENT**, *a.* Recoil; as the resilience of a ball. [bounding.]

RESILIENT, *a.* Leaping back; **RESILITION**, (*-lish'un*), *n.* A springing back.

RESIN, (*Fr. résine; Ir. roisin.*) An inflammable substance, which exudes from trees, and becomes hard. [resin.]

RESINOUS, *a.* Producing **RESINOUS**, *a.* Containing or like resin. [ing resinous.]

RESINOUSNESS, *n.* Quality of being resinous.

RESIST, (*re-zist'*), *v. t.* [*L. resisto.*] Literally, to strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; to disappoint.

RESISTANCE, *n.* Act of opposing; opposition. [resists.]

RESISTANT, *n.* He or that which **RESISTANTLY**, *n.* The quality of resisting. [sisted.]

RESISTIBLE, *a.* That may be resisted.

RESISTIVE, *a.* Having power to resist.

RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* That can not be withstood; irresistible; that can not resist; helpless.

RE-SIST'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being irresistible.

RE-SOLD, *pp.* of **RESELL**. Sold a second time, or sold after being bought. [solved.]

RE-SO-LU-BLE, *a.* That may be dissolved.

RE-SO-LUTE, *a.* Firm to one's purpose; bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

RE-SO-LUTE-LY, *ad.* With steady courage or perseverance; boldly; firmly; steadily.

RE-SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Fixed determination or purpose; unshaken firmness.

RE-SO-LUTION, *n.* Firmness of purpose; resolve; the act of disentangling perplexities; dissolution; the decision of a legislative or other body, or the proposition offered for determination.

RE-SOLV'ABLE, *a.* That may be resolved.

RE-SOLVE, *v. t. or i.* [*L. resolve.*] To separate component parts; to analyze; to dissolve; to determine in mind; to settle in an opinion. [mination.]

RE-SOLVE, *n.* A resolution; determination.

RE-SOLV'ED-NESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose.

RE-SOLV'ENT, *n.* That which causes solution. In medicine, that which has power to prevent the suppuration of humors.

RE-SOLV'ER, *n.* One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.

RE-SO-NANCE, *n.* Sound returned.

RE-SO-NANT, *a.* Resounding; echoing. [bining.]

RE-SORB'ENT, *a.* Swallowing; imbibing.

RE-SORT, *v. t.* To repair; to have recourse.

RE-SORT, *n.* Concurrence of people; place of meeting; act of visiting; frequent assembling. *Last resort*, ultimate means of relief.

RE-SORT'ER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.

RE-SOUND, *v. t.* To send back sound; to echo; to sound; to celebrate or praise with the voice or instruments; to spread the fame of; *v. i.* to be echoed; to be sent back, as sound; to be much and loudly mentioned.

RE-SOUND, *v. t.* To sound again.

RE-SOURCE, *n.* Source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for aid. *Resources*, in the plural, pecuniary means; funds; means of raising money or supplies.

RE-SOURCE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of resources.

RE-SPECT, *v. t.* To regard with reverence or esteem; to honor; to revere; to relate to.

RE-SPECT, *n.* [*L. respectus.*] Regard to worth; esteem; honor.

RE-SPECT-ABLE, *a.* The quality of deserving respect.

RE-SPECT'ABLE, *a.* Worthy of honor or respect. In *popular language*, a moderate degree of excellence.

RE-SPECT'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Respectability.

RE-SPECT'ABLY, *ad.* So as to merit respect; moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.

RE-SPECT'ER, *n.* One who respects; one who is partial in his regards.

RE-SPECT'FUL, *a.* Marked by respect.

RE-SPECT'FUL-LY, *ad.* With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation. [being respectful.]

RE-SPECT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of respective.

RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Having relation to; particular; relative; not absolute.

RE-SPECT'IVE-LY, *ad.* As relating to each; particularly; not absolutely; relatively. [breathed.]

RE-SPI'N-ABLE, *a.* That may be respired.

RE-SPI'N-TO-ARY, *a.* Serving for respiration.

RE-SPI-RATION, *n.* Act of breathing.

RE-SPI'RE, *v. t.* [*L. respiro.*] To breathe; to take breath; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it; to rest; *v. t.* to exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.

RE-SPI'RE, *n.* [*Fr. respit.*] Pause; temporary intermission of labor; interval of rest; stay; reprieve; delay; forbearance.

RE-SPI'RE, *v. t.* To relieve; to suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by sentence; to delay.

RE-SPLEN'DENCE, *n.* Brilliant luster.

RE-SPLEN'DEN-CY, *n.* Brilliant luster.

RE-SPLEN'DENT, *a.* Bright; very bright.

RE-SPLEN'DENT-LY, *ad.* With great brightness; with brilliant luster.

RE-SPOND, *v. t.* [*Fr. répondre.*] To answer; to reply; to correspond; to suit; to be answerable; *v. t.* to answer; to satisfy by payment.

RE-SPOND, *n.* A short anthem interrupting the middle of a chapter.

RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Answering to demand; *n.* an answerer in a suit.

RE-SPON'SAL, *n.* Response; answer.

RE-SPON'SAL, *n.* An answer or reply; the answer of the congregation to the priest, in the litany, &c.

RE-SPON-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Liability.

RE-SPON-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to answer or pay; ability to pay; means of paying contracts.

RE-SPON-SI-BLE, *a.* Accountable; liable or able to pay; answerable.

RE-SPON-SIVE, *a.* Answering; suit-ing. [ive manner.]

RE-SPON-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a responsive manner.

RE-SPON-SO-RY, *a.* Containing an answer.

REST, *n.* [*Lat. rest.*] Cessation of motion; quiet; peace; sleep. In

philosophy, the continuance of a body in the same place. In music, a pause.

REST, *n.* [*Fr. reste.*] That which is left; remainder; others.

REST, *v. t.* To lay at rest; to quiet; to place, as on a support; *v. i.* to cease from action; to be quiet; to sleep; to lean; to abide; to remain with.

REST'ANT, *a.* In botany, remaining, as foot-stalks after the fructification has fallen off.

RE-S-TAU-RATEUR, (*res-tor'a-tur*), *n.* [*Fr. a restorer.*] The keeper of an eating-house; a house for occasional refreshment.

RE-S-TAU-RATION, *n.* Restoration.

REST'IVE, *a.* Unwilling to go; obstinate in refusing to move forward; restive.

REST'IVE-NESS, *n.* Obstinate unwillingness to move. See **RESTIVE-NESS**.

REST'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place of rest.

RE-S-TI-TUTION, *n.* Act of restoring or making good; restoration; indemnification. [stinate.]

REST'IVE, *a.* Unwilling to go; obstinate.

REST'IVE-NESS, *n.* Obstinate unwillingness to move or go; obstinate reluctance. [unseey.]

REST'LESS, *a.* Void of rest; uneasy; *n.* Unquietly; without rest. [quiet.]

REST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; disturbance.

RE-S-TOR'ABLE, *a.* That may be restored.

RE-S-TOR-ATION, *n.* Act of restoring; renewal; recovery.

RE-S-TOR-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine, efficacious in restoring strength and vigor; *a.* that tends to renew vigor.

RE-S-TOR'ER, *v. t.* [*Fr. restorer.*] To bring back; to heal; to repair; to revive. [gives back.]

RE-S-TOR'ER, *n.* One who restores or revives.

RE-S-TOR'ING, *v. t.* [*Fr. restaurer.*] To check; to withhold; to limit; to repress. [restrained.]

RE-S-TRAIN'ABLE, *a.* That may be restrained.

RE-S-TRAIN'ER, *n.* One who restrains.

RE-S-TRAIN'ING, *n.* The act or operation of holding back; abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation.

RE-S-TRICT, *v. t.* To limit; to confine; to restrain. [finement.]

RE-S-TRICT'ION, *n.* Limitation; confinement.

RE-S-TRICT'IVE, *a.* Restraining; having the quality of limiting, or of expressing limitation. [strain.]

RE-S-TRICT'IVE-LY, *ad.* With restraint.

RE-S-TRAIN'ER, *v. t.* To confine; to contract; [tracting.]

RE-S-TRAIN'ER-ESS, *n.* Quality of contracting.

RE-S-TRAIN'ER, *a.* Astringent; styptic; binding; *n.* an astringent or styptic medicine. [restif.]

REST'Y, *a.* The same as *restive*.

RE-SU-DATION, *n.* The act of sweating again.

RE-SULT, *v. t.* To fly back; to pro-

- ceed; to spring; to arise; to ensue; to terminate.
- RE-SULT',** *v. t.* An act of flying back; rebounding; consequence; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, &c.; the decision or determination of a council.
- RE-SULTANCE,** *n.* Act of resulting.
- RE-SULTANT,** *n.* A force; the effect of two or more forces acting in different directions.
- RE-SUM-ABLE,** *a.* That may be resumed. [summing up]
- +RE-SUM-UP',** (*re-su-mé'*) *n.* (Fr.) A
- RE-SUM',** *v. t.* To take back; to take or begin again after absence or interruption. [call again.]
- RE-SUM-MON,** *v. t.* To summon or
- RE-SUMPTION,** (*re-sum'shun*) *n.* Act of resuming; taking back or taking again. [taking back.]
- RE-SUMPTIVE,** *a.* Taking again;
- RE-SUP-ER-NATE,** *a.* In botany, reversed; turned upside down; inverted in position.
- RE-SUPINE,** *a.* Lying on the back.
- RE-UP-RECTION,** (*re-up-er-ec-tas*) *n.* A rising again; revival from the grave. [view again.]
- RE-SURVEY',** *v. t.* To survey or re-
- RE-SUS-CITATE,** *v. t.* To revivify; to revive; to recover from apparent death.
- RE-SUS-CITATION,** *n.* Act of reviving from apparent death; reproduction. [raising again.]
- RE-SUS-CITATIVE,** *a.* Reviving;
- RE-TAIL,** *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels.
- RE-TAIL',** *v. t.* To sell in small quantities.
- RE-TAILER,** or **RE-TAIL-ER,** *n.* One who sells goods in small quantities or parcels. [ing.]
- RE-TAILMENT,** *n.* The act of retail-
- RE-TAIN',** *v. t.* To hold or keep; to hire; to engage; to employ by a fee paid, as a lawyer.
- RE-TAINER,** *n.* One who retains; a dependant; a hanger on; a fee to engage counsel.
- RE-TAKE',** *v. t.* To take back; to recapture.
- RE-TALI-ATE,** *v. t.* To return like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received; *v. i.* to return like for like. [for like.]
- RE-TALI-ATION,** *n.* Return of like
- RE-TALI-A-TIVE,** *a.* Returning like for like. [for like.]
- RE-TALI-A-TO-RY,** *a.* Rendering like
- RE-TARD',** *v. t.* To delay; to hinder; to stay.
- RE-TARD-I-ON,** *n.* Act of delaying; the act of abating the velocity of motion.
- RE-TARDER,** *n.* One who retards.
- RE-TARDMENT,** *n.* Act of retarding.
- RETCH,** *v. i.* To make an effort to vomit. [net-work.]
- RE-TENTIOUS,** (*-shus*) *a.* Resembling
- RE-TELL',** *v. t.* To tell a second time.
- RE-TENTION,** *n.* Act of retaining or withholding; custody; the power of retaining. [tain.]
- RE-TENTIVE,** *a.* Able or apt to re-
- RE-TENTIVENESS,** *n.* Power or quality of retaining, as, *retentiveness* of memory. [silence.]
- RE-TI-CEN-CY,** *n.* Concealment by
- RE-TI-CLE,** (*re-ti-kl*) *n.* A small net or bag.
- RE-TICU-LAR,** } *a.* Having the form
- RE-TI-FORM,** } of texture of a net.
- RE-TICU-LATE,** } *a.* Resembling
- RE-TICU-LATED,** } net-work;
- netted; having distinct veins or lines crossing like net-work.
- RE-TICU-LATION,** *n.* Net-work; organization of substances resembling a net-work. [work.]
- RE-TI-CULE,** *n.* A little bag of net-
- RE-TI-NA,** *n.* The expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye. [resin.]
- RE-TI-NOID,** *a.* Resin-like; but not
- RE-TI-NUM,** *n.* A suit or train of attendants. [draw.]
- RE-TIRE',** *v. i.* To retreat; to with-
- RE-TIRED,** (*re-tird'*) *pp.* of **RETIRE**; *a.* withdrawn; secluded from much society or notice.
- RE-TIRED-LY,** (*-tird'ly*) *ad.* In solitude or privacy. [hide; privacy.]
- RE-TIREDNESS,** *n.* Retreat; soli-
- RE-TIREMENT,** *n.* A living in seclusion.
- RE-TIRING,** *pp.* Withdrawing; retreating; *a.* reserved; not forward or obtrusive. [Told again.]
- RE-TOLD',** *pret.* and *pp.* of **RETAL**.
- RE-TORT',** *n.* A return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; as, the *retort* courteous; a spherical vessel with a long neck bent.
- RE-TORT',** *v. t.* To throw back; to return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply.
- RE-TORTER,** *n.* One who retorts.
- RE-TOSS',** *v. t.* To toss again; to toss back.
- RE-TOUCH',** (*-tuch*) *v. t.* To improve by new touches; as, to *retouch* a picture.
- RE-TRACE',** *v. t.* To trace back; to go back in the same path or course; as, to *retrace* one's steps. In painting, to trace over again.
- RE-TRACT',** *v. t.* To recant; to recall, as a declaration of words; to disavow; *v. i.* to take back; to unsay. [recalled.]
- RE-TRACTABLE,** *a.* That may be
- RE-TRACT-I-ON,** *n.* A recall of words.
- RE-TRACT-ILE,** } *a.* That may be
- RE-TRACTILE,** } drawn back.
- RE-TRACTION,** *n.* Act of withdrawing; recantation; declaration of change of opinion. [taking from.]
- RE-TRACTIVE,** *a.* Withdrawing;
- RE-TREAD',** (*-tred'*) *v. t.* To tread again; to pass over again.
- RE-TRACT',** *n.* [Fr. *retracta*.] The act of retiring; retirement; place of retirement; place of safety.
- RE-TRACT',** *v. t.* To retire; to withdraw.
- RE-TRACT',** *v. t.* To lessen; to cut off; to pare away; to abridge; to curtail.
- RE-TRACTMENT,** *n.* A cutting off; abridgment; the act of curtailing, or lessening, as expenses; diminution. [recompense.]
- RE-TRAVERSE',** *v. t.* To pay back; to
- RE-TI-RE-SUTION,** *n.* Repayment; requital; the distribution of rewards and punishments at the general judgment; retaliation.
- RE-TRAVERSIVE,** } *a.* Repaying; re-
- RE-TI-RE-TO-RY,** } warding or punishing. [retrieved.]
- RE-TRIEVE-ABLE,** *a.* That may be
- RE-TRIEVE-ABLENESS,** *n.* The state of being retrievable.
- RE-TRIEVE-ABLE,** *ad.* In a retrievable manner.
- RE-TRIEVAL,** } *n.* Act of re-
- RE-TRIEVALMENT,** } triaving.
- RE-TRIEVE',** *v. t.* To recover; to regain; to remedy the consequences of.
- RE-TRO-ACT',** *v. i.* To act in return.
- RE-TRO-ACTION,** *n.* Action in return.
- RE-TRO-ACTIVE,** *a.* Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective. [back.]
- RE-TRO-CED',** *v. t.* To cede or grant
- RE-TRO-CESION,** (*re-tro-cesh'un*) *n.* Act of going back; a ceding back.
- RE-TRO-FLEX,** *a.* Bent in different directions. [broken.]
- RE-TRO-FRACT,** *a.* Bent back, as if
- RE-TRO-GRAD-I-ON,** *n.* A going back; applied to the apparent motion of the planets. [ward.]
- RE-TRO-GRADE,** *a.* Proceeding back-
- RE-TRO-GRADE,** *v. i.* To go back-ward. [ward.]
- RE-TRO-GRADATION,** *n.* A going back-
- RE-TRO-GRADATIVE,** *a.* Going back-ward.
- RE-TRO-SPECT,** *n.* A view of things past; review; contemplation of something past.
- RE-TRO-SPECTION,** *n.* The act of looking back, or the faculty of looking back on past things.
- RE-TRO-SPECTIVE,** *a.* Looking back on past events; having reference to, or affecting things past.
- RE-TRO-SPECTIVELY,** *ad.* By way of looking back.
- RE-TRO-VERS',** *v. t.* To turn back.
- RE-TING,** *n.* Act or process of retting. [the edge.]
- RE-TUND',** *v. t.* To blunt; to turn
- RE-TURN',** *v. i.* [Fr. *retourner*.] To come or go back to the same place; to answer; *v. t.* to bring, carry, or send back; to repay; to

give in recompense or requital; to retort; to render an account.

RE-TURN', *n.* A going back; profit of business; repayment; restitution; requital; periodical renewal; revolution; report or statement. [turned.]

RE-TURN'-ABLE, *a.* That may be returned. **RE-TURN'-ER**, *n.* One who returns.

RE-TURN'-LESS, *a.* Admitting no return. [apex.]

RE-TUSE', *a.* Having a blunt end or

RE-UN'-ION, (*-yân'yun*), *n.* A second union. [disjoined.]

RE-U-NITE', *v. t.* To unite things

RE-U-NITE', *v. i.* To be united again.

RE-VAIL', *v. t.* To make known; to unvail; to disclose; to communicate; to show.

RE-VAIL'-ER, *n.* One who discloses.

+RE-VAIL'LE, (*re-vâl'yâ*), *n.* [Fr.] In military affairs, the beat of drum about break of day. [loosely.]

REV'-EL, *v. i.* To carouse; to play

REV'-EL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity. [tract.]

RE-VEL', *v. t.* To draw back; to re-

RE-VEL'-ITION, (*[L. revoleat.]*) The act of disclosing to others what was before unknown to them; that which is revealed; the Apocalypse.

REV'-EL-ER, *n.* One feasting with noisy merriment. [tivity.]

REV'-EL-ROUT, *n.* Tumultuous feasting.

REV'-EL-ER, *n.* A carousing; noisy merriment.

RE-VEN'-DI-CTE, *v. t.* To reclaim; to demand back, or claim what has been seized.

RE-VENDE', *n.* Malicious return of injury; the passion which is excited by injury.

RE-VENDE', *v. t.* To inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return for injury received.

RE-VENDE'-FUL, *a.* Disposed to revenge; full of revenge; vindictive; wreaking revenge.

RE-VENDE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With revenge. [nom.]

RE-VENDE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Vindictive-

RE-VENDE'-ER, *n.* One who revenges.

REV'-E-NUE, *n.* Income of a prince or state. [sound.]

RE-VENGE'-ANT, *a.* Returning

RE-VENGE'-ITE, *v. t. or i.* To rebound; to rescound; to repel from side to side; to echo.

RE-VENGE'-X'-TION, *n.* The act of driving back; the act of repelling sound.

RE-VENGE'-X-TO-RT, *a.* Returning; beating back; *n.* a furnace that reflects flame.

RE-VERE', *v. t.* To reverence; to honor in estimation; to adore; to venerate; to regard with fear, mingled with respect and affec-

REV'-ER-ENCE, *n.* Veneration; respect; fear mingled with respect and affection; an act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy.

REV'-ER-ENCE, *v. t.* To regard with respect. [with reverence.]

REV'-ER-EN-CE, *n.* One that regards

REV'-ER-END, *a.* Entitled to reverence; a title of respect given to clergymen. [tion.]

REV'-ER-ENT, *a.* Expressing veneration

REV'-ER-ENTIAL, *a.* Proceeding from veneration or expressing it; reverent. [erence.]

REV'-ER-ENTIAL-LY, *ad.* With reverence.

REV'-ER-ENT-LY, *ad.* With awe; respectfully.

RE-VER'-ER, *n.* One who reveres.

REV'-ER-SE, (*[L. reversus.]*) *n.* Loose and irregular

REV'-ER-, *n.* trains of thought occurring in musing and meditation; a chimera; a vision.

RE-VERS'-AL, *n.* A change or overthrowing; as, the reversal of a judgment; *a.* intended to reverse.

RE-VVERSE', (*re-ver-se'*) *v. t.* To invert; to change order; to repeal; to make void or annul.

RE-VVERSE', *n.* The opposite side; as, the reverse of a medal or coin; change for the worse; adversity.

RE-VVERSE'-LY, *ad.* On the opposite side. [versed.]

RE-VERT'-BLE, *a.* That may be re-

RE-VERT'-ION, *n.* The residue of an estate after determination of another estate; succession. [a reversion.]

RE-VERT'-ION-ER, *n.* One entitled to

RE-VERT', *v. t.* To return; to fall back; to reverberate. In *law*, to return to a proprietor.

RE-VERT'-BLE, *a.* That may revert. [versing.]

RE-VERT'-IVE, *a.* That changes; re-

REV'-ER, *n.* A loose, irregular train of thoughts; wild conceit. See **REVERIE**.

RE-VERT', *v. t.* To clothe again; to put again in possession; to vest again with office; to lay out in something less fleeting than money; *v. i.* to take effect again, as a title; to return to its former owner. [the rampart.]

RE-VERT'-MENT, *n.* A wall without

RE-VIB'-RATE, *v. i.* To vibrate back.

RE-VICT'-UAL, (*re-vit'ul*), *v. t.* To furnish again with provisions.

RE-VIEW', (*re-vû'*), *v. t.* To look back on; to re-examine; to inspect, particularly troops.

RE-VIEW', *n.* A second or repeated view; re-examination; notice of a new publication, or periodical pamphlet, containing an examination of new publications; inspection of troops.

RE-VIEW'-ER, *n.* One who reviews; an inspector; one that critically

examines a new publication, and communicates his opinion of its merits. [proach; to insult.]

RE-VILE', *v. t.* To vilify; to re-

RE-VIL'-ER, *n.* One who reproaches.

RE-VIL'-ING, *n.* The act of reviling, or treating with reproachful words. [again; to reclaim.]

RE-VIN'-DI-CTE, *v. t.* To vindicate

RE-VIS'-AL, (*re-viz'al*), *n.* Act of revising or reviewing; re-examination for correction.

RE-VISE', *v. t.* To review; to inspect again; to amend; to look over for correction.

RE-VISE', *n.* Review; a second proof sheet; a proof sheet taken after the first correction.

RE-VIS'-ER, *n.* One who inspects again.

RE-VISION, (*re-viz'hun*), *n.* The act of reviewing; review; re-examination for correction.

RE-VISION'-AL, (*-viz'hun-*), *a.* Con-

RE-VISION-ARY, *n.* taining or pertaining to revision.

RE-VISIT', *v. t.* To visit again.

RE-VISIT'-TION, *n.* Act of revisiting. [vise.]

RE-VISIT'-OR, *a.* Having power to re-

RE-VIT'-AL, *n.* Return to life; recall to activity; an awakening to spiritual concerns.

RE-VIT'-AL-IST, *n.* A minister of the gospel who promotes revivals of religion.

RE-VIVE', *v. t.* To restore or bring to life; to renew; to recover from a state of depression; to comfort; *v. i.* to return to life; to recover new life and vigor; to recover from a state of neglect.

RE-VIV'-ER, *n.* One that revives or invigorates. [life.]

RE-VIV-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Renewal of

RE-VIV-I-FY, *v. t.* To recall to life; to give new life or vigor to; to re-animate.

RE-VIV'-ENCE, *n.* Renewal of life. [storing life.]

RE-VIV'-ENT, *a.* Regaining or re-

RE-VIV'-OR, *n.* Renewal of a suit in court. [called.]

REV'-O-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be re-

REV'-O-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being revocable.

REV'-O-CATION, *n.* Act of revoking; recall; repeal. [calling.]

REV'-O-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Revoking; re-

REV'-OKE', *v. t.* [L. *revoce*.] To recall; to repeal; to reverse; to declare void, as a will or law.

RE-VOLT', *v. i.* [Fr. *revelter*.] To renounce allegiance; to rebel; *v. t.* to turn; to put to flight; to overturn; to shock; to do violence to. [glance, or duty.]

RE-VOLT', *n.* Renunciation of alle-

RE-VOLTE', *n.* One who rebels; a rebel. [voiva.]

REV'-O-LU-ABLE, *a.* That may re-

REV'-O-LUTE, *a.* Rolled back or downward.

REV-O-LU'TION, *n.* In *physics*, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; the motion of a body round any fixed point or center; continued course marked by the regular return of years. In *politics*, a material or entire change in the constitution of government.

REV-O-LU'TION-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to a change of government; tending to produce a revolution.

REV-O-LU'TION-ER, *n.* One engaged in a change of government.

REV-O-LU'TION-ISM, *n.* State of revolutions.

REV-O-LU'TION-IZE, *v. t.* To effect an entire change in government, or in principles.

RE-VOLVE, *v. i.* To turn or roll round; to move round a center; *v. t.* to turn again and again, as to *revolve* thoughts in the mind.

RE-VOLV-EN-CY, *n.* Act or principle of revolving; tendency to revolve; revolution.

RE-VOM-IT, *v. t.* To vomit or reject again; to reject from the stomach.

RE-VULSION, (*-vul'shun*), *n.* Act of turning or diverting; the act of holding or drawing back.

RE-VULSIVE, *a.* Having the power of diverting.

RE-WARD, *v. t.* To recompense; to pay; to give in return either good or evil; to punish.

RE-WARD, *n.* Recompense; compensation; the fruit of men's labor or works; a bribe; punishment. [*ward*.]

RE-WARD-BLE, *a.* Worthy of recompense.

RE-WARD-LESS, *a.* Having no recompense. [*ward*.]

RE-+RY, *n.* [*L.*] A king.

RE+YARD, (*ri'yard*), *n.* An appellation given to a fox; renard.

H., after *R*, has no sound.

RHAS-DO-C-ÖV, (*rab-*), *n.* The art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or bones. [*rod*.]

RHAS'DO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by **RHAS'DO-I-E-AL**, *a.* Consisting in rhapsody; unconnected; extravagant.

RHAS'SO-DIST, *n.* One who writes or sings rhapsodies; one who writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse to another.

RHAS'SO-DY, (*rap'so-dy*), *n.* An unconnected writing or discourse.

RHEN-ISH, (*ren'ish*), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims, in France.

RHEN-O-I-E, (*ret'o-rik*), *n.* [*Gr. $\rho\eta\rho\rho\iota\kappa\eta$* .] The art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion or attraction. [*retoric*.]

RHE-TOR-I-E-AL, *a.* Pertaining to **RHE-TOR-I-E-AL-LY**, *ad.* In an ora-

torical manner; according to rhetorical rules.

RHET-O-RICIAN, (*ret-o-rish'an*), *n.* One who teaches, or is well versed in rhetoric.

RHEUM, (*rhí-mo*), *n.* A thin fluid secreted by the mucus glands; an increased action of the vessels of any organ.

RHEU-MAT-IC, (*ru-mat'ik*), *a.* Affected with rheumatism or par-taking of its nature.

RHEU-MA-TISM, *n.* [*L. $\rho\eta\mu\alpha\tau\iota\sigma\mu\varsigma$* .] A painful disease, affecting the muscles and joints.

RHEUM-AT, *a.* Full of rheum, or consisting of it.

RHI-NO, (*rhí-no*), *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money.

RHI-NO-CER-NIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the rhinoceros.

RHI-NOC'E-RUS, (*rhí-nos'*), *n.* A genus of animals, one of which has a horn on the nose.

RHI-NO-PLAS-TIC, *a.* Forming a nose.

RHOMBA, *n.* A figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles. [*rhomb*.]

RHOMB-IC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomboid.

RHOMB-IC, (*rom'boid*), *n.* A figure having some resemblance to a rhomb. [*of a rhomboid*.]

RHOMB-IC-AL, *a.* Having the shape

RHUBARB, (*rú'barb*), *n.* A plant and root, moderately cathartic.

RHYME, (*rhí-mo*), *n.* [*Dr. $\rho\eta\mu$* .] Correspondence of sounds in verse; a harmonical succession of sounds; poetry; *rhyme or reason*, number or sense.

RHYME, *v. i.* or *t.* To accord in sound; to make verses.

RHYME-LESS, *a.* Destitute of rhyme.

RHYMER, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier.

RHYM-STER, *n.* A poor poet.

RHYTHM, (*rhí-thm*), *n.* Verse; variety in musical movement. *Rhythm* is

a successive motion, subject to certain properties. In *poetry*, it is the relative duration of the mo-

ments employed in pronouncing the syllables of a verse. In *music*, the relative duration of the sounds that enter into the composition of an air.

RHYTHMIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to rhythmus; having proportion of sound; duly regulated by cadence, accents, and quantities.

RÍ-AL, (*rí'al*), *n.* A Spanish coin; a real. [*in Venice*.]

+RÍ-AL-TO, *n.* [*It.*] A famous bridge

RÍ-N, (*Sax. rīb or rīb ; D. rīb*). A bone in the side; a timber in ships; a rising or ridge.

RÍ-N, *v. t.* To furnish with ribs; to inclose with ribs.

RÍ-N-AL, *n.* A low, vulgar wretch; a low fellow; *a.* low; vulgar; mean.

RÍ-N-AL-DY, *n.* Mean, vulgar language; chiefly, obscene language.

RÍ-N-ED, (*ribd*), *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with ribs; inclosed with ribs; having rising lines.

RÍ-N-ON, *n.* [*W. rhibin* .] A fillet of silk; of silk; a narrow web or slip of satin or silk used for ornament, or for fastening a female dress.

RÍ-N-ÖAST, *v. t.* To beat soundly.

RÍ-CE, *n.* An esculent grain of warm climates.

RÍ-CE-+RÍ-PAN, *n.* A material brought from China, and used for the manufacture of fancy articles.

RÍ-CH, *a.* [*Fr. riche* .] Wealthy; fruitful; valuable; sweet; abounding in materials or qualities; plentifully stocked; abounding with nutritious qualities; full of harmonious sounds.

RÍ-CH-ES, *n.* Wealth; opulence; affluence. [*antly*.]

RÍ-CH-LY, *ad.* Plenteously; abundantly.

RÍ-CH-NES, *n.* Opulence; wealth; sweetness; abundance of any ingredient or quality; strength; vividness, or whatever constitutes perfection.

RÍ-CK, *n.* A long pile of hay or grain. [*tion of body*.]

RÍ-CK-ETS, *n. pl.* A disease; distor

RÍ-CK-ET-+R, *a.* Affected with rickets; weak; feeble in the joints; im-

perfect.

RÍ-Ö-Ö-Ö-Ö-Ö-Ö, (*rik'o-shet* or *rik-o-shé*), *n.* In *gunnery*, the firing of guns, mortars, &c., sufficiently elevated to carry the balls over a parapet, and cause them to roll along the opposite rampart.

RÍ-Ö-Ö-Ö-Ö-Ö-Ö, *v. t.* To operate upon by ricochet firing.

RÍ-D, *pret.* and *pp.* of **RÍ-DE**.

RÍ-D, *v. t.* To free; to disengage; to clear. [*clear*.]

RÍ-D, *pp.* or *a.* from **RÍ-D**. Free; **RÍ-DANCE**, *n.* A clearing away; deliverance.

RÍ-D-AN, *pret.* and *pp.* of **RÍ-D**.

RÍ-D-LE, *n.* A large sieve; an enigma.

RÍ-D-LE, *v. i.* or *t.* To clear from chaff; to solve; to speak ambiguously.

RÍ-D, *v. i.* or *t.* To be carried on horseback, or in a vehicle, but applied chiefly to horseback motion; to float; to practice riding.

RÍ-D, *n.* Excursion on horseback.

RÍ-DEAU, (*re-dé*), *n.* [*Fr. a curtain* .] A small mound of earth.

RÍ-D-ER, *n.* One who rides; an additional clause to a bill.

RÍ-D-Ö, *n.* [*Sax. rīg* .] The back or top of the back; a continued range of hills or mountains; the top of the roof of a building.

RÍ-D-Ö, *v. t.* To form into ridges; to wrinkle. [*in a ridge*.]

RÍ-D-Ö, *a.* Having ridges; rising

RÍ-D-Ö-Ö-Ö, *n.* Laughter with some degree of contempt; derision; it expresses less than *acorn*.

RID'-eulz, v. t. To laugh at; to deride; to expose to contempt or derision by writing.

RID'-eul-er, n. One who derides.

RID'-eul-lous, a. Exciting laughter; odd. [cite ridicule.]

RID'-eul-lous-ly, ad. So as to excite.

RID'-eul-lous-ness, n. Quality of being ridiculous.

RID'-ing, n. A road cut through a wood or ground; one of the three intermediate jurisdictions between a three and a hundred, into which the counties of York, England, is divided. [ney.]

RID'-ing-eat, n. A coat for a four.

RID'-ing-hab-it, n. A garment for females to wear when they travel or ride. [hood.]

RID'-ing-hood, n. A cloak with a riding.

RID'-ing-school, n. A school for riding.

RID'-o-to, n. An Italian entertainment consisting in singing and dancing. [predominant.]

RIF'-e, a. [Sax. *ryfe*.] Prevalent; **RIF**'-e-ly, ad. Prevalently; commonly; frequently. [quency.]

RIF'-ness, n. Prevalence; **RIF**'-e-happ, n. Sweepings; refuse.

RIF'-le, n. A gun channelled on the inside.

RIF'-le, v. t. [Fr. *riſer*.] To seize and bear away by force; to rob; to plunder; to pillage. [rifle.]

RIF'-le-man, n. One who uses a rifle.

RIF'-les, n. One who rifles; a pillager: one who seizes and bears away by violence.

RIF'-t, n. A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting; a fording place.

RIF'-t, v. t. To rive; to split; v. i. to burst open; to split.

RIF'-t, a. Having rifts or fissures.

RIG'-e, v. t. [Sax. *wrigan*.] To fit with rigging; to trim or dress.

RIG'-e, n. Dress; a romp; a wanton. To run the rig upon, to play a wanton trick. [two persons.]

RIG'-a-doon', n. A brisk dance of the old-tion, n. A watering; irrigation.

RIG'-o-er, n. One who rigs, as a ship.

RIG'-o-ging, n. The ropes or tackle of a ship.

RIGHT, (rite), a. [Sax. *riht*.] Straight; just; equitable; fit; suitable; becoming; lawful; true; correct.

RIGHT, (rite), a. Conformity to the will of God, or to his law; conformity to human laws; justice; just claim; immunity; privilege; prerogative; interest; property; side opposed to left.

RIGHT, ad. Directly; according to law or rule; in a straight line; according to fact or truth; in a great degree. *It is prefixed to titles.*

RIGHT, v. t. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to take a proper position.

RIGHT'-an'-ole, n. In geometry, an

angle of ninety degrees, or one-fourth of a circle.

RIGHT'-ous, (ri'chus), a. Just; religious; equitable; merited; virtuous; uncorrupt.

RIGHT'-ous-ly, (ri'chus-ly), ad. Justly; honestly; religiously.

RIGHT'-ous-ness, (ri'chus-ness), n. Justice; religion; piety.

RIGHT'-er, (rite'er), n. One who sets right. [just claim.]

RIGHT'-ful, a. Having a right or **RIGHT**'-ful-ly, ad. According to right. [tice.]

RIGHT'-ful-ness, n. Rectitude; **RIGHT**'-hand, n. The hand opposite the left, usually the most employed; the strongest, most convenient, or dextrous hand.

RIGHT'-ly, ad. Properly; justly; exactly.

RIGHT'-ness, n. Conformity to truth or to the divine will; straightness; correctness.

RID'-id, a. [L. *rigidus*.] Stiff; not pliant; strict in opinion; exact; severely just.

RID'-id-ty, } n. Strictness; stiff-
RID'-id-ness, } ness of appearance or manner. [verely.]

RID'-id-ly, ad. Strictly; exactly; **RID**'-id-sole, n. A repetition of striae.

RID'-o-er, n. Strictness; a shivering with cold; a stiffness of opinion or temper; severity of life.

RID'-o-ous, a. Strict; severe; harsh; exact.

RID'-o-ous-ly, ad. Strictly; harshly; severely; without relaxation or abatement. [verity.]

RID'-o-ous-ness, n. Strictness; **RILL**, n. [G. *rilla*.] A small brook or stream.

RILL, v. i. To run in a small stream.

RIM, a. [Sax. *rima*.] A border; edge; side; margin; lower part of the belly or abdomen.

RIM, v. t. To put on a rim or hoop.

RIM'-e, n. Hoar-frost; a chink or fissure.

RIM'-e-z, } a. In natural history, full
RIM'-e-z, } of chinks; chinky.

RIM'-e-ty, n. State of being chinky. [wrinkle.]

RIM'-ple, (rim'pl), n. A fold or **RIM**'-ple, v. t. To rumple; to wrinkle.

RIM'-pling, n. Undulation; uneven motion.

RIM'-y, a. Full of rime; frosty.

RIND, n. Skin, bark, or outer coat.

RIND'-le, n. A small watercourse or gutter.

RING, n. [Sax. *ring*.] A circular thing; ornament for the finger; a circular course.

RING, n. A sound, as the ring of a bell; any loud sound; a chime or set of bells.

RING, v. t. or i. pret. and pp. **RUNG**. To cause to sound, as a bell; to tinkle; to encircle. [ring.]

RING'-bolt, n. An iron bolt with a

RING'-er, n. One who rings.

RING'-lead-er, n. The leader of an association for some unlawful purpose. [of hair.]

RING'-let, n. A small ring; a curl

RING'-strake'nd, (-street), a. Circularly striped. [case.]

RING'-worm, n. A cutaneous disease.

RINSE, v. t. To wash the surface; to wash slightly.

RINSE, n. One that rinses.

RIS'-e, a. [Nor. *rietti*.] Upward; tumult; sedition. The definition of riot must depend on the laws. In Connecticut, the assemblage of three persons or more, to do an unlawful act by violence, is declared to be a riot. In Massachusetts, the number necessary to constitute a riot is twelve.

RIS'-e, v. t. To make an uproar; to revel; to luxuriate; to banquet; to be highly excited.

RIS'-er-er, n. One who makes a riot.

RIS'-e-ous, a. Guilty of riot; noisy; licentious. [noise.]

RIS'-e-ous-ly, ad. With tumult and **RIS**'-e-ous-ness, n. State of being riotous. [laceration.]

RIS'-e, n. A tearing; a place torn; **RIS**, v. t. To tear up; to cut or tear asunder; to rip out an oath, is to swear hastily or violently.

RIS'-e-ian, a. Relating to a river-bank.

RIS'-e, a. [Sax. *ripe*, *gerip*.] Mature; fit for use; complete; brought to perfection in growth, or to the best state; finished; consummate.

RIS'-e-ly, ad. Maturely; at the fit time.

RIS'-en, (ri'pn), v. t. To make ripe or to mature; to prepare; to bring to perfection; v. i. to grow ripe; to approach or come to perfection; to be matured.

RIS'-en-ness, n. Maturity; perfection; full growth.

RIS'-en, n. One who tears or cuts open. [surface; to agitate.]

RIS'-e, v. t. or i. To fret on the **RIS**'-e, n. A fretting of the surface of water; a comb.

RIS'-e-ly, n. A fretting of the surface; a hatching; a method of cleaning flax.

RIS'-e-ly, n. In engineering, a foundation of stones thrown together without order.

RIS'-e, v. i.; pret. **ROSE**; pp. **RISE**. To get up; to ascend; to grow; to be exalted; to begin to exist; to increase in violence.

RIS'-e, n. Act of rising; ascent; first appearance; origin.

RIS'-en, (ri'zn), pp. Ascended.

RIS'-en, n. One that rises; upright of a stair.

RIS'-e-ly-ty, or **RIS**'-e-ly-ty, n. The quality of being risible; proneness to laugh. *Risibility* is peculiar to the human species.

RIS'-e-ly or **RIS**'-e-ly, a. Exciting

or adapted to raise laughter; ludicrous. [cent.]
RIS'ING, *n.* Act of getting up; **as-**
RISX, *n.* [Fr. *risque*.] Hazard; dan-
 ger; peril. [danger.]
RISX, *v. t.* To hazard; to expose to
RISX'ER, *n.* One who hazards.
RITE, *n.* [Fr. *rite*.] A solemn act of
 religion; ceremony; ordinance;
 observance.
+RI-ron-wal-lo, *n.* [It.] In music,
 repetition of a strain; the burden
 of a song. [monies.]
RI-TU-AL, *n.* A book of rites or cere-
RI-TU-AL, *a.* According to rites;
 formal.
RI-TU-AL-ISM, *n.* The system of pre-
 scribed forms of religious worship.
RI-TU-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in the
 ritual. [monies.]
RI-TU-AL-LY, *ad.* By rites and cere-
RI-VAL, *n.* [Fr. *rival*.] A competitor;
 an emulator; an antagonist; one
 who is in pursuit of the same ob-
 ject as another [ulating.]
RI-VAL, *a.* Having like claims; em-
RI-VAL, *v. t.* To stand in competi-
 tion with; to strive for the same
 thing; to emulate.
RI-VAL-RY, *n.* Strife for excel-
RI-VAL-SHIP, *n.* Hence or superiority;
 competition.
RIVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* **RIVED**; *pp.* **RIVEN**.
 To cleave or split; to rend asun-
 der by force. [der.]
RIVE, *v. i.* To be split or rent asun-
RIV'N, *v. t.* To shivel; to con-
 tract; to wrinkle. [rent.]
RIVEN, (*riv'n*), *n.* Cleft; split;
RIVER, *n.* [Fr. *river*.] A large
 stream of water flowing in a
 channel on land toward the ocean,
 a lake, or another river.
RI-V'ER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to
 preside over a river as its tutelary
 divinity; a naiad. [to clinch.]
RI-V'ET, *v. t.* To fasten by clinching;
RI-V'ET, *n.* A pin clinched at one or
 both ends.
RI-V'OS'N, *a.* In zoology, marked with
 furrows, sinuate and irregular.
RI-VU-L'ET, *n.* A small stream of
 water on land.
RI-VU-DOL-LAR, *n.* A silver coin in
 Europe of different values.
Road, *n.* [Sax. *rad*.] A public way
 for traveling; a place for ships at
 anchor. [may ride at anchor.]
Road-ST'RAD, *n.* A place where ships
Road-STER, *n.* Among seamen,
 a vessel riding at anchor in a road
 or bay; a horse fitted for traveling.
Road, *v. t.* To range; to wander
 over; *v. i.* to rove; to ramble; to
 wander.
Road'ER, *n.* A Rambler; a wanderer.
Road, *a.* Bay, sorrel, or dark, with
 white spots. [to bellow.]
Road, *v. t.* To make a loud noise;
Road, *n.* [Sax. *roan*, to roar.] A
 loud noise or sound of some con-
 tinuance; a clamor. [beast.]
Road'ER, *n.* One that roars, man or

Road'ING, *n.* A loud voice; raging
 sound. [rovy.]
Road'ER, *a.* Dewy; more properly
Road'ER, *v. t.* [W. *roast*.] To pre-
 pare meat by heat before a fire;
 to heat to excess; to dry and parch
 by exposure to heat. [a. roasted.]
Road'ER, *n.* That which is roasted;
Road'ER, *n.* One that roasts; a
 gridiron; a pig for roasting.
Road'ING, *n.* A severe teasing or
 bantering. [with sugar, &c.]
Road, *n.* Thickened juice of fruit
Road, *v. t.* [G. *rauben*.] In law,
 to take by illegal force; to plunder;
 to take from; to deprive.
Road'ER, *n.* One who plunders an-
 other by force; one who takes
 that to which he has no right.
Road'ER-Y, *n.* A forcible taking
 from the person of another felon-
 ously; unlawful taking.
Road, *n.* [Fr. *robe*.] A long gown;
 dress of dignity; an elegant dress;
 splendid attire. [cence.]
Road, *v. t.* To dress with magnifi-
Road'ER, *n.* A bird.
Road-ING-GOD-FEL-L'OW, *n.* An old
 domestic goblin.
Road-ING-WANT, *a.* Strengthening; *n.* a
 strengthening medicine. [en.]
Road-ING-ous, *a.* Made of oak; oak-
Road-ING, *n.* [L. *robustus*.] Strong;
 stout; lusty. [iness; vigor.]
Road-ING-ness, *n.* Strength; lust-
Road, *n.* The well-known mon-
Road, *n.* A strous bird of Arabian
 mythology. [alum.]
Road-ING-AL-UM, *n.* A pure kind of
Road-ING, *n.* A surprise.
Road, *n.* [Fr. *roc*.] A large mass of
 stony matter; protection.
Road, *v. t.* or *i.* To move one way
 and another.
Road, *n.* A distaff used in spinning.
Road'ER, *n.* One that rocks; a curv-
 ing piece of wood on which a
 cradle or chair rocks. [a plant.]
Road'ET, *n.* An artificial firework;
Road'ET-ness, *n.* Abundance of rocks;
Road'LESS, *a.* Free from rocks.
Road'Oil, *n.* A name for petroleum.
Road'Salt, *n.* Mineral salt or
 chlorid of sodium; salt in large
 crystals. [rough.]
Road'ER, *a.* Abounding with rocks;
Road, *n.* [Sax. *rod*.] A twig; a pole
 or perch; measure of five yards;
 an instrument of punishment; ec-
 clestiasical censures.
Road, *pret.* of **RIDE**.
Road'ENT, *n.* An animal that gnaws.
Road-OMONT, *a.* Bragging; *n.* a vain
 boaster. [ing; bluster.]
Road-OMONT-IDE, *n.* A vain boast-
Road-OMONT-IDE, *n.* A blustering
 boaster. [hart.]
Road, *n.* [Sax. *ra*.] The female of the
Road, *n.* The seed or spawn of fishes.
Road'UCK, *n.* A small species of
 deer. [litany.]
Road'ATION, *n.* Supplication; the
Road'ATION-WEEK, *n.* The second

week before Whitsunday; con-
 taining three fast-days.
Road, (*rog*), *n.* A knave; a dis-
 honest person. [tricks.]
Road'ER, *n.* Knavery; dishonest
Road'ISH, (*rog'ish*), *a.* Knavish;
 dishonest. [tonly.]
Road'ISH-LY, *ad.* Knavishly; wan-
Road'ISH-NESS, *n.* Knavery; dis-
 honesty.
Road, *v. t.* To make turbid by stir-
 ring lees; to disturb; to excite
 some degree of anger.
Road'ER, *a.* Turbid. [Colloquial.]
Road'ER-ER, *n.* A bold, blustering
 fellow.
Road, *v. t.* To turn; to revolve; to
 fold; to drive or impel a body
 with a circular motion; to wrap
 round on itself; to press or level
 with a roller.
Road, *v. i.* To move, to turn, or run
 on an axis, as a wheel; to revolve;
 to move in rough water.
Road, *n.* The act of rolling; a thing
 rolled; a turn; register. In an-
 tiquity, a volume; chronicle.
Road'ER, *n.* A round thing that may
 turn; a bandage; fillet; a bird.
Road'ER, *n. pl.* Heavy waves with-
 out wind.
Road'ER, *v. i.* To move in a care-
 less, swaggering manner, with a
 strolcious air. [wood.]
Road'ING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of
Road'ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for
 calendering cloth, impressing
 prints, &c. [language.]
Road'IC, *a.* or *n.* Modern Greek
Road'IC, (*-mawl*), *n.* A species of
 silk handkerchief. [jah; popish.]
Road'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Rome; Rom-
Road'IC, *n.* A native of Rome.
Road'IC, *a.* A fabulous tale of
 extraordinary adventures.
Road'IC, *v. t.* To write or tell
 fables. [tales.]
Road'IC, *n.* One who forms
Road'IC, (*-mawl*), *n.* In paint-
 ing, that which appertains to ro-
 mance; the common dialect of
 some of the southern provinces in
 France. [of Rome.]
Road'IC-ISM, *n.* Tenets of the Church
Road'IC-IST, *n.* One who professes
 popery.
Road'IC-IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* To latinize;
 to convert to the religion of the
 Roman Catholics. [Grierson.]
Road'IC, *n.* The language of the
Road'IC, *a.* Wild; fanciful; ir-
 regular; pertaining to romance,
 or resembling it. [travagantly.]
Road'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Wildly; ex-
Road'IC-ISM, *n.* State of being
 romantic. [travagance.]
Road'IC-NESS, *n.* Wildness; ex-
Road'IC, (*-mawl*), *a.* Belonging or relating to
 Rome.
Road'IC, *n.* A Roman Catholic.
Road, *n.* A rude girl; boisterous
 play. [ferously.]
Road, *v. t.* To play rudely or bois-

ROMP'ISEN, *a.* Given to romping or rude play. [*ing.*]
ROMP'ISEN-NESS, *n.* Practice of romping.
RON-DEAU', (*ron-dô'*), *n.* A kind of Ron-do, } poetry in three couplets, or piece of music in three strains; a jig that ends with the first strain repeated.
ROOD, *n.* The cross, or an image of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, and a saint, or St. John, on each side of it; *n.* the fourth of an acre.
ROOF, *n.* The cover of a building; vault of the mouth; upper part of the mouth; the palate. [*a roof.*]
ROOF, *v. t.* To cover or inclose with
ROOF'LESS, *a.* Having no roof; having no house or home; unsheeltered.
ROOF'Y, *a.* Having roofs. [*ed.*]
ROOK, *n.* [*Sax. broc.*] A bird resembling a crow; a cheat; a rapacious fellow; a piece at chess.
ROOK, *v. t. or i.* To cheat; to defraud.
ROOK'-ER-Y, *n.* A nursery of rooks.
ROOK'Y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.
ROOM, *n.* [*Sax. rum.*] Space; compass; extent; place unoccupied; place for reception or admission of any thing; place of another; steady; an apartment in a house.
ROOM, *v. t.* To lodge; to occupy an apartment. [*ple room.*]
ROOM'Y-NESS, *n.* Spaciousness; amplitude.
ROOM'Y, *a.* Spacious; capacious; wide.
ROOST, *n.* [*Sax. brost.*] A place on which fowls roost.
ROOST, *v. i.* To roost, as a bird at night. [*In burlesque.*] To lodge.
ROOST'ER, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl.
ROOT, *n.* [*Dan. rod.*] The part of a plant which shoots into the earth; the lower part of a thing; original cause; ancestor.
ROOT, *v. t. or i.* To take root; to be firmly fixed; to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.
ROOT'ED-LY, *ad.* Deeply; from the
ROOT'Y, *a.* Full of roots. [*heart.*]
RÖPE, *n.* A large cord; a line of things connected.
RÖPE, *v. t.* To draw out in a slender string. [*on a rope.*]
RÖPE'-DÄN-CER, *n.* One who walks
RÖPE'-MÄK-ER, *n.* A maker of ropes.
RÖPE'-WALK, (*-wawk*), } *n.* A place
RÖPE'-ER-Y, } where
 ropes are made. [*ed into ropes.*]
RÖPE'-YÄN, *n.* Threads to be twisted.
RÖRI-NESS, *n.* Stringiness; viscousness.
RÖRY, *a.* Stringy; glutinous; viscid.
+ROQ'-UR-LAUN, (*rok'e-lör*), *n.* A man's cloak.
RÖSAL, *a.* Pertaining to dew; dewy.
RO-RIP'-ER-ous, *a.* Generating or producing dew. [*bling a rose.*]
RO-RIC'ER-ous, (*-zä'shus*), *a.* Resem-
RÖ'SA-REY, *n.* A bed of roses, or place where roses grow; a string of beads used by the Roman Catho-

lics, on which they count their prayers.
RÖSE, *n.* [*L., It., and Sp. rose.*] A plant and flower of many species and varieties. *Under the rose*, in secret; privately.
RÖSE, *prot. of RISE.*
RÖSE-AL, (*rö'she-al*), *a.* Like a rose.
RÖSE-ATE, (*rö'she-ate*), *a.* Rosey; full of roses. [*and pungent.*]
RÖSE'-MA-REY, *n.* A plant fragrant
RÖSET, *n.* A red color used by painters.
RO-SETTE, *n.* An imitation of a rose made of ribbon, used ornamentally, [*with roses by distillation.*]
RÖSE'-WÄ-TRE, *n.* Water distilled
RÖSE'-WOOD, *n.* A tree growing in warm climates.
RO-SI-GRÜCIAN, *n.* The *Rosicrucians* were a sect of philosophers, who, in the fourteenth century, made great pretensions to science; *a.* pertaining to Rosicrucians or their arts.
RO'SIN, *n.* Impassated turpentine; *v. t.* to rub with rosin. *See RASIN.*
RÖS'-NESS, *n.* Resemblance of a rose.
RO'SIN-Y, *a.* Partaking of rosin; like rosin.
ROSS, *n.* The external rough bark of a tree. [*a seed.*]
ROSTEL, *n.* The descending part of
ROST'RAL, *a.* Resembling the beak of a ship, &c.
ROST'RATE, *a.* Furnished with beaks.
ROST'RI-TED, *a.* Adorned with a beak. [*beak.*]
ROST'RI-FORM, *a.* Of the form of a
ROST'RIUM, *n.* A beak; a scaffold for orators.
RÖ'SY, *a.* Like a rose; red as a rose.
ROT, *v. t. or i.* To putrefy; to perish; to corrupt. [*decay.*]
ROT, *n.* A distemper in sheep; de-
RÖ'TA, *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel.] An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates.
RÖ'TA-REY, *a.* Turning like a wheel.
RÖ'TATE, *a.* Wheel-shaped.
RO-TÄ'TION, *n.* A turning as a wheel, or solid body on its axis; vicissitude of succession.
RÖ'TA-TIVE, *a.* Turning; whirling round.
RÖ'TA-TO-REY, *a.* Turning on an axis, as a wheel; going in a circle; following in succession.
RÖ'TA, *n.* Repetition of words without rule.
RÖTE, *v. t. and i.* To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetitions; to go out by rotation.
ROTTEN, (*rott'n*), *a.* Putrid; carious; defective.
ROTTEN-NESS, *n.* A putrid state; putrefaction; cariousness; unsoundness.
RO-TUND, *a.* Round; circular.
RO-TUN'DA, } *n.* Any circular erec-
RO-TUN'DO, } tion, round both on the outside and inside.

RO-TUND-I-RÖ-LI-ous, *a.* Having round leaves. [*ricity.*]
RO-TUND'I-TY, *n.* Roundness; sphericity.
+RÖU'-G', (*roo-ä'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] In the fashionable world, one devoted to a life of sensual pleasure.
RÖÜGE, (*roosh*), *n.* A red paint for the face. [*cheek.*]
RÖÜGEZ, (*roosh*), *v. t.* To paint the
ROUGE, (*roosh*), *a.* [*Sax. ræg.*] Having inequalities; stony; not wrought and polished, as a rough diamond; thrown into huge waves, as a rough sea; harsh to the ear, as, rough numbers.
ROUGH'-ER, (*ruff'kät*), *v. t.* To form or mold roughly; to cover with plaster and shells.
ROUGH'-ER, (*ruff'kät*), *n.* A rude model; a mixture of plaster and shells or pebbles.
ROUGH'-DRAUGHT, (*ruf'draft*), *n.* A draught in its rudiments; a draught not perfected.
ROUGH'-DRAW, (*ruf'draw*), *v. t.* To draw coarsely.
ROUGH'EN, (*ruf'n*), *v. t. or i.* To make rough; to grow rough.
ROUGH'-EN, (*ruf'new*), *v. t.* To hew coarsely.
ROUGH'-HEWN, *pp. or a.* Hewed coarsely; rugged. [*harshly.*]
ROUGH'LY, (*ruffy*), *ad.* Ruggedly.
ROUGHNESS, (*ruffness*), *n.* Ruggedness; harshness; unevenness of surface; unpolished state; coarseness of manners; severity.
ROUEN'-SHOP, (*rufshop*), *a.* Having shoes armed with points; calked.
ROUGH'-WORK, (*rufwork*), *v. t.* To work over coarsely without regard to smoothness and finish.
ROUGH'-WROUGHT, (*ruf'raut*), *pp. or a.* Wrought or done coarsely.
ROUNCE, *n.* The handle of a printing press. [*little roll.*]
+RÖU'-LÄU', (*roo-lö'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] In a
+RÖU'-LETTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A game of chance. [*spherical.*]
ROUND, *a.* Like a circle; circular.
ROUND, *n.* A circle; a circular body; course.
ROUND, *v. t. or i.* [*Fr. rend.*] To make or go round; to surround; to make smooth and flowing.
ROUND, *ad. or prep.* About; near; on all sides.
ROUND, *a.* Having the form of a circle; large; full; smooth; flowing; positive.
ROUND'-ABOUT, *a.* Indirect; extensive; *n.* a large strait coat.
ROUND'-Ä-IV, *n.* A kind of ancient poetry.
ROUNDHEAD, *n.* A name formerly given to the Puritans, from their custom of cropping the hair.
ROUNDHOUSE, *n.* A constable's prison; a room in a ship for particular officers.
ROUND'ING, } *a.* Somewhat circu-
ROUND'ISH, } lar.
ROUND'LET, *n.* A little circle.

ROUNDLY, *ad.* In a round form; openly; boldly. [ricity.]
ROUNDNESS, *n.* Circularity; sphericity. *Roundness*, *v. t.* To form ridges by plowing.
ROUND-ROBIN, *n.* A written petition or remonstrance, with names in a ring or circle.
ROUNDS, *n. pl.* A walk or circuit performed by a guard or officer round the ramparts. [awake.]
ROUSE, *v. t.* To stir; to excite; to rouse, *n.* One that rouses or excites. [a tide.]
ROUST, *n.* A torrent occasioned by ROUR, *n.* [G. *rotta*.] A defeat; rabble; a company for gaming; a select company.
ROUT, *v. t.* To break the ranks of troops; to put to flight, and cause defeat and confusion.
ROUTE, (rou, or root,) *n.* [Fr.] The course or way traveled; a passing; a march.
ROUTINE, *n.* Round or course of business; any regular habit.
ROW, *v. t. or t.* To ramble; to draw a thread through an eye or aperture.
ROWER, *n.* A wanderer; a pirate; a freebooter. [a rank.]
ROW, *n.* A line of persons or things; Row, *n.* A riotous noise; a disturbance. [with oars.]
ROW, *v. t.* [Sax. *rowan*.] To impel
ROWDY, *n.* A turbulent, noisy fellow.
ROWEL, *n.* The little wheel of a spool; a seton.
ROWEL, *v. t.* To insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and insert a roll of hair or silk. [grass.]
ROWEN, *n.* The second growth of Rowen, *n.* One who rows with an oar. [ing a king.]
ROYAL, *a.* Regal; kingly; becoming.
ROYAL, *n.* A large kind of paper; a sail.
ROYALISM, *n.* Attachment to a kingly government or to the principles of royalty.
ROYALIST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.
ROYALISM, *v. t.* To make royal.
ROYALTY, *ad.* In a royal or kingly manner.
ROYALTY, *n. pl.* Emblems of royalty; regalia; rights of a king; prerogatives. [of a king.]
ROYALTY, *n.* Kingship; the office.
RUB, *v. t.* To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to chafe; to wipe; to clean; to polish; to touch so as to leave behind something which touches; to awaken; to rouse to action.
RUB, *n.* Friction; difficulty; sarcasm.
RUBBER, *n.* One who rubs; a cloth; a whetstone. *India rubber*, caoutchouc. [fragments.]
RUBBISH, *n.* Waste matter; ruins.
RUBBLE, *n.* Rough, unhewn stone.

RUB-RED, (-fē'shent,) *a.* Making red. [color.]
RUB-RED, *a.* Tending to a red
RUB-RED, *a.* Bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks.
RUB-ROD, *n.* To pass the Rubicon, signifies to take a desperate step in an enterprise.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Inclined to redness.
RUB-ROD, *n.* Act of making
RUB-ROD, *a.* Making red. [red.]
RUB-ROD, *a.* Having the form of red. [plants.]
RUB-ROD, *n.* [L.] Mildew; rust on
RUB-ROD, *n.* A silver coin, about seventy-five cents; a money of account in Russia.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Red.
RUB-ROD, *n.* Directions in a prayer-book. In the canon law, a title or article in certain ancient law books, so called because written in red letters.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Placed in rubrics.
RUB-ROD, *n.* A mineral of a carmine red color.
RUB-ROD, *v. t.* To make red, or like a ruby in color.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Of a red color; red.
RUB-ROD, *a.* A wrinkle; a fold; a plait; to cover or bend; to wrinkle.
RUB-ROD, *n.* Act of belching wind. [other.]
RUB-ROD, *n.* Redness; blush; also, red
RUB-ROD, *n.* [G. *ruder*.] The instrument with which a ship is steered; that which guides or governs the course. [flesh red.]
RUB-ROD, *n.* Redness; a lively
RUB-ROD, *n.* A species of chalk or red earth. [color.]
RUB-ROD, *a.* Red; of a lively flesh
RUB-ROD, *a.* [Fr. *rude*.] Uncivilized; rough; savage; ignorant; untaught; artless.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Roughly; harshly; unskillfully.
RUB-ROD, *n.* Incivility; roughness; ignorance; unskillfulness; impetuosity.
RUB-ROD, *n.* [L. *rudimentum*.] First principle; element; the original of anything in its first form; that which is to be first learned. [principles.]
RUB-ROD, *v. t.* To initiate in first
RUB-ROD, *a.* Initial; per-
RUB-ROD, *a.* taining to elements. [bitter plant.]
RUB-ROD, *n.* [Sax. *rude*.] A very
RUB-ROD, *v. t.* To lament; to regret; to grieve for.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Sorrowful; woeful; lamentable. [fully.]
RUB-ROD, *ad.* Mournfully; woe-
RUB-ROD, *n.* Mournfulness; sorrowfulness.
RUB-ROD, *a.* A plaited cloth worn by females round the neck; a shawl; a bird; pride; elevation.
RUB-ROD, *v. t.* To ruffle; to disorder.
RUB-ROD, *n.* (ruffian,) *n.* A robber; a

cut-throat; a boisterous, brutal fellow; *a.* brutal; savage; cruel
RUB-ROD, *n.* The act of a ruffian.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Like a ruffian;
RUB-ROD, *a.* bold in crimes; violent.
RUB-ROD, *v. t.* To grow rough or turbulent; to beat the ruffie, or the roll of the drum. [disturb.]
RUB-ROD, *v. t.* To first; to vex; to
RUB-ROD, *n.* An ornament of plaited cambric; agitation; disturbance of passion.
RUB-ROD, *a.* A particular beat or
RUB-ROD, *n.* roll of the drum, used as a mark of respect.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Of a yellowish red color.
RUB-ROD, *n.* [D. *rug*.] A coarse, nappy woolen cloth, used for a bed-cover, or for covering the carpet before the fire.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Having alternate ridges and depressions; wrinkled.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Rough; harsh; uneven; shaggy.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Roughly; harshly.
RUB-ROD, *n.* Roughness; asperity. [rasp.]
RUB-ROD, *n.* A surgeon's
RUB-ROD, *a.* Full of wrinkles;
RUB-ROD, *a.* wrinkled.
RUB-ROD, *n.* [L. *ruina*.] Overthrow; utter destruction; mischief; bane.
RUB-ROD, *v. t.* To destroy utterly; to demolish; to spoil; to bring to endless misery. [throw.]
RUB-ROD, *n.* Subversion; over-
RUB-ROD, *n.* One that ruins or destroys. [fallen.]
RUB-ROD, *a.* Destructive; fatal;
RUB-ROD, *ad.* Destructively.
RUB-ROD, *n.* A state of destruction.
RUB-ROD, *a.* Accordant to rule.
RUB-ROD, *n.* [L. *regula*.] That which is established for direction; away; command; government; an instrument by which lines are drawn; established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life.
RUB-ROD, *v. t.* To govern; to control the will of others; to command; to direct; to draw lines.
RUB-ROD, *n.* One who is appointed to govern; an instrument for drawing lines.
RUM, *n.* A spirit distilled from cane juice or from the treacle which drains from sugar.
RUM, *n.* Old fashioned; queer; odd.
RUM, *v. t.* To make a low, heavy noise, as thunder rumbles at a distance. [that rumbles.]
RUM, *n.* The person or thing
RUM, *n.* A low, heavy sound.
RUM, *n.* [L.] The cud of a ruminant; upper stomach of animals which chew the cud.
RUM, *n.* Chewing the cud.
RUM, *n.* An animal that chews the cud.

RU-MI-NANTIA, *n. pl.* An order of animals that chew the cud.
RU'MI-NĀTĀ, *v. t.* To chew the cud; to meditate; *v. i.* to chew over again; to muse on or meditate over and over.
RU-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* A chewing of the cud; meditation; deliberate reflection. [nates or muses.]
RU'MI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One that rumi-
RU-MĀĀN, *n.* A close search.
RU'MĀĀN, *v. t.* To search diligently, by looking into every corner, turning over and removing goods or other things. [noise.]
RU'MOR, *n.* Report; common talk;
RU'MOR, *v. t.* To report; to spread by report. [of news.]
RU'MOR-ER, *n.* A reporter; a teller
RUMR, *n.* The end of the back-bone of an animal with the parts adjacent; the buttocks. [uneven.]
RUM'PLE, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to make
RUM'PLE, *n.* A plait; fold; wrinkle.
RUM'PLESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail.
RUM'POS, *n.* A disturbance; noise.
RUN, *v. t. or i.* *pret.* ran or run; *pp.* run. [Sax. *rennan*.] To move with rapidity; to flow; to pierce; to form in a mold; to smuggle.
RUN, *n.* Course; reception; small stream; unusual demands on a bank. [apostate.]
RUN-A-GATE, *n.* A fugitive; an
RUN-A-WAY, *n.* A fugitive; a deserter; one that deserts lawful service.
RUN DLE, *n.* The round of a ladder.
RUND LET, *n.* A small cask or barrel.
RUN LET, *rel.* of no certain dimensions. [acter.]
RUNE, *n.* The Runic letter or character.
RU'NER, *n.* A bard among the ancient Goths.
RŪNE, (*rūnz*), *n. pl.* Gothic poetry or rhymes.
RUNO, *pret.* and *pp.* of *RINO*.
RU'NRE, *a.* An epithet applied to the

language and letters of the ancient Gotha.
RUN'LET, *n.* A little stream or brook.
RUN'NEL, *n.* A rivulet or small brook.
RUN'NER, *n.* One that runs; a messenger; a timber on which a sled slides.
RUN'NET, *n.* [Sax. *geronnen*.] Concreted milk in a calf's stomach, &c. [wretch.]
RUN'NION, (*run'yun*), *n.* A paltry
RUN'N, *n.* A small pig; a short person; a bird.
RU-PRE, *n.* An East Indian coin. The silver rupee is valued at 46 cents, the gold at 7 dollars.
RUR'TURE, (*rur'yur*), *n.* A breach; a burst.
RUR'TURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst.
RU'SAL, *a.* Belonging to the country.
RU'SAL-IST, *n.* One that leads a country life.
RU'SAL-LY, *ad.* As in the country.
RU'SAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being rural.
+RU'SE, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.
+RU'SE DE GUERRA, (*rūze de gār*), *n.* [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
RUSH, *n.* A violent motion; a plant.
RUSH, *v. t.* To pass or move with vehemence. [ward.]
RUSH-ER, *n.* One who rushes forward.
RUSH-INESS, *n.* State of abounding with rushes. [rush-wick.]
RUSH-LIGHT, (*-lite*), *n.* A candle of
RUSH-Y, *a.* Abounding with or made of rushes. [bread.]
RUSK, *n.* A species of cake or hard
RUS, *a.* Pertaining to the Russ or to Russians; *n.* the language of the Russ or Russians. [color.]
RUS'ET, *a.* Of a reddish-brown
RUS'ET, *n.* An apple of a rus-
RUS'ET-ING, *set* color and rough skin.
RUS'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Russia; *n.* a native of Russia

RUST, *n.* The oxyd of a metal; foul matter.
RUST, *v. t. or i.* To be oxydized; to contract rust; to become dull by inaction. [country.]
RUS'TIC, *a.* Rural; pertaining to the
RUS'TIC, *n.* An inhabitant of the country.
RUS'TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the country; rural.
RUS'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Rudely; clownishly. [want of refinement.]
RUS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Rudeness;
RUS'TIC-ITE, *n. t. or i.* To reside in, or banish to the country.
RUS-TIC-I-TION, *n.* Residence in the country; a punishment by which the student of college is obliged to reside in the country.
RUS-TIC-I-TY, (*-tis'e-te*), *n.* Rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity; artlessness.
RUST-I-LY, *ad.* In a rusty manner.
RUST-I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being rusty.
RUS'TLE, (*rus'l*), *v. i.* [Sax. *ristlan*.] To make a low rattling noise, like the rubbing of silk or dry leaves.
RUST'LING, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds.
RUSTY, *a.* Covered with rust; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; dull; morose; covered with foul or extraneous matter.
RUT, *v. i.* To have eager desire, as a deer.
RUT, *n.* The track of a wheel.
RUTH, *n.* Mercy; pity; tenderness.
RUTH'LESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous. [mercy.]
RUTH'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without pity or
RUTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Cruelty; want of pity. [in Parliament.]
RY'DER, *n.* A clause added to a bill
RYE, *n.* [Sax. *ryge*.] An excellent grain.
RY'OT, *n.* A renter of land in India; a peasant.

S.

S is a sibilant consonant, whose sound can be prolonged at pleasure. At the beginning of words it generally represents a mere hissing sound, as in *sack*, *etc.* In the middle and end of words, it often represents the vocal hissing sound of the letter *z*, as in *praise*.
SAB'A-OTH, *n.* [Heb.] Armies; hosts.
SAB-BA-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the sabbath or to those who keep Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, as the sabbath.
SAB'BATH, *n.* The day of rest, to be kept holy; the sabbatical year

among the Israelites; intermission of pain or sorrow.
SAB'BATH-BREAK'ER, *n.* One who profanes the sabbath by violating the laws of God or man.
SAB'BATH-LESS, *a.* Without intermission of labor.
SAB-BATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the
SAB-BATH'IC-AL, *sabbath*; resembling the sabbath. [of labor.]
SAB-BATH-ISM, *n.* Rest; intermission
SAB'BETH, *n.* A sword or cimeter
SAB'BETH, *n.* with a broad and heavy blade; *v. t.* to strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.

SĀ'BI-AN, *n.* A worshiper of the sun, &c.
SĀ'BI-AN-ISM, *n.* Idolatry which consists in the worship of the sun, moon, and stars.
SĀ'BLE, (*sā'bl*), *n.* An animal of the weasel kind; the fur of the sabb.
SĀ'BLE, (*sā'bl*), *a.* [Fr.] Dark, dusky; black; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry.
SĀ'BER, *n.* A cimeter. See *SABER*.
SAB-W-LOS-I-TY, *n.* Sandiness; grittiness. [grit.]
SAB-W-LOUS, (*sab'ya-lus*), *a.* Sandy;
SAC-CIDE, *n.* A sudden, violent

check of a horse by twitching with one pull. [sugar.]
SAC-CHA-RIF-ER-ous, *a.* Producing **SAC-CHA-RIF-ry**, *v. t.* To convert into sugar.
SAC-CHA-RINE, *a.* Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar.
SAC-CHA-ROID, *a.* Resembling **SAC-CHA-ROIDAL**, *a.* sugar, and most commonly loaf sugar.
SAC-ER-DOTAL, *a.* Priestly; pertaining to priests. [books, &c.]
SACH'EL, *n.* A small sack or bag for **SACH'EM**, *n.* The chief of an Indian tribe.
SACK, *n.* A bag; storm of a town; plunder; Canary wine; the measure of three bushels; a kind of garment.
SACK, *v. t.* To put in a sack; to plunder or pillage, as a town or city. [plundering.]
SACK'AGE, *n.* Act of storming and **SACK'OUT**, *n.* An instrument of music. [mourning.]
SACK'CLOTH, *n.* Cloth for sacks or **SACK'EN**, *n.* One who takes a town, or plunders it.
SACK'FUL, *a.* A full bag or sack.
SACK-POW'ER, *n.* A drink made of sack, milk, &c.
SAC'RAMENT, *n.* [Fr. *sacrament*.] In present usage, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, to be observed by his followers.
SAC-RAMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the eucharist; constituting a sacrament, or pertaining to it; sacredly binding.
SAC-RAMENT'AL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament.
SAC-RAMENT'ARY, *a.* Pertaining to the sacraments.
SAC-RAMEN-TA'R-IAL, *a.* Pertaining to the sacraments.
SAC'RED, *a.* Holy; consecrated; inviolable. [violably.]
SAC'RED-LY, *ad.* Religiously; in-
SAC'RED-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; inviolableness. [fice.]
SAC-RIFICE, *a.* Employed in sacri-
SAC-RIFICE-TO-RY, *a.* Offering sacri-
SAC-RIFICE, (sak'ri-fize), *v. t.* [L. *sacrificare*.] To kill and offer to God in bondage or worship; to immolate; to devote with loss.
SAC-RIFICE, (sak'ri-fize), *n.* [Fr. from L. *sacrificium*.] An offering to God by killing a victim.
SAC-RIFICER, (-fizer), *n.* One who sacrifices or immolates.
SAC-RIFICIAL, (-sh'al), *a.* Pertaining to sacrifice.
SAC-RILEG, *n.* [L. *sacrilegium*.] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; the alienating to common purposes what has been appropriated to sacred persons or uses.
SAC-RILEGIOUS, (-is'jus), *a.* Violating what is sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

SAC-RILEGIOUS-LY, *ad.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things.
SAC-RILEGIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to sacrilege. [sacrilege.]
SAC-RILEGIST, *n.* One guilty of **SAC-RILEGIST**, *n.* A person whose duty is to copy music for a cathedral choir, and take care of the books and utensils of a church; now written *Sexton*.
SAC-RIST-ry, *n.* The vestry room, or apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept.
SAD, *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow; sorrowful; habitually melancholy; serious; afflictive; weighty; vexatious, as a *sad* husband. [sad or gloomy.]
SAD'DEN, (sad'dn.), *v. t.* To make **SAD'DLE**, *n.* A seat for the back of a horse. [to burden.]
SAD'DLE, *v. t.* To put a saddle on; **SAD'DLE-SOW**, *n.* The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.
SAD'DLER, *n.* A maker of saddles.
SAD'DLE-TREE, *n.* The frame of a saddle. [Sadducceus.]
SAD-DU-CE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the **SAD-DU-CE'AN**, *n.* One of a Jewish sect who denied the resurrection of the body. [Sadducees.]
SAD-DU-CISM, *n.* The tenets of the **SAD'DU-ISM**, (-izm), *n.* A flat iron for smoothing cloth.
SAD'LY, *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a calamitous or miserable manner.
SAD'NESS, *n.* Sorrow; heaviness of heart; dejection; seriousness; sedate gravity.
SAFE, *a.* Free from danger; conferring safety; securing from harm; no longer dangerous.
SAFE, *n.* A place to secure provisions. [convey; a guard.]
SAFE-CONDUCT, *n.* A passport; a **SAFE-GUARD**, *n.* Any thing that protects or defends; a passport; a warrant of security.
SAFE-KEEPING, *n.* Preservation from injury.
SAFE'LY, *ad.* In a manner to secure from danger; without injury; in close custody.
SAFE'NESS, *n.* Exemption from danger; the state of being safe, or of conferring safety.
SAFE'RY, *n.* Freedom from danger or loss; exemption from injury; preservation from escape; close custody; preservation from hurt.
SAFE-TY-LAMP, *n.* A lamp covered with wire-gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.
SAFE-TY-VALVE, *n.* A valve by means of which a boiler is preserved from bursting by the force of steam when the pressure becomes great.

SAG'FRON, *n.* A plant with a yellow flower; *a.* like saffron. [cline.]
SAG, *v. i.* To swag; to yield; to in-
SAG'ACIOUS, (-gashus), *a.* [L. *sagax*; Fr. *sage*.] Quick of scent; wise; discerning; acute in discernment or penetration.
SAG'ACIOUS-LY, *ad.* With acute sagacity.
SAG'ACIOUSNESS, *n.* Acuteness of **SAG'ACITY**, *n.* scent; quick and clear discernment; readiness of apprehension.
SAG'A-MORE, *n.* An Indian chief.
SAG'ER, *a.* [Fr. *sage*.] Wise; judicious; discerning.
SAG'ER, *n.* A wise and venerable man; a plant. [discreetly.]
SAG'ELY, *ad.* Wisely; prudently; **SAG'ERNESS**, *n.* Wisdom; prudence; skill. [an arrow.]
SAG'IT-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to or like **SAG-IT-TARI-US**, *n.* The archer, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
SAG'IT-TARY, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow.
SAG'IT-TARY, *n.* A centaur; an animal, half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.
SAG'IT-TATE, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.
SAGO, *n.* A mealy substance or granulated paste; the pith of a species of palm-tree. [Uttered.]
SAID, (sed), *pret.* and *pp.* of **SAY**.
SAIL, *n.* A piece of canvas for a ship; a ship or other vessel; an excursion in some vessel.
SAIL, *v. t.* or *i.* To move with sails on water, or in a buoyant medium; to fly through; to pass smoothly along. [be passed by ships.]
SAIL-A-BLE, *a.* Navigable; that may **SAIL'BOATS**, *n.* Borne or conveyed by sails.
SAIL'ER, *n.* One that sails; a seaman; usually, *sailor*; a ship or other vessel, with reference to her speed or her manner of sailing.
SAIL'ING, *n.* Act of moving in water or air; the movement of a vessel impelled along the surface of water by the action of wind on her sails; movement through the air; navigation.
SAIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of sails.
SAIL'LOFT, *n.* A room where sails are made. [sails.]
SAIL-MIXER, *n.* One who makes **SAIL'LOFT**, *n.* A spar to extend a sail. [holly person.]
SAIL'OR, *n.* A mariner; a seaman. *Chiefly applied to the common hands.*
SAIL'YARD, *n.* A spar to extend a sail.
SAL'NT, *n.* One eminent for piety; a **SAL'NT**, *v. t.* To canonize; to enroll or number among saints by an official act of the pope; *v. i.* to act with a show of piety.
SAL'NT'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a saint; **SAL'NT'LY**, *a.* becoming a holy person. [state of a saint.]
SAL'NT'NESS, *n.* The character of **SAL'NT**, *n.* Cause; purpose; or pur-

pose of obtaining; account; regard to any person or thing.

+SAL, *n.* [L.] Salt; a term used in chemistry. [market.]

SAL/A-BLE, *a.* That finds a ready sale. [lewd.]

SAL/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being salable. [lewd.]

SA-LI/CIOUS, *a.* Lustful; wanton; SA-LI/CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With eager animal appetite.

SA-LI/CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Lust;
SA-LAC/I-TY, (-las'e-te), } hurtfulness. [the table.]

SAL/AD, *n.* Raw herbs, dressed for SA-L/A-MAN-DER, *n.* A small species of lizard. [mander.]

SAL-A-MAN-DRINE, *a.* Like a salaman-der. [Fr. *saletre*.] A stated allowance for services; stipend; pay.

SAL/E, *n.* Act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value; vent; power of selling; market; auction; state of being venal.

SAL/E-BROUS, *a.* Rough; rugged.

SAL-E-RI/TUS, *n.* A carbonate of potash much used in cookery.

SAL/ES-MAN, *n.* One who sells clothes or goods; one who finds a market for the goods of another person or makes sales to customers.

SAL/E-WORK, (-wurk), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

SAL/E, *a.* Excluding females from the throne.

SAL/LE-NT, *a.* [L. *salens*.] Leaping; projecting. A *salient eagle* points outward; shooting out or up; springing; darting; throbbing.

SA-LI/FER-OUS, *a.* Producing salt.

SAL/I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of becoming a salt. [ifying.]

SAL/I-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of salting salt by combining an neutral salt with an alkali, earth, or metal.

SAL-I-NATION, *n.* Act of washing with salt water.

SA-LINE, } *a.* Salt; consisting of
SA-LINE/US, } salt; partaking of the qualities of salt.

SA-LINE', *n.* A salt spring; a name given to the salt springs in the United States.

SA-LI'VA, *n.* The fluid secreted by the salivary glands, serving to moisten the mouth; spittle.

SA-LI'VAL, } *a.* Secreting or con-
SA-LI'VA-RY, } veying saliva, as the glands and ducts.

SAL/I-VATE, *v. t.* To excite an unusual discharge of saliva; to produce pyalism in a person.

SAL-I-VATION, *n.* Act of salivating; or of inducing increased secretion of saliva. [kind.]

SAL/LOW, *n.* A tree of the willow

SAL/LOW, *a.* Having a pale, sickly, yellow color.

SAL/LOW-NESS, *n.* Yellowness;

sickly paleness; tinged with dark yellow. [a frolic.]

SAL/LY, *n.* An issue from a place;

SAL/LY, *v. t.* To rush or issue from a fortress or town.

SAL/LY-PORT, *n.* A gate through which troops pass.

SAL-MA-GUN'DI, *n.* A mass of chopped meat and pickled herring, seasoned. [licious fish.]

SALM'ON, (sam'mun), *n.* A large deersalmon.

SAL-LOON', *n.* A spacious hall or room for company or state.

SAL-SO'GIN-OUS, *a.* Salty; somewhat salt.

SALT, *n.* [Sax. Goth., Sw., and Dan. *salt*.] A substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c.; taste; savor; wit; poignancy, as Attic salt. [with salt.]

SALT, *v. t.* To season or sprinkle

SALT, *a.* Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt.

SALT'ANT, *a.* Leaping; dancing.

SALT-TION, *n.* A leaping; a beating. [leaping.]

SALT-TO-RY, *a.* Leaping; used in

SALT-CELLAR, *n.* A vessel to hold salt. [salt.]

SALT'ER, *n.* One who gives or sells

SALT'ERN, *n.* A place where salt is made. [ing.]

SALT-TI-GRADE, *a.* Formed for leaping.

SALT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat salt.

SALT-MARSH, *n.* Grass land subject to the overflowing of salt water.

SALT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being salt; taste of salt.

SALT-PAN, } *n.* A pan, basin, or pit
SALT-PIT, } where salt is made or obtained.

SALT-PETRE, } *n.* A mineral salt
SALT-PETRE, } composed of nitric acid and potash; nitrate of potash; also called *niter*.

SALT-PETROUS, *a.* Pertaining to salt-peter or partaking of its qualities.

SALT-HERPES, *n.* Herpes; an affliction of the skin.

SALTS, *n. pl.* Salt water flowing up rivers; certain cathartic medicines.

SA-LU'BER-IOUS, *a.* Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

SA-LU'BER-IOUS-LY, *ad.* So as to promote health. [ness.]

SA-LU'BER-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Wholesomeness.

SA-LU'BER-ITY, *n.* Wholesomeness; favorableness to the preservation of health. [ness.]

SALU-TA-RY-NESS, *n.* Wholesomeness; promoting health or good; wholesome; promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose.

SAL-U-TATION, *n.* Act of saluting; a greeting.

SAL-U-TA-TOR-IAN, *n.* A student in a college, who pronounces the salutatory oration.

SA-LU'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Greeting; con-

taining congratulations, an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements in our American colleges.

SA-LUTE', *v. t.* To greet; to kiss; to honor.

SA-LUTE', *n.* Act of expressing kind wishes; a kiss; a discharge of cannon; a striking of colors.

SAL'VA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being saved.

SAL'VA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* State of being
SA-LVA-BIL-I-TY, } salvable.

SAL'VAGE, *n.* In commerce, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea, either by shipwreck or other means.

SAL-VATION, *n.* [It. *salvezione*.] The act of saving; preservation from destruction or danger; a term of praise or benediction.

SAL'VA-TORY, *n.* A place for preserving things.

SALVE, (solv), *n.* A substance or adhesive composition for covering sores; when spread on leather, it is called a *plaster*; a help; a remedy. [or excuse.]

SALVE, *v. t.* To remedy by a salve

SAL'VER, *n.* A piece of plate with a foot; a plate on which any thing is presented.

SAL'VO, *n.* An exception; an excuse; a reservation; a military or naval salute. [or goods.]

SAL'VOR, *n.* One who saves a ship

SA-MAR'I-TAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Samaria. [maria.]

SA-MAR'I-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Samaria.

SAM'RO, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto. [other.]

SAME, *a.* Identical; not different

SAME'NESS, *n.* Identity; uniformity; near resemblance; similarity; correspondence.

SAM'BL, } *n.* A destructive wind in
SI-MOON', } Arabia and the adjacent countries.

SAMP, *n.* A food composed of maize broken coarse, boiled and mixed with milk. [pickling.]

SAM'PHIRE, *n.* A plant used for

SAM'PLER, *n.* [L. *exemplum*.] A specimen; a part of any thing presented for inspection as evidence of the quality; example; instance.

SAM'PLER, *n.* A pattern of needlework.

SAN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be cured.

SAN'A-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* State of being
SAN'A-BLE-NESS, } curable.

SA-NITION, *n.* The act or process of healing. [cure.]

SAN'A-TIVE, *a.* Healing; adapted to

SAN'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of healing.

SAN'A-TORY, *a.* Healing; tending or adapted to guard public health. See SANITARY.

SAN-GU-I-FI-CATION, *n.* Act of making holy.

SAN-GU-I-FY-ER, *n.* One who sancti-

des or makes holy; pre-eminent-ly, the Holy Spirit.

SANCTI-FY, *v. t.* [*Fr. sanctifier.*] In a general sense, to cleanse, purify, or make holy; to separate, set apart or appoint to a holy use; to make holy; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation.

SANCTI-MŌNI-ŌUS, *a.* Appearing holy. [*sanctimony.*]

SANCTI-MŌNI-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* With **SANCTI-MŌNI-ŌUS-NESS**, *a.* State of being sanctimonious; appearance of sanctity.

SANCTI-MŌNY, *n.* Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity, or the appearance of it.

SANCTIŌN, *n.* Ratification; confirmation.

SANCTIŌN, *v. t.* To ratify; to confirm; to support; to give validity or authority to.

SANCTI-TUDE, *n.* Holiness; sa-
SANCTI-TY, *n.* credness; purity.

SANCTU-ARY, (*sank'tyu-a-re*), *n.* A sacred place; house of worship; an asylum, or place of refuge.

+**SANCTUM SANCTŌRUM**, [*L.*] Holy of holies.

SAND, *n.* [*Sax. G., Sw., and Dan. sand.*] Fine particles of stony matter. [*sand.*]

SAND, *v. t.* To cover or sprinkle with

SAN'DAL, *n.* A shoe or sole fastened to the foot.

SAN'DAL, *n.* A tree or wood

SAN'DAL-WOOD, *n.* for dyeing; also, for diffusing fragrance.

SAND'ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with sand; *a.* covered with sand; marked with spots.

SAN'DE-YER, *n.* Glass gall; a whit-

SAN'DI-YER, *n.* ish salt from the materials of glass in fusion. A similar substance is thrown out by volcanoes.

SAND'HEAT, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

SAND'I-NESS, *n.* State of being sandy.

SAND'ISH, *a.* Like sand; gritty.

SAND'I-FER, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a gritty substance for polishing.

SANDWICH, *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter, and a thin slice of meat between them. [*like sand.*]

SANDY, *a.* Abounding with sand;

SANE, *a.* [*L. sanus.*] Sound in mind; whole; not disordered; having the exercise of reason. [*sane.*]

SANE'NESS, *n.* The state of being sane, *pret.* of *SING*. [*and water.*]

SANG'GA-REE, *n.* Sweetened wine

+**SANG-FROID**, (*sang-fro'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Cool blood; indifference; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind. [*blood.*]

SANGUIFER-ŌUS, *a.* Conveying

SANGUI-FI-CI'ŌN, *n.* The production of blood; conversion of chyle into blood.

SANGUI-FER, *n.* That which produces blood.

SANGUI-FY, (*sang'gwe-*) *v. t.* To produce blood.

SANGUIN-ARY, (*sang'gwin-a-ry*), *a.* Bloody; murderous; cruel; eager to shed blood.

SANGUINE, (*sang'gwine*), *a.* Red; having the color of blood; plethoric; confident; ardent.

SANGUINE-LY, (*sang'gwin-le*), *ad.* Ardently; with confidence of success.

SANGUINE-NESS, *n.* Fullness of blood; confidence; ardor; heat of temper. [*sanguine.*]

SANQUIN-ŌUS, *a.* Like blood;

SANQUIN-IV-ŌUS, *a.* Eating or subsisting on blood.

SAN'HEDRIM, *n.* The supreme council of the Jews. [*wound.*]

SAN'NI-ES, *n.* A thin matter from a

SAN'NI-ŌUS, *a.* Running with thin matter.

SANI-TARY, *a.* Pertaining to or designed to secure health; as *sanitary* regulations. [*health.*]

SANI-TY, *n.* Soundness of mind;

SANK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *SINK*.

+**SANS**, *prep.* [*Fr.*] Without.

SAN'SCRIPT, *n.* The ancient language of Hindostan, from which are formed all the modern languages of the great peninsula of India.

+**SANS CU-LOTTES**, (*sang-ku-lo'*), [*Fr.*] Ragged men.

+**SANS SŌU-CI'**, (*sang-soo-see'*), [*Fr.*] Without care; free and easy.

SAP, *n.* [*Sax. asp.*] The natural juice of plants; the albumen of a tree; in *sieges*, a trench for undermining, or an approach made to a fortified place, by digging an under cover. [*to destroy.*]

SAP, *v. t.* To undermine; to subvert;

SAP'ID, *a.* Well tasted; savory; palatable.

SAP'ID-I-TY, *n.* Taste; tasteful-

SAP'ID-NESS, *n.* ness; savor; palatableness; the quality of affecting the organs of taste.

SAP'IENCE, *n.* Wisdom; knowl-
edge. [*ing.*]

SAP'IENT, *a.* Wise; sage; know-

SAP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of sap; dry; husky.

SAPLING, *n.* A young tree.

SAP-O-NI-CROUS, *a.* Having the qualities of soap.

SAP-ON-I-FI-CI'ŌN, *n.* Conversion into soap. [*soap.*]

SAP-ON'I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into

SAP-O-NUL, *n.* An imperfect soap, formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

SAP'OR, *n.* Taste; savor; relish.

SAP-O-MI'C, *a.* Producing taste.

SAP-O-RŌS-I-TY, *n.* The quality of taste. [*of taste.*]

SAP'OROUS, *a.* Affording some kind

SAP'ER, *n.* One who saps or whose business is to dig mines and undermine.

SAPPHIC, (*saffik*), *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, the Grecian poetess.

SAPPHIRE, (*saff'ire*), *n.* A precious stone, blue, red, violet, &c., used in jewelry. [*or like it.*]

SAPPHIRE-INE, *a.* Made of sapphire.

SAP'PI-NESS, *n.* Sappy state; simplicity. [*ple.*]

SAP'PY, *a.* Full of sap; juicy; sim-

SAP'-AL GO, *n.* A kind of Swiss cheese. [*and air.*]

SAPA-BAND, *n.* A Spanish dance

SAPA-CEN, *n.* An Arabian, so called from *Sara*, a desert. [*Saracena.*]

SAPA-CEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the

SAP'CAISM, *n.* [*L. sarcasmos.*] A keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark; bitter irony.

SAP-CAS'TIC, *a.* Bitterly satir-

SAP-CAS'TIC-AL, *ical*; scornfully severe. [*taunts.*]

SAP-CAS'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With severe

SAP'CN'ET, (*sars'-*), *n.* A thin woven silk.

SAP-COLO-ŌY, *n.* The doctrine of the soft parts of the body, the muscles, fat, &c.

SAP-CŌMA, *n.* Any fleshy and firm tumor, not inflammatory, attended with dull sensation and sluggish growth.

SAP-COPH-ŌUS, (*-kofa-gus*), *a.* [*L. from Gr. σαρκοφάγος.*] Feed-
ing on flesh. [*or grave.*]

SAP-COPH-ŌUS, *n.* A stone coffin

SAP-COPH-ŌY, *n.* The practice of eating flesh.

SAP-COT'IC, *a.* Generating flesh.

SAP-CU-LI'ŌN, *n.* A raking or weeding with a rake.

SAP-DIN'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the isle, kingdom or people of Sardinia.

SAP-DŌNI-AN, *a.* Denoting a kind

SAP-DON'IC, *a.* of convulsive, involuntary laughter.

SAP'DO-NYX, *n.* A precious stone of a reddish yellow color, nearly allied to onyx.

SAP-MEN-RŌSE, *a.* Filiform, and

SAP-MENT'ŌUS, *a.* almost bare, a stem. [*cles of smilax.*]

SAP-PA-NIL-LA, *n.* A plant, a spe-

SAPT, *n.* A piece of woodland turned into arable.

SAP-TŌNI-ŌUS, *n.* The muscle which throws one leg across the other, called the *tailors' muscle*.

SASH, *n.* A silk band; a belt worn for ornament; the frame that holds glass for windows.

SAS'SA-FRAS, *n.* A species of laurel, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

SAS'TRA, *n.* Among the Hindoos, a sacred book of ordinances; sometimes *Shaster*.

SAT, *pret.* of *SIT*.

SAT'AN, *n.* The great adversary; the devil; the chief of the fallen angels.

SAT-AN'IC, *a.* Having the qual-

SAT-AN'IC-AL, *ities* of Satan; very wicked; infernal.

SAT-AN'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With the

wicked and malicious spirit of Satan: diabolically.

SAT'AN-ISM, n. A diabolical spirit; the evil and malicious disposition of Satan. [See **SACHNĒL**.]

SATCH'EL, n. A little sack or bag.

SAT'IS, v. t. [L. *satis*.] To satisfy; to glut; to fill. [filled.]

SAT'ED, pp. Glutted; satiated;

SAT'LESS, a. Incapable of being satisfied.

SAT'EL-ITE, n. A small planet revolving round a large; a follower; a dependent.

SAT-EL-LI'TIOUS, a. Consisting of satellites. [satiety; glutted.]

SAT'IRĒ, (sā'shīte, a.) Filled to satiety.

SAT'IRĒ, v. t. To fill; to satisfy desire; to glut. [filled.]

SAT-IR'ITION, n. The state of being sat-ir-i-ous.

SAT-IR'IT, n. Fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites loathing.

SAT'IN, n. A species of thick glossy silk. [en cloth.]

SAT-IN-ET, n. A thin satin; a wool-

SAT'INE, n. [Fr. *satire*.] A discourse, poem, or remark, containing severe censure of vice or folly; keenness and severity of remark.

SAT'IN'IC, a. Belonging to sat-

SAT'IN'IC-AL, } ire; severely censorious. [censure.]

SAT'IN'IC-AL-LY, ad. With severe

SAT'IN-IST, n. One who writes satire.

SAT'IN-IZE, v. t. To censure with keenness.

SAT-IS-FAC'TION, n. [L. *satisfactio*.] The state of mind which results from the full gratification of desire; content, or that which gives it.

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, ad. In a manner to give content, or to convince the mind. [ity of satisfying.]

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, n. The quality.

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, a. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; making amends, indemnification, or recompense. [satisfies.]

SAT-IS-FI-ER, n. He or that which

SAT-IS-FY, v. t. [L. *satisfacio*.] To gratify wants, wishes, or desires to the full extent; to content; to feed to the full; to atone; to pay; to recompense; to convince.

SAT-IS-FY, v. t. To give content; to feed or supply to the full.

SAT'RAP, or SAT'RAP, n. A Persian governor. [rap.]

SAT'RAP-AL, a. Pertaining to a sat-

SAT'RAP-RY, n. Jurisdiction of a satrap. [or saturated.]

SAT'U-R-ABLE, a. That can be filled

SAT'U-RANT, a. Saturating; impregnating to the full; n. a medicine which neutralizes the acid in the stomach. [to the full.]

SAT'U-RĀTE, (sat'yū-, v. t.) To fill

SAT'U-RĀTION, n. State of being filled.

SAT'UR-DAY, n. [Sax. *Saterdag*.] The last day of the week.

SAT'URN, n. A planet remote from the sun. In *mythology*, one of the oldest and principal deities.

SAT-URN-I'AL, n. pl. Festival of Saturn

SAT-URN-I'LI-AN, a. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn. [urn; happy.]

SAT-URN'IAN, a. Pertaining to Sat-

SAT-URN-INE, a. Grave; heavy; dull.

SAT-URN-IST, n. A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

SAT'YR, n. [L. *satyrus*.] A fabulous sylvan deity or monster, half man and half goat.

SAT-YR'IC, a. Pertaining to satyr.

SAUCE, (saus, a.) Something to be eaten with food to improve its relish. [to give a relish.]

SAUCE, (saus, v. t.) To apply sauce;

SAUCE'BOX, n. A saucy and impertinent person.

SAUCE'ER, n. A small vessel for a tea-cup. [ly.]

SAUCI-LY, ad. Pertly; impertinent.

SAUCI-NESS, n. Impertinence; impudence. [pudent.]

SAUCY, a. Pert; impertinent; im-

SAUCY-KRAUT, (sour'krout, n.) [Ger.] Cabbage preserved in brine, a German dish. [idly.]

SAUNTER, v. i. To wander about

SAUNTER-ER, n. One who wanders and loiters.

SAUR'IAN, a. Pertaining to lizards.

SAURAGE, n. An intestine stuffed with minced meat.

SAUR-ABLE, a. That can be saved.

SIVA-BLE-NESS, n. Capacity of being saved. [ized; rude; cruel.]

SAVAGE, a. [Fr. *savage*.] Uncivil-

SAVAGE, n. A person uncivilized; a human being in his native state of rudeness. [ously.]

SAVAGE-LY, ad. Cruelly; barbar-

SAVAGE-NESS, n. Rudeness; cruelty; barbarity. [barity.]

SAVAGE-RY, n. Wild growth; bar-

SAVAGE-ISM, n. State of men in native rudeness. [plain.]

SA-VAN'NA, n. An open meadow or

SAX'ANT, (sā-vānt, n.) n. pl. SA-VANS, [Fr.] A man of learning; in the pl., literary men.

SAX, v. t. To preserve from danger, loss, or ruin; to rescue; to be frugal; to spare; to except; v. i. to hinder expense.

SAXE'ALL, n. A pan for saving the ends of candles. [economist.]

SAX'EN, n. One who preserves; an

SAX'IN, n. A tree or shrub of the juniper kind.

SAXING, pp. Preserving; excepting; a. frugal; adapted to save.

SAXING, n. Something kept from being expended or lost; exception; reservation. [ically.]

SAXING-LY, ad. Frugally; econom-

SAXING-NESS, n. Frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money unnecessarily.

SAX'INGS-BANK, n. A bank or fund in which the earnings of the poor are put to interest.

SAX'ION, } (sā'yūr, n.) One who

SAX'ION, } preserves; Christ, the Redeemer. [smell.]

SAX'ION, n. Taste; scent; odor;

SAX'ION, v. t. To have a particular taste or smell; to have the quality or appearance of; v. t. to like; to taste or smell with pleasure; to partake of the nature of.

SAX'ION-LY, ad. With an agreeable relish. [smell.]

SAX'ION-NESS, n. Pleasing taste or

SAX'ION-LESS, a. Destitute of savor.

SAX'ION-LY, a. Well-seasoned; of good taste; ad. with a pleasing relish. [smell.]

SAX'ION-R, a. Pleasing to the taste or

SAX'ION-R, n. A species of cabbage.

SAW, pres. of SAE.

SAW, n. [Sax. *saga*.] An instrument with teeth to cut boards; a sawing; a proverb.

SAW, v. t. pres. sawed; pp. sawed, sawn. To use a saw; as the man saws well; to cut or divide with a saw; to form with a saw. [yes.]

SAWER, n. One who saws; a saw-

SAWN, pp. of SAW. [Scotchman.]

SAWNEY, n. A nickname for a

SAW'N-FIT, n. A place for sawing timber.

SAW'NET, } n. An instrument

SAW'WREST, } used to turn the teeth of saws.

SAW'YER, n. One whose occupation is to saw wood, &c.; a tree in a stream, rising and sinking by turns in the water.

SAX'IFRAGE, n. A plant; a medicine that breaks the stone in the bladder. [stone.]

SAX-IFRAGEOUS, a. Dissolving the

SAX'ON, a. Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country or to their language. [Saxons.]

SAX'ON, n. The language of the

SAX'ON-ISM, n. An idiom of the Saxon language.

SAY, v. t. pres. said. To speak; to utter in words; to declare; to pronounce; to affirm; to testify; to allege by way of argument; to rehearse; to utter by way of reply. [something said.]

SAY, n. In popular use, a speech;

SAY'ING, n. A proverb; maxim; expression. [sore.]

SEAR, n. An incrustation over a

SEAR'BAR, n. A sheath for a sword; v. t. to put in a sheath.

SEAR'ED, (skab or skab'ed, a.) Abounding or diseased with scabs; mean; paltry. [ing scabby.]

SEAR'ED-NESS, n. The state of being scabbed.

SEAR'ED-NESS, n. State of being scabby.

SEAR'Y, a. Full of scabs or mange.

SEAR'Y, a. Consisting of scabs; itchy; rough.

SEI'EROUS, a. Rough; rugged;

having sharp points; harsh; unmusical.

SC'X'ROUS-NESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.

SCAR'FOLD, *n.* [*Fr. échafaud.*] A support for workmen; a temporary stage for exhibitions; an elevated platform for criminal executions. [*scaffold.*]

SCAR'FOLD, *v. t.* To furnish with a **SCAR'FOLD-AGE**, *n.* A gallery; a hollow floor.

SCAR'FOLD-ING, *n.* Works for support; materials for scaffolds.

+SCAG-LI-S'LA, (*skal-ye-S'la*), *n.* A species of plaster or stucco, with variegated colors.

SCAL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be scaled.

SCA-LIDE', *n.* A storm or assault.

SCA-LI'DO, *n.* On a fortified place with the help of ladders.

SCALD, *v. t.* To injure by a hot liquid; to expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire.

SCALD, *n.* A burning with hot liquor; scurf on the head; an ancient bard or poet. [*mean.*]

SCALD, *a.* Scurvy; paltry; poor; **SCALD**, *n.* A Scandinavian poet.

SCALD-HEAD, *n.* A pustular eruption of the hairy scalp.

SCALD'S, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity.

SCALE, *n.* [*Sax. scale.*] Dish of a balance; crusty covering of a fish; gradation; gamut; ladder; **scalade**, any instrument, figure, or scheme graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions.

SCALE, *v. t.* To scrape off scales; to mount on ladders; *v. i.* To separate or come off in thin layers or lamens.

SCAL'E-LESS, *a.* Destitute of scales.

SCA-L'EN'E, *a.* Having sides and angles unequal.

SC'X'LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being scaly; roughness.

SCAL'E, *n.* Scab; leprosy. *See SCALD.*

SCALL'ION, *n.* An onion with a little or no bulb.

SCAL'LOP, (*skol'-*) *n.* A genus of shell-fish; a recess or curving of the edge of any thing. [*menta.*]

SCAL'LOP, *v. t.* To cut into segments.

SCAL'P, *n.* Skin of the top of the head.

SCALP, *v. t.* To cut and tear off the scalp or integuments of the head.

SCAL'P'AL, *n.* A knife used by surgeons.

SCAL'P'ER, *n.* In surgery, **SCAL'P'ING-I-RON**, an instrument used in scraping foul bones; a raspator.

SCAL'P'ING-KNIFE, (*-nife*), *n.* A knife used by savages in scalping their prisoners.

SCAL'V, *a.* Full of scales; rough. In *botany* composed of scales lying over each other. [*scramble.*]

SCAM'BLE, *v. t.* To stir quick; to

SCAM'BLER, *n.* A bold intruder upon hospitality. [*resin from it.*]

SCAM'MON-UT, *n.* A plant and a gum.

SCAMP, *n.* A worthless fellow; a rascal. [*to escape.*]

SCAMP'ER, *v. i.* To run with speed;

SEAN, *v. t.* To examine closely or with critical care; to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation.

SEAN'DAL, *n.* [*Fr. scandale.*] Offense; disgrace; reproachful aspersion; opprobrium; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation. [*perse.*]

SEAN'DAL, *v. t.* To defame; to as-

SEAN'DAL-IZE, *v. t.* To offend; to reproach; to defame; to subject to reproach.

SEAN'DAL-OUS, *a.* Disgraceful; shameful; base; that brings shame or infamy; defamatory.

SEAN'DAL-OUS-LY, *ad.* Disgracefully; basely.

SEAN'DAL-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scandalous.

+SEAN'DA-LUM MAG-NI'TUM, [*L.*] Slander of grandees.

SEAN'DENT, *a.* Climbing as a plant.

SEAN'SION, (*-shun*), *n.* The act of scanning. [*ing.*]

SEAN-S'U'RI-AL, *a.* Adapted to climb.

SEANT, *v. t.* To limit; to straighten; to restrain.

SEANT, *a.* Not full, large or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; parsimonious; *ad.* scarcely; hardly; not quite. [*insly.*]

SEANT'-LY, *ad.* Narrowly; spar-

SEANT'-NESS, *n.* Narrowness; limited extent; want of fullness; want of sufficiency.

SEAN'TLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To divide into thin pieces; to be deficient; to fall; to shiver.

SEANT'LING, *n.* A pattern; small quantity; narrow pieces of timber for studs, &c.

SEANT'LY, *ad.* Scarcely; hardly; not fully; penuriously; without amplitude.

SEANT'NESS, *n.* Narrowness; limitedness.

SEANT'Y, *a.* Narrow; sparing; poor; not copious or full; hardly sufficient; scant.

SE'IFE, *n.* A stem bearing the fructification without leaves.

SE'IFE-G'AT, *n.* A goat sent away, bearing the sins of the people.

SE'IFE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a scape.

SE'IFE-MENT, *n.* The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock. *See ESCAPEMENT.*

SEAPH'ISM, *n.* Among the Persians, a mode of punishment by confining a criminal in a hollow tree till he dies.

SEAP'-G-LA, *n.* The shoulder-bone.

SEAP'-U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder.

SEAP'-U-LAR, *n.* A part of a habit.

SEAP'-U-LA-RY, *n.* of a Roman Catholic priest, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth.

SEAR, *n.* [*Fr. escarre.*] The mark of a burn or wound; any mark of injury; a blemish.

SEAR, *v. t.* To mark with a scar.

SEAR'-MOUTH, *n.* A buffoon in motley dress.

SEARCE, *a.* Uncommon; rare; not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand; being few in number.

SEARCE, *ad.* Scantly; hardly;

SEARCE'LY, *ad.* with difficulty.

SEARCE'NESS, *n.* Defect of plenty;

SEAR'CI-TY, *n.* smallness of quantity in proportion to the want or demand; rareness; infrequency.

SEARE, *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify suddenly; to alarm; to strike with sudden terror.

SEAR'-ENOW, *n.* A thing to frighten fowls from cornfields; a vain lesson. [*cloth.*]

SEARF, *n.* A loose covering or

SEARF, *v. t.* To throw on, or to dress loosely; to join two pieces of timber at the ends.

SEAR'F'ING, *n.* The formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.

SEAR'-F'-SKIN, *n.* The outer thin integument of the body; epidermis; the cuticle. [*cision.*]

SEAR'-FI-C'ATION, *n.* A slight incision.

SEAR'-FI-C'ATOR, *n.* An instrument for scarifying, containing 10 or 12 lancets.

SEAR'-FI-ER, *n.* The person or instrument that scarifies; an instrument to loosen soil.

SEAR'-FY, *v. t.* To scratch and cut the skin, or to make small incisions with a lancet.

SEAR'-LAT'-NA, or **SEAR'-LA-T'NA**, *n.* A barbarous term for scarlet fever.

SEAR-LAT'-NOUS, *a.* Of a scarlet color; pertaining to the scarlet fever. [*red color.*]

SEAR'LET, *n.* [*Fr. scarlat.*] A deeply red.

SEAR'LET, *a.* Deeply red.

SEAR, *n.* The interior slope or talus of a ditch.

SEARS, *n.* An instrument to slide on. *See SKATE.* [*to waste.*]

SEATH, *n.* Damage; *v. t.* to damage;

SEATH'FUL, *a.* Injurious; destructive. [*damage.*]

SEATH'LESS, *a.* Without waste or

SEATH'ER, *v. t.* To spread; to disperse; to dissipate; to throw loosely about; to strew.

SEATH'EN, *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated. [*tered.*]

SEATH'EN-ING, *n. pl.* Things scat-

SEAV'-EN-ER, *n.* One who cleans streets.

SCENE, *n.* [*L. scena.*] A stage; series of action; place of exhibition; part of a play.

SCEN'AR-Y, *n.* Representation; imagery.

SCEN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to scen-
SCEN'IC-AL, } ery; dramatic;
 theatrical.

SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Drawn in
SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } perspective.

SCENOGRA-PHY, (-nog'ra-fe) *n.*
 The representation of a body on
 a perspective plane. [pursuit.]

SCENT, *n.* Odor; smell; course of
SCENT, *v. t.* To smell; to perfume.

SCENT'FUL, *a.* Odorous; yielding
 smell. [smell.]

SCENT'LESS, *a.* Inodorous; void of
SCENT'ER, *n.* The appropriate en-
SCENT'ER, } sign of royalty; royal
 authority.

SCENT'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *scouter*.] To
SCENT'ER, } invest with royal au-
 thority. [ter.]

SCENT'ER-LESS, *a.* Having no scap-
SCENT'IC, *n.* See **SCENT'IC**.

SCHE'DI-ASM, (skē'-) *n.* Cursory
 writing on a loose sheet.

SCHE'DULE, (skē'd'yule,) *n.* [L.
schedula.] A scroll; an inventory.

SCHE'DULE, *v. t.* To place in a
 catalogue.

SCHE'MA-TISM, *n.* Combination of
 aspects of planets; particular form
 of a thing. [projector.]

SCHE'MA-TIST, *n.* A contriver; a
SCHE'ME, (skē'me,) *n.* [L. *schema*.]
 A plan; project; contrivance.

SCHE'ME, *v. t.* To plan; to contrive;
v. i. to form a plan; to contrive.

SCHE'MER, *n.* A projector; a con-
 triver. [jector.]

SCHE'MIST, *n.* A schemer; a pro-
SCHE'MIS, (skē'-) *n.* General state
 of body or mind; habitude.

SCHE'MUS. See **SCHE'MUS**.

SCHISM, (sizm,) *n.* [L. *schisma*; Gr.
σχίσμα.] In a general sense, division
 or separation; but appropri-
 ately, a division or separation in a
 church.

SCHIS-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to,
SCHIS-MAT'IC-AL, } or partaking
 of schism.

SCHIS-MAT'IC, (siz-mat'ik,) *n.* One
 who separates from a church.

SCHIST, (shist,) *n.* A slaty stone.

SCHIST'OS, } *a.* In *geology*, slaty
SCHIST'OUS, } or imperfectly slaty
 in structure.

SCHOL'AR, (skol'ar,) *n.* [Low L.
scholaria.] One who learns of a
 teacher; a man of letters. Em-
 phatically used, a man eminent for
 erudition; a man of books.

SCHOL'AR-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a
 scholar.

SCHOL'AR-LY, *a.* Becoming a scholar.

SCHOL'AR-SHIP, *n.* Learning; erudi-
 tion; foundation for the support
 of a scholar.

SCHO-LAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
SCHO-LAS'TIC-AL, } a scholar; to
 a school or schools; scholar-like;
 becoming a scholar; pedantic.

SCHO-LAS'TIC, *n.* One who adheres
 to the subtleties of the schools.

SCHO-LAS'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* According
 to the schools.

SCHO-LAS'TIC-ISM, *n.* The method
 or subtleties of the schools.

SCHO'LI-AST, (sko'-) *n.* A commen-
 tator; a writer of notes.

SCHO'LI-AST'IC, *a.* In the manner
 of a scholiast.

SCHO'LI-UM, *n.*; pl. **SCHOLIA** or
SCHOLIUM. A note subjoined to a
 demonstration.

SCHOOL, (skool,) *n.* [L. *schola*.] A
 place of education; pupils assem-
 bled for instruction; place of im-
 provement. [to educate.]

SCHOOL, *v. t.* To instruct; to train;
SCHOOL-NOT, *n.* A boy who attends
 a school.

SCHOOL-DAME, *n.* The female who
 teaches a school.

SCHOOL-FEL-LÖW, *n.* A companion
 in school.

SCHOOL-HOUSE, *n.* A house for a
 subordinate school, or appropri-
 ated for instruction.

SCHOOL'ING, *n.* Instruction in
 school; tuition; price for teach-
 ing; reproof; reprimand.

SCHOOL'MAN, *n.* One versed in
 school divinity. [es a school.]

SCHOOL'MA-TER, *n.* One who teach-
SCHOOL'MIS-TRESS, *n.* A woman
 who teaches a school. [mista.]

SCHOON'ER, *n.* A vessel with two
SCI-AO'RA-PHY, (si-äp're-fe,) *n.* Art
 of sketching; profile of a build-
 ing.

SCI-A-THER'IC, } *a.* Belonging to
SCI-A-THER'IC-AL, } a sun-dial.
 [Little used.]

SCI-AT'IC, (si-at'ik,) } *a.* Pertaining
SCI-AT'IC-AL, } to the hip,
 or affecting it. [hip.]

SCI-AT'IC-A, *n.* Rheumatism in the
SCI'ENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *scientia*.]
 Knowledge; collection of general
 principles on any subject; art
 derived from precepts or built on
 principles; one of the seven
 liberal branches of knowledge;
*viz. grammar, logic, rhetoric, arith-
 metic, geometry, astronomy, and
 music.* [skillfully.]

***SCI-ENT'ER**, [L.] Knowingly;

SCI-ENT'IAL, (si-en'shal,) *a.* Pro-
 ducing science.

SCI-ENT'IF'IC, *a.* According to prin-
 ciples of science.

SCI-ENT'IF'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According
 to rules of science.

***SCI-UT-CAT**, (sil'e-set,) [L.] To
 wit; namely. [sparkling.]

SCI-UT-LANT, *a.* Emitting sparks;

SCI-UT-LANT, *v. t.* To emit sparks
 or fine igneous particles; to
 sparkle. [ling.]

SCI-UT-LANT'ION, *n.* Act of spark-
SCI'O-LISM, (si'o-lizm,) *n.* Super-
 ficial knowledge.

SCI'O-LIST, *n.* One who is super-
 ficial in knowledge; one who

knows little, or who knows many
 things superficially.

SCI'O-LOUS, (si'o-hus,) *a.* Super-
 ficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCI-OP'TIC, *n.* A sphere with a lens
 to turn like the eye; a scioptric
 ball.

SCI-OP'TIC, *n.* Science of exhibit-
 ing images of external objects,
 through a convex glass in a dark
 room.

***SCI'ERE FI'CI-AS**, [L.] A writ to re-
 quire one to show cause why
 something should not be done.

SCI-RO'CEO, } *n.* A hot, suffocating
SCI-RO'CE, } wind in Italy. See
 Simocco. [glands.]

SCI-RHO'S-ITY, *n.* Induration of the
SCI-RHOUS, *a.* Indurated; hard;
 knotty. [rated gland.]

SCI-RHUS, (skir'rus,) *n.* An indu-
SCI'SI-BLE, (sis'te-bl,) *a.* That can
 be cut by an instrument.

SCI'SILE, *a.* That can be cut or
 divided by a sharp instrument.

SCI'SION, (siz'un,) *n.* A cutting
 and dividing with an edged or
 sharp instrument.

SCI'SORS, (siz'zurs,) *n.* pl. A cutting
 instrument, smaller than shears,
 with two blades. [dial cut.]

SCI'SURE, (siz'ur,) *n.* A longitu-
SCLA-VÖ-NI-AN, } *a.* Designating
SLA-VÖ'IC, } what belongs
 to the *Slavi*, and to their lan-
 guage, now used in Russia, Po-
 land, &c.

SELE-RO'IC, *a.* Hard; firm; *n.*
 outer coat of the eye; a medicine
 which hardens and consolidates
 the parts to which it is applied.

SELE-RO'IC, (skie-rot'ik,) *a.* Hard;
 firm. [raspings.]

SEOL'-FORM, *a.* Having the form of
SEOL'S, *n.* pl. Raspings of ivory,
 hartshorn, metals, or other hard
 substance; dross of metals.

SEOFF, *v. t.* or *i.* To laugh or treat
 with scorn; to deride; to treat
 with insolent ridicule, or con-
 temptuous language; to sneer; to
 mock; to gibe.

SEOFF, *n.* Expression of scorn; de-
 rision; mockery, expressed in
 language of contempt.

SEOFF'ER, *n.* One who mocks or
 derides. [contempt.]

SEOFF'ING-LY, *ad.* In scorn; with
SEOLD, *v. t.* [D. *schelden*.] To find
 fault, or rail with rude clamor;
 to brawl; to utter railing; *v. t.*
 to chide with rudeness and boiste-
 rous clamor; to rate.

SEOLD, *n.* A person who scolds; a
 brawler; a brawl. [railing.]

SEOLD'ING, *n.* Act of chiding or
SEOL'OP, *n.* A pectinated shell; an
 indenting or cut like those of a
 shell. See **SCALLOP**.

SEOL'OP, *v. t.* To form with scal-
 lops. See **SCALLOP**.

SEOWEZ, *n.* That which holds a
 candle; a hanging candlestick;

the tube with a brim in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted. In *vulgar use*, sense; judgment; discretion.

SCOPR, *n.* A large ladle; a sweep, or sweeping stroke; an instrument of surgery. [to lade out]

SCOR, *v. t.* To cut into a hollow; **SCORR-NET**, *n.* A hand-net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

SCORR, *n.* [*L. scopus*.] Space; room; freedom from restraint; ultimate design, aim, or purpose; extent.

SCORR-ROCK, *a.* Having the form of a broom. [vy.]

SCORR-ROCK, *a.* Diseased with scur.

SCORCH, *v. t.* To burn on the surface; to parch; to affect painfully with heat; *v. i.* to be burnt on the surface; to be parched or dried.

SCORR, *n.* A notch; a line drawn; twenty; account; reason; debt or account of debt. In *music*, the entire draught of any composition or its transcript.

SCORR, *v. t.* To notch; to mark; to engrave; to set down, or take as an account; to charge; to form a score in music.

SCORR-AL, *n.*; *pl.* **SCORR-AL**, [*L.*] Dross; the recement of metals in fusion. [drossy.]

SCORR-AL-ICK, *a.* Like dross; **SCORR-AL-ICK-TION**, *n.* Act of reducing to dross. [of dross.]

SCORR-ROCK, *a.* Being in the form of dross; **SCORR-RY**, *v. t.* To reduce to scoria or dross. [of dross.]

SCORR-ROCK, *a.* Drossy; consisting of dross; **SCORR**, *n.* Extreme contempt, or the subject of it.

SCORR, *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt; to slight; to think unworthy; to disregard.

SCORR-AL, *n.* One who scorns; a despiser; a scoffer.

SCORR-AL, *a.* Contemptuous; disdainful; acting in defiance or disregard; holding religion in contempt. [insolently.]

SCORR-AL-LY, *ad.* With disdain; **SCORR-AL-NESS**, *n.* Insolence of behavior.

SCORR-OR, *n.* An animal; a sea-fish; the eighth sign in the zodiac; a scourge. [lewdness.]

SCORR-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to **SCOR**, *v. t.* To support or stop from rolling back. [part; share.]

SCOR, *n.* A native of Scotland; **SCORCH**, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland.

SCORCH, *n.* A slight cut or shallow incision.

SCORCH, *v. t.* To scot; to cut with shallow incisions; to prevent a wheel from rolling.

SCORCH-COLLAR, *n. pl.* Veal cut into small pieces.

SCORR-AL, *a.* Excused from payment; untaxed; unhurt; clear; safe.

SCORR-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for writing in the dark. [Scots.]

SCORR-TISM, *n.* An idiom of the Scots; **SCORR-TISH**, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland.

SCORR-DRILL, *n.* A mean, worthless fellow. [vainous.]

SCORR-DRILL, *a.* Low; base; vile; **SCORR-DRILL-ISM**, *n.* Baseness; viciousity.

SCORR, *v. t.* To clean by rubbing; to purge violently; to pass over swiftly; to range about for taking all that can be found; *v. i.* to clean; to be purged. [cathartic.]

SCORR-ER, *n.* One who scours; a scourge; (*skurj*), *n.* A whip; a lash; punishment; any continued calamity. [to chastise.]

SCORR-ER, *v. t.* To whip; to lash; **SCORR-ER**, *n.* One who scours.

SCOUR, *n.* [*Fr. scout*.] In *military affairs*, one sent to discover the state of an enemy.

SCOUR, *v. t.* or *i.* To act as a scout; to sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt.

SCOW, *n.* A large, flat-bottomed boat; *v. t.* to transport in a scow.

SCOWL, *v. t.* To wrinkle the face in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous.

SCOWL, *n.* A wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of sullenness, discontent, or displeasure in the countenance.

SCRAW-LE, *v. t.* or *i.* To scrape; to make crooked marks; to mark with irregular lines or letters.

SCRAW-LE, (*skrab'bl*), *n.* A scramble.

SCRAW-LE, *n.* One who scrambles.

SCRAW, *n.* Something lean and rough.

SCRAW-GRD, } *a.* Rough, with irregular points;
SCRAW-GRV, } regular points;
broken; lean and rough.

SCRAW-GRD-NESS, } *n.* Leanness with
SCRAW-GRV-NESS, } roughness;
ruggedness of surface.

SCRAW-GRV-LY, *ad.* With leanness and roughness.

SCRAM-BLE, *v. t.* To catch eagerly; to move or climb by seizing objects with the hand; to contend.

SCRAM-BLE, *n.* An eager contest; a climbing. (blea.)

SCRAM-BLER, *n.* One who scrambles; **SCRAM-LE**, *v. t.* To grind between the teeth.

SCRAP, *n.* A little piece. *Properly*, something scraped off; a part; a fragment.

SCRAP-BOOK, *n.* A blank book for the preservation of short pieces of poetry and other extracts.

SCRAP, *v. t.* To rub with a rough tool; to erase. [perplexity.]

SCRIP, *n.* A rubbing; difficulty; **SCRIP**, *n.* An instrument for scraping and cleaning; a miser; an awkward fiddler.

SCRATCH, *v. t.* or *i.* To rub and tear

the surface with any thing rough or sharp; to use the claws in tearing the surface.

SCRATCH, *n.* A slight wound or laceration; a sort of wig; a rent.

SCRATCH-ER, *n.* He or that which scratches. [a horse's foot.]

SCRATCH-ER, *n.* Cracked ulcers on **SCRAWL**, *v. t.* or *i.* To write badly; to make crooked marks; to creep; to crawl. [bush or branch.]

SCRAWL, *n.* Bad writing; a rough **SCRAWLER**, *n.* A bad writer or penman. [ed.]

SCRAWNT, *a.* Meager; lean; wast-
SCRAK, *v. i.* To creak; to make a shrill noise

SCRAK, *n.* A creaking; a screech.

SCRAM, *v. t.* To cry with a shrill voice; to utter a shrill, harsh cry, as in pain or fright.

SCRAM, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry; a shriek uttered suddenly, as in terror or pain. [a fowl]

SCRAM-ER, *n.* One that screams, **SCREAM**, *v. t.* To shriek; to cry as an owl; to utter a sudden, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain, shriek or scream, as a fowl.

SCREAM, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright; a harsh, shrill cry.

SCREAM-OWL, *n.* An owl that screeches.

SCREEN, *n.* In *architecture*, a name given to wooden rules for running moldings.

SCREEN, *v. t.* To shelter; to defend; to conceal; to sift or separate the coarse part of any thing from the fine; to pass through a screen.

SCREEN, *n.* Something that shelters; a riddle.

SCREW, (*skru*), *n.* [*D. schroef*.] A cylinder grooved spirally, and used as an engine of pressure; one of the six mechanical powers.

SCREW, *v. t.* To turn or fasten with a screw; to exert; to deform by contortions; to distort.

SCRIB-LE, *v. t.* To write without care or beauty; *v. t.* to write with haste, or carelessly; to fill with artless or worthless writing.

SCRIB-LE, *n.* Hasty and careless writing. [author.]

SCRIB-LE, *n.* A mean writer or **SCRIBE**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. scriba*.] A writer; notary; clerk or secretary. Among the *Jews*, a doctor of law; one who read and explained the law.

SCRIBE, *v. t.* To mark by a model or rule; to mark so as to fit one piece to another.

SCRIMP, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten; to make too small. [niggard.]

SCRIMP, *n.* A pinching miser; a **SCRIMP**, *a.* Short; scanty. [*Local*.]

SCRIP, *n.* A small bag; a piece of writing, certificate or schedule; a certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company.

SCRIPT, *n.* Type in the form of written letters.
SCRIPTURAL, (skript'yur-al,) *a.* According to the Scriptures; contained in the Scriptures.
SCRIPTURE, (skript'yur,) *n.* [L. *scriptura*, from *scribo*, to write.] The Old and New Testaments; divine revelations. [Scriptures.]
SCRIPTURIST, *n.* One versed in the Scriptures.
SCRIVENER, (skriv'ner,) *n.* One whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings.
SCROFULA, *n.* A disease, consisting in hard tumors in the neck; king's evil. [scrofula.]
SCROFULOUS, *a.* Diseased with scrofula.
SCROFULIFORM, *a.* Shaped like a purse. [ment.]
SCROLL, *n.* Roll of paper or parchment.
SCRUB, *n.* A worn brush; a mean drudge.
SCRUB, *v. t.* To rub hard; to scour; *v. i.* to be diligent and penurious.
SCRUBBY, *a.* Mean; sorry; worthless.
SCUD, *n.* A doubt; a weight of twenty grains. *Proverbially*, a very small quantity.
SCUD, *v. t.* or *i.* To doubt; to hesitate. [believe.]
SCUDGELER, *n.* One who hesitates to scud.
SCUD-LOUS-IV, *n.* Doubt; hesitation; the quality or state of being scrupulous.
SCUD-LOUS, *a.* Doubting; cautious; given to making objections; cautious; exact in regarding facts; nice. [hesitation.]
SCUD-LOUS-LV, *ad.* With doubt or scud.
SCUD-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being scrupulous; exactness, niceness, or caution in determining or acting, from regard to truth, propriety, or expedience; nicety of doubt; preciseness.
SCUD-LE, *a.* Discoverable by scrutiny, or critical examination.
SCUD-LETON, *n.* [L.] One that scrutinizes. [tinizes.]
SCUD-LENER, *n.* One who scrutinizes closely. [as closely.]
SCUD-LENER, *n.* One who searches.
SCUD-LOUS, *a.* Inquisitive; exact in searching; cautious.
SCUD-LENER, *n.* [Fr. *scrutin*.] Close search or examination.
SCUD-LOUS, (skru-twor') *n.* A kind of chest, cabinet or drawers for papers.
SCUD, *v. t.* To fly, or be driven with haste. [cloud.]
SCUD, *n.* A rushing; a low, thin scud.
SCUD-LE, *v. i.* To run with affected haste. [a broll.]
SCUD-LE, *n.* A confused quarrel;
SCUD-LE, *v. i.* To strive with close embraces.
SCUD-LENER, *n.* One who scuffles.
SCUD, *v. t.* To lurk secretly; to lie close. *See SCUD.*
SCULL, *n.* A short oar; a boat.

SCULL, *v. t.* To impel by turning an oar at the stern.
SCULLER, *n.* One who sculls; a boat rowed by one man.
SCULLERY, *n.* A place for kitchen utensils. [and kettle.]
SCULLION, *n.* One that cleans pots.
SCULL-TILE, (skulp'til,) *a.* Formed by carving.
SCULPTOR, *n.* Carver or engraver.
SCULPTURAL, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture.
SCULPTURE, (skulp'yur,) *n.* The act or art of carving wood or stone into images; carved work.
SCULPTURE, *v. t.* To carve; to form images. [liquor; refuse.]
SCUM, *n.* Froth on the surface of scum.
SCUM, *v. t.* To take off the scum.
SCUMBLE, *v. t.* In painting, to spread opaque colors thinly over others for effect.
SCUMMER, *n.* One who scums; a skimmer. [from liquor.]
SCUMMING, *n. pl.* Matter skimmed.
SCURF, *n.* A hole cut through the sides of a vessel to discharge water from the deck of a ship.
SCURF-HOSE, *n.* A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship, to prevent the water from entering.
SCURF-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a broad head, for covering a large surface of the hose.
SCURF, *a.* [Sax. *scurf*.] A dry scab or crust on the skin of an animal.
SCURF, *n.* A name for the bull-trout. [scurfy.]
SCURF-NESS, *n.* State of being scurf.
SCURF, *a.* Covered with or like scurf.
SCURF-NAIL, (akur'ril,) *a.* [L. *scurria*, from *scurre*, a buffoon.] Low; mean; opprobrious.
SCURF-IV, *n.* Low, vulgar, abusive language. [bruous.]
SCURF-LOUS, *a.* Abusive; opprobrious.
SCURF-LOUS-LV, *ad.* With low abuse.
SCURF-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Vulgar and abusive language; baseness of manners; vulgarity.
SCURF-LV, *ad.* Meanly; pitifully; basely. [scurry.]
SCURF-NESS, *n.* State of being scurf.
SCURF, *n.* [From *scurf*.] Low L. *scurria*.] A disease characterized by debility; a pale, bloated face, bleeding gums, and livid tumors; *a.* scurfy; scabby; low; mean.
SCUR, *a.* [Ice. *skott*.] The tail of a hare, or other animal, whose tail is short.
SCUTATE, *a.* Having the form of a round buckler; protected by large scales.
SCUTCHON, (akuch'un,) *n.* The ornamental bit of brass plate perforated with a key-hole of a piece of furniture.

SCUTCHON-LI-TED, *a.* Formed like a pan. [let.]
SCUTCHON-FORM, *a.* Resembling a bucket.
SCUT-TLE, *n.* A broad shallow basket; in ships, a small hatchway or opening; an opening in the roof of a house; a quick pace.
SCUT-TLE, *v. t.* To cut large holes in the sides or bottom of a ship for any purpose; to sink by cutting a hole in the bottom; *v. i.* to run with affected precipitation.
SCYTHA, (sithe,) *n.* An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting grain or other vegetables. [scythe.]
SCYTHIAN, *n.* One who uses a scythe.
SCYTHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Scythia, the northern part of Asia and Europe.
SEA, *n.* [Sax. *sa*.] A wave; a large body of salt water; a large basin or cistern; a large body of inland water; the ocean.
SEA, *a.* Beaten by the waves; lashed by the waves.
SEA-BOAT, *n.* A vessel that plays well on the water.
SEA-BORD, *n.* The sea shore; *ad.* toward the sea.
SEA-BORN, *a.* Born on the ocean, or produced by it. [the sea.]
SEA-BREACH, *n.* An interruption of the sea.
SEA-BREEZE, *n.* A current of air from the sea. [the sea.]
SEA-BUILT, (see'bilt,) *a.* Built for sea-tain, *n.* The captain of a ship. [brought by sea.]
SEA-COAL, *n.* Fossil coal; coal.
SEA-COAST, *n.* The shore of the sea and land adjacent.
SEA-FARER, *n.* A mariner; a seaman. [on the sea.]
SEA-FIGHTING, *a.* Usually employed
SEA-FIGHT, (fite,) *n.* A naval engagement. [near the sea.]
SEA-FOWL, *n.* A fowl that lives
SEA-GLIDE, *n.* The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.
SEA-GIRT, *a.* Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean.
SEA-GOD, *n.* A marine deity; a fabulous being, supposed to preside over the sea, as Neptune.
SEA-GREEN, *a.* Having the color of sea-water. [sea.]
SEA-HORSE, *n.* The morse or walrus.
SEA-LEGS, *n. pl.* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching and rolling. [house, &c.]
SEA-MARK, *n.* A beacon, light.
SEA-Nymph, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea.
SEA-PIE, *n.* A dish of paste and meat boiled.
SEA-PIECE, *n.* A picture of a scene at sea. [coast.]
SEA-PORT, *n.* A harbor on the sea.
SEA-RISK, *n.* Hazard at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea. [land.]
SEA-ROOM, *n.* Ample distance from
SEA-SEE-SENT, *n.* A huge animal

of great length, like a serpent, inhabiting the sea.
SEA'-SERV-ICE, *n.* Naval service; service in the navy or ships of war.
SEA'-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell.
SEA'-SHORE, *n.* The coast at the sea. [at sea]
SEA'-SICK, *a.* Affected with nausea
SEA'-SICK-NESS, *n.* Sickness caused by the sea.
SEA'-SIDE, *n.* The land near the sea.
SEA'-WARD, *a.* Directed toward the sea.
SEA'-WEED, *n.* A marine plant, used as a manure and in the manufacture of glass. [sea]
SEA'-WORN, *a.* Worn by service at
SEA'-WORN-THY, *a.* Able to encounter the violence of the sea; fit for a voyage.
SEAL, (*seel*), *n.* A marine animal; a common name for the species of the genus *phoca*.
SEAL, *n.* (*Sax. sigel*.) A piece of metal or stone with a device on it, or inscription; the wax or other substance so set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal; the wax or wafer on a letter; that which confirms.
SEAL, *v. t.* To fix a seal; to fasten with a seal; to mark; to confirm; to keep close; to ratify.
SEALER, *n.* One who seals; an officer who tries weights and measures. [ing seals]
SEALING, *n.* The business of taking
SEALING-WAX, *n.* A colored compound of lac with some other resin for sealing letters.
SEAM, *n.* The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth or other thing; a vein or stratum of metal, or the like; a scar. [seam]
SEAM, *v. t.* To mark; to make a
SEAM'AN, *n.* A sailor; skillful mariner. [seaman]
SEAM'AN-SHIP, *n.* Skill of a good
SEAM'LESS, *a.* Having no seam.
SEAM'STER, *n.* One who sews well.
SEAM'STRESS, *n.* A female whose occupation is sewing.
SEAM'T, *a.* Full of seams; containing seams.
SEA'FOV, *n.* A native of India in
SE'FOV, *n.* the military service of some European power.
SEAR, *v. t.* (*Sax. searcan*.) To burn to dryness the surface of any thing; to cauterize; to make callous.
SEAR, *a.* Dry; withered.
SEARCH, (*seach*), *v. t.* (*Fr. chercher*.) To seek; to look; to inquire; *v. i.* to seek; to look for; to make search. [quarry]
SEARCH, *n.* A seeking; quest; in-
SEARCH'-ABLE, *a.* That may be searched. [explore]
SEARCH'ER, *n.* One who searches or
SEARCH'ER-WARRANT, *n.* In *law*, a warrant issued by the justice of peace, authorizing persons to

search houses and other places, for stolen goods. [sore]
SEAR'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a
SEAR'-DOWN-NESS, *n.* State of being hardened.
SEAS'ON, *n.* [*Fr. saison*.] A fit time; a division of the year; any time distinguished from others.
SEAS'ON, (*se'zon*), *v. t.* To render palatable; to temper; to imbue; to tinge; to prepare; to dry; *v. i.* to become mature; to grow fit for use; as, timber *seasons* well under cover. [time]
SEAS'ON-ABLE, *a.* Being in good
SEAS'ON-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness of time.
SEAS'ON-ABLY, *ad.* In good time.
SEAS'ON-ING, *n.* That which is added to any food to give it a relish; a drying. [season]
SEAS'ON-LESS, *a.* Having no proper
SEAT, *n.* [*L. sedes*.] A chair; bench; place; mansion; place of sitting.
SEAT, *v. t.* To place on a seat; to settle; to place in a church; to appropriate pews to particular families.
SEATING, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church.
SEAT'IOUS, *a.* Fat; like or partaking of fat. [two parts]
SE'GANT, *a.* Cutting; dividing in
SE'GANT, *n.* A line that cuts another.
SE-CEDE, *v. i.* To withdraw from communion, fellowship or association; to separate one's self.
SE-CEDE'N, *n.* One who secedes.
SE-CESS, *v. t.* To secrete; to separate.
SE-CESSMENT, *n.* The process of secreting.
SE-CESS'ION, (*seash'un*), *n.* Act of withdrawing, particularly from fellowship and communion; departure.
SE-CEDE'N, *v. t.* To separate; to shut in retirement.
SE-CEDE'SION, (*kló'zhun*), *n.* The act of withdrawing; retirement.
SE-CEDE'SIVE, *a.* That keeps separate or in retirement. [rior]
SE'COND, *a.* Next to the first; inferior.
SE'COND, *n.* The next to the first; an assistant; one who attends another in a duel; next in value or rank; the sixtieth part of a minute.
SE'COND, *v. t.* To support; to aid; to forward; to act as the maintainer. [place]
SE'COND-A-RY, *ad.* In the second
SE'COND-A-RY-NESS, *n.* State of being secondary.
SE'COND-A-RY, *a.* Second; coming after the first; not primary; inferior; less; revolving about a primary planet.
SE'COND-A-RY, *n.* A delegate or deputy; a feather growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.

SE'COND-HAND, *a.* Not new; received from another.
SE'COND-LY, *ad.* In the second of next place.
SE'COND-NITE, *n.* The second order in rank, &c.; *a.* of the second size, rank, dignity, quality, or value.
SE'COND-POWER, (*ste*), *n.* Power of seeing things future; a power claimed by some of the Highlanders of Scotland.
SE'CRECY, *n.* Close privacy; concealment; forbearance of disclosure or discovery; fidelity to a secret.
SE'CRET, *a.* [*Fr. secret*.] Concealed; unseen; private; affording privacy; not proper to be seen; known only to God.
SE'CRET, *n.* Something not known or discovered; something studiously concealed. [secretary]
SE'CRET-ARY-SHIP, *n.* The office of
SE'CRET-ARY, *n.* [*Fr. secretaire*.] One who writes for the public or for an individual; the chief officer of a department.
SE-CEDE, *v. t.* To hide; to conceal; to abscond; to separate; to produce from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents.
SE-CESS'ION, *n.* A separation of animal juices.
SE-CESS'IOUS, (*tish'us*), *a.* Parted by animal secretion.
SE-CESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* In *phrenology*, the organ which induces secrecy or concealment.
SE'CRET-LY, *ad.* In a secret manner.
SE'CRET-NESS, *n.* Privacy; concealment; the quality of keeping a secret. [tion]
SE-CESS-TO-RY, *a.* Performing secrecy, *n.* [*Fr. secte*; *L. Sp. secta*.] A body of men united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion. In religion, a denomination. [sect]
SECT'-I'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a
SECT'-I'-AN, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church. [form sects]
SECT'-I'-AN-ISM, *n.* Disposition to
SECT'-I'-AN, *n.* A sectary; sectarian.
SECT'-RY, *n.* One that belongs to a dissenting sect and not to the established church. [slices]
SECT'ILE, *a.* That may be cut in
SECT'ION, *n.* A cutting off; part; division; a distinct part or portion; the division of a chapter; a distinct part of a city, country, or people. [tion]
SECT'ION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sec-
SECT'ON, *n.* A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc; mathematical instrument, useful in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind.
SECT'-LAR, *n.* A church officer or

official whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir; a. worldly; not spiritual.

SE-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* Worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life.

SE-U-LAR-I-ZA-TION, *n.* The act of converting from an ecclesiastical to a temporal use.

SE-U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To convert from spiritual appropriation to a secular use.

SE-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a worldly manner.

SE-U-LAR-NESS, *n.* Worldliness; a secular disposition; worldly-mindedness.

SE-U-LAR-DINE, *n. pl.* The afterbirth.

SE-UN-DUM IN-TEM, [*L.*] According to art.

SE-URE, *a.* Free from fear or danger; safe; confident; not distrustful; careless; wanting caution.

SE-URE, *v. t.* To make fast; to save or protect; to make certain of payment by giving bond or surety; to insure; to guard effectually from escape. [*carelessly.*]

SE-URE-LY, *ad.* So as to be safe.

SE-CURENESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of caution.

SE-CUR-ITY, *n.* [*Fr. securité.*] Freedom from danger or apprehension from danger; safety.

SE-DAN, *n.* A portable chair or covered vehicle. [*turbed.*]

SE-DATE, *a.* Calm; quiet; undis-
SE-DATE-LY, *ad.* Calmly; with composure.

SE-DATE-NESS, *n.* Calmness; security; composure; tranquillity; freedom from agitation.

SED-A-TIVE, *a.* Composing; calming; diminishing irritative activity; amassing pain.

SED-A-TIVE, *n.* That which composes or allays irritability and assuages pain. [*being sedentary.*]

SED-EN-TA-RY, *n.* The state of

SED-EN-TA-RY, *a.* Sitting much; inactive; motionless; sluggish.

SEDGE, *n.* A narrow flag; a coarse grass.

SEDOLY, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

SED-IMENT, *n.* That which falls to the bottom of liquors; settlings; drugs. [*for formed by sediment.*]

SED-IMENTA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to

SE-DITION, (*-diab'un*), *n.* Tumult; insurrection. [*sedition.*]

SE-DITIONA-RY, *n.* An inciter to

SE-DITIONOUS, *a.* Engaged in sedition; factious.

SE-DITIONOUS-LY, *ad.* With factious turbulence; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SE-DITIONOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being seditions; the disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law.

SE-DUCE, *v. t.* To lead astray by arts; to entice.

SE-DUC-EMENT, *n.* Act of seducing.

SE-DUCER, *n.* One who entices to evil. [*duced.*]

SE-DUC-IBLE, *a.* That may be seduced.

SE-DUC-TION, *n.* Act of enticing from virtue.

SE-DUC-TIVE, *a.* Enticing to evil.

SE-DUC-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a seductive manner. [*dustry.*]

SE-DUL-ITY, *n.* Great diligence; in-

SE-DULOUS, *a.* Very diligent in application. [*application.*]

SE-DULOUS-LY, *ad.* With diligent

SE-DULOUS-NESS, *n.* Steady diligence.

SEE, *n.* [*Fr. siège.*] The seat of jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop; a diocese; a province.

SEE, *v. t. pres. / saw; pp. seen.* To perceive by the eye; to observe; to discern; to understand.

SEED, *n.* That which produces animals or plants; original; first cause; offspring.

SEED, *v. t. or t.* To produce seed; to sow with seed.

SEED-SUD, *n.* The germ or rudiment of fruit. [*imatic seeds.*]

SEED-CAKE, *n.* A cake with ar-

SEED-LING, *n.* A plant springing from a seed.

SEED-PLAT, *n.* A nursery; a place

SEED-PLAT, *n.* for raising seeds to produce plants. [*seeds.*]

SEEDSMAN, *n.* A man who deals in

SEED-TIME, *n.* A fit time for sowing.

SEEDY, *a.* Abounding with seeds; run to seed; exhausted; miserable looking.

SEEN, *v. t. / pres. and pp. sought;*

SEEN, *v. t.* To look for; to go after; to endeavor to find; *v. i.* to make search or inquiry; to endeavor.

SEEKING, *n.* The act of looking for.

SEEL, *v. t.* To close the eyes.

SEEM, *v. t.* [*G. ziemen.*] To appear; to have resemblance.

SEEMER, *n.* One who has an appearance or resemblance. [*show.*]

SEEMING, *n.* An appearance or

SEEMING-LY, *ad.* In appearance or pretense.

SEEMING-NESS, *n.* Fair appearance.

SEEM-LI-NESS, *n.* Comeliness; grace; beauty.

SEEM-LY, *a.* Becoming; decent.

SEEN, *pp. of SEE.* Perceived; beheld. [*prophet.*]

SEEN, *n.* A person who sees; a

SEE-SAW, *n.* A reciprocating motion; *v. t.* to move one way and the other.

SEETH, *v. t. pres. / seethed, sod; pp. seethed, sodden; [Sax. seathen.]*

To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor. [*ebullition.*]

SEETH, *v. i.* To be in a state of

SEGMENT, *n.* [*L. segmentum.*] A part cut off from a figure; part of a circle contained between a chord and an arch.

SE-AN-ALTA, *v. t.* To separate from others. [*rating.*]

SE-AN-AL-TION, *n.* The act of separating.

SE-AN-AL-TION, (*se-nal-tion*), *n.* Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

SE-AN-TION, (*seen-yur*), *n.* A lord; the Turkish emperor.

SE-AN-TION-ADO, (*seen-yur*), *n.* A royal right or prerogative.

SE-AN-TION-RY, *n.* A lordship; a manor; dominion.

SE-AN, (*seen*), *n.* A large fishing net.

SE-AN-SAL, *a.* That may be seized.

SE-AN, *v. t.* To take suddenly, or by force; to catch; to invade suddenly; to fasten; to fix. [*law.*]

SE-AN, *n.* Possession in deed or in

SE-AN, (*seer/or*), *n.* One who seizes.

SE-AN, (*seer/yur*), *n.* Act of seizing or taking possession; the thing taken; gripe; grasp. [*leadless.*]

SE-AN-COUS, *a.* Having six pairs of

SE-AN, *n.* [*Heb.*] In the Psalms, supposed to signify silence, or a pause in the musical performance of the song.

SE-AN-DOM, *ad.* [*Sax. seldom, seldom.*] Rarely; unfrequently.

SE-AN-DOM-NESS, *n.* Rareness; uncommonness.

SE-LECT, *v. t.* [*L. selectus, from seligo.*] To choose in preference; to pick out. [*choice.*]

SE-LECT, *a.* Well chosen; picked;

SE-LECTION, *n.* Act of choosing; that which is chosen.

SE-LECT-MAN, *n.* A town officer in New England, to manage the concerns of the town.

SE-LECT-NESS, *n.* State of being well chosen.

SE-LECT-OR, *n.* One who selects.

SEL-E-NO-GRA-PHY, *n.* A description of the surface of the moon.

SELF, *pron. or a.*; *pl.* SELVES. [*Sax. self.*] *Self* is united to certain pronouns to express emphasis or distinction; as, thou, thyself. *Self* is sometimes used as a noun; as, a man's self; same; of one's own person.

SELF-ABASEMENT, *n.* Humiliation from shame or guilt, or conscious inferiority. [*of self.*]

SELF-ABHORRENCE, *n.* Abhorrence

SELF-CONCEIT, (*-kon-seet'*), *n.* A high opinion of one's self.

SELF-DENIAL, *n.* The denial of personal gratification; the denial of one's self. [*one's self.*]

SELF-ESTEEM, *n.* Good opinion of

SELF-EVIDENCE, *n.* Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof.

SELF-EVIDENT, *a.* Evident without proof. [*test; selfevidence.*]

SELF-INTEREST, *n.* Private interest

SELFISH, *a.* Regarding one's own interest solely. [*love.*]

SELFISH-LY, *ad.* With undue self-

SELFISH-NESS, *n.* The exclusive re-

gard of a person to his own interest or happiness. [self or happiness.]
SELF-LOVE, *n.* The love of one's self.
SELF-POSSESSION, (-seah'un), *n.* Possession of one's own powers; calmness; self-command.
SELF-SAME, *a.* The very same; identical.
SELF-SUPPLEMENT, (-fish'ent), *a.* Having full confidence in one's own powers or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing.
SELF-WILL, *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.
SELL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **SOLD**. To transfer property for a consideration in money; to betray.
SELLER, *n.* One who sells.
SELVAGE, *n.* The edge of cloth.
SELVAGE, *n.* where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border of close work.
SELVES, *pl.* of **SELF**.
SEM-A-PHORE, *n.* A telegraph.
SEM-BLANCE, *n.* Likeness; appearance. [of animals.]
+SEEMEN, *n.* [L.] Seed, particularly six months. [signifies half.]
SEM', used in compound words.
SEM-ANNUAL, (-an'yū-al), *a.* Half yearly. [year.]
SEM-ANNUAL-LY, *ad.* Every half.
SEM-ANNU-LAR, *a.* Containing half the figure of a circle; that is, half-round. [of two minima.]
SEM-SEVE, *n.* A note in music.
SEM-SEVE-SIX, *n.* A short chorus, or a chorus which is performed by a few persons. [cle.]
SEM-CIN-GLE, *n.* The half of a circle.
SEM-CIN-CU-LAR, *a.* Being half of a circle. [thus (i).]
SEM-SE-LON, *n.* A point marked.
SEM-SE-AM'S-TER, *n.* The half of a diameter.
SEM-SE-APH-A-NOUS, (di-af-a-nus), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.
SEM-MET-AL, (-met'ul), *n.* A metal not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, cobalt, manganese, and others.
SEM-IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to seed; radical; rudimental; original.
SEM-IN-AL-LY, *n.* The nature of seed. [don; a college; academy.]
SEM-IN-ARY, *n.* A place of education.
SEM-IN-ARY, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed. [agate.]
SEM-IN-ITE, *v. t.* To sow; to propagate.
SEM-IN-ITION, *n.* [L.] *seminatio.* Act of sowing. In botany, the natural dispersion of seed.
SEM-IN-IT-IOUS, *a.* Producing.
SEM-IN-IT-IC, *a.* seed.
SEM-IOLO-GY, *n.* That part of medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases. [quaver.]
SEM-I-QU-TER, *n.* Note of half a tone.
SEM-I-TONE, *n.* Half a tone in music; the smallest interval admitted in modern music. [a tone.]
SEM-I-TON-IC, *a.* Consisting of half

SEM-I-VS-EAL, *a.* Having an imperfect sound; pertaining to a semi-vowel.
SEM-I-VOW-EL, *n.* A consonant imperfectly sounded.
SEM-PI-TERNAL, *a.* Everlasting; endless. [lose duration.]
SEM-PI-TERN-LY, *n.* Future, endless.
SEN-ARY, *a.* Belonging to or containing six.
SEN-ATE, *n.* [L.] *senatus.* An assembly or council of senators. In the United States, a branch of the legislature.
SEN-ATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which the senate meets; a place of public council. [ate.]
SEN-ATOR, *n.* The member of a senate.
SEN-ATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a senate; grave; dignified; entitled to elect a senator.
SEN-ATORIAL-LY, *ad.* With dignity; in the manner of a senator.
SEN-ATOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a senator.
SEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **SENT**. To throw; to dispatch; to cause to be conveyed; to propagate.
SEND'ER, *n.* One who sends or transmits. [decay by age.]
SEN-ESCENCE, *n.* A growing old;
SEN-ES-CIAL, (sen'-shal), *n.* A steward; a head bailiff in the house of princes, &c.
SEN-ILE, *a.* Belonging to old age.
SEN-ILE-LY, *n.* Old age.
SEN-ION, (sen'yū), *a.* Older in age; older in office. [office.]
SEN-ION, *n.* One older in years or in office.
SEN-ION-LY, *n.* Priority of birth or office. [used as a cathartic.]
SEN-NA, *n.* The leaves of the Camellia.
SEN-NIGHT, (sen'nit), *n.* The space of seven nights and days; a week.
SEN-NO-CULAR, *a.* Having six eyes.
SEN-SE, *a.* Perceived by the senses.
SEN-SATION, *n.* [Fr. *It. sensazione.*] The perception of external objects by means of the senses.
SENSE, *n.* [L.] *sensus.* The faculty by which animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body; sensation; sensibility; understanding; reason; opinion; judgment; consciousness; moral perception; meaning; import.
SENSELESS, *a.* Wanting perception; silly; stupid; unconscious.
SENSELESS-LY, *ad.* Without sense; foolishly.
SENSELESSNESS, *n.* Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity.
SEN-SI-BIL-LY, *n.* Susceptibility of impressions; acuteness of perception.
SEN-SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of perceptions; intelligent; movable by a very small impulse.
SEN-SI-BLENESS, *n.* Capacity of perception; sensibility; susceptibility; intelligence; good sense.

SEN-SI-BLY, *ad.* Perceptibly; with good sense.
SENS-ITIVE, *a.* Producing sensation.
SENS-ITIVE, *a.* Having sense or feeling; affecting the senses; depending on the senses; having feelings easily excited. [ibility.]
SENS-ITIVE-LY, *ad.* With nice sensibility.
SENS-ITIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being sensitive or of having quick, acute sensibility. [senserium.]
SENS-ORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the senses.
SENS-ORIAL-UM, *n.* The seat of sense; the brain and nerves.
SENS-UAL, (sens'yū-al), *a.* [Sp.] *sensual.* Pertaining to the senses; carnal; devoted to the gratification of sense; lewd; luxurious.
SENS-UAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all our ideas not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies, or relics of sensation; a state of subjection to sensual feelings or appetites.
SENS-UAL-IST, *n.* One devoted to sensual gratifications.
SENS-UAL-LY, *n.* Devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal pleasures.
SENS-UAL-IZATION, *n.* The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.
SENS-UAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications or pleasure. [dulgence.]
SENS-UAL-LY, *ad.* With sensual indulgence.
SENS-UAL, *a.* Pertaining to sense.
SENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SEND**.
SEN-TENCE, *n.* A judgment pronounced; a maxim or short saying; a period in writing.
SEN-TENCE, *v. t.* To doom; to pass judgment on.
SEN-TENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a period or sentence.
SEN-TENTIOUS, *a.* Short and pithy; energetic; abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims.
SEN-TENTIOUS-LY, *ad.* With energetic brevity. [conciseness.]
SEN-TENTIOUSNESS, *n.* Pithiness.
SEN-TIENT, (sen'thent), *a.* [L.] *sentientia.* Having the faculty of perception.
SEN-TIENT, *n.* A being or person that has the faculty of perception.
SEN-TIENT, *n.* A thought prompted by feeling; opinion; notion; sensibility; feeling.
SEN-TIMENTAL, *a.* Abounding with sentiment; expressing quick intellectual feeling.
SEN-TIMENTAL-ISM, *n.* State of feeling or refined sensibility.
SEN-TIMENTAL-IST, *n.* One who affects fine feelings or exquisite sensibility. [of nice feelings.]
SEN-TIMENTAL-LY, *n.* Affectation.
SEN-TINEL, *n.* A soldier on guard.
SEN-TRY, *n.* A sentinel; a soldier on guard.

SE'NTRY-BOX, *n.* A shelter for a sentinel.

SE'PAL, *n.* In botany, a distinct part of that sort of calyx which is called the perianth.

SE'P-A-RA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality

SE'P-A-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* } of admitting separation. [arated.]

SE'P-A-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be sep-

SE'P-A-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *separo*.] To disunite; to divide; to sever; to part; to set apart for a particular service; to disconnect; to make a space between; to disjoin; *v. i.* to part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other; to cleave; to open.

SE'P-A-RATE, *a.* Divided; disjoined; distinct; disconnected; disunited from the body. [being separate.]

SE'P-A-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of

SE'P-A-RATE-LY, *ad.* Singly; distinctly; apart.

SE'P-A-RATION, *n.* A disjunction; a parting; the operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis; divorce.

SE'P-A-RATION, *n.* The act of separating; disposition to withdraw from a church. [schismatic.]

SE'P-A-RATIST, *n.* A dissenter; a

SE'P-A-RATOR, *n.* One who disjoins.

SE'P-A-RATORY, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors; a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

SE'P-AYN, *n.* Maize boiled in water for food.

SE'POY, *n.* A native of India in

SE'POY, *n.* the military service of Europeans.

SEPT, *n.* A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor. [Having seven angles.]

SEPT-AN-'GU-LAR, (*-ang'-gu-lar*), *a.*

SEP-TEN-'BER, *n.* [L. *septem*.] The ninth month of the year, or the seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year. [seven parts.]

SEP-TEN-'FAR-TITE, *a.* Divided into

SEP-TEN-'ARY, *n.* The number seven; a consisting of seven.

SEP-TEN-'NIAL, *a.* Lasting or being every seventh year.

SEP-TEN-'TION, *n.* The north; northern region.

SEP-TEN-'TION-AL, *a.* Northern; pertaining to the north.

SEP-TIC, *a.* Having power to

SEP-TIC-AL, *a.* promote putrefaction.

SEP-TI-LAT-'ER-AL, *a.* Having seven sides.

SEP-TU-A-GEN-'ARY, (*-aj'e-na-re*), *n.* A person seventy years old; a consisting of seventy.

SEP-TU-A-GES-'IMA, *n.* The third Sunday before Lent; seventy days before Easter. [of seventy.]

SEP-TU-A-GES-'IMAL, *a.* Consisting

SEP-TU-A-GINT, *n.* The Greek version of the Old Testament, so

called because it was the work of seventy, or rather seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUM, *n.*; *pl.* SEPTA. [L.] A partition that separates the cells of fruit, or two cavities. [fold.]

SEPTU-PLE, *a.* [L. *septplex*.] Seven-

SEPUL-'CHER, *n.* [Fr. *sepulchre*.] A grave; a tomb.

SEPUL-'CHER, *v. t.* To bury; to in-

SEPUL-'CHER, *v. t.* ter; to entomb.

SE-PUL-'CHRAL, *a.* Relating to burial, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead.

SEPUL-TURE, *n.* The act of burying, or of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave; interment. [tendant.]

SE-QU-'CIOUS, *a.* Following; at-

SE-QUE', *a.* A succeeding part; that which follows; consequence inferred; event.

SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *sequens*.] Series; order of succession; consequence.

SE-QUENT, *a.* Following; succeeding.

SE-QUE'S-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *sequester*.] To separate from the owner for a time; to take possession of some property of another; to put aside; to remove; *v. i.* to decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

SE-QUE'S-TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be sequestered.

SE-QUE'S-TRATE, *v. t.* To sequester.

SE-QUE'S-TRATION, *n.* A separation or setting apart; deprivation of profits; seclusion; the act of seizing the estate of a delinquent for the use of the state; separation; retirement. [questers.]

SE-QUE'S-TRATOR, *n.* One who se-

SE-QUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Venice and Turkey, about two dollars in value.

SE-RAGI-'TO, (*-se-rallyo*), *n.* The palace of the Turkish sultan, in which are kept the females of the harem. [order.]

SE-RAPH, *n.* An angel of the highest

SE-RAPHIC, *a.* Angelic; sublime; pure. [SERAPH.]

SE-RAPHIM, (*-fim*), *n.* [Heb.] *pl.* of

SE-RAPHINE, (*-foen*), *n.* A keyed

SE-RAPHINA, *n.* wind instrument of music. [written *ser.*]

SE'ER, *a.* Dry; withered. Usually

SE'ER-NIDE, *n.* [Fr. from *It.* and *Sp.* *serenata*.] A musical entertainment at night.

SE'ER-NIDE, *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music.

SE-RENE, *a.* Clear; calm; undisturbed; a title given to several princes and magistrates in Europe.

SE-RENE-LY, *ad.* Calmly; quietly; coolly; with unruffled temper.

SE-RENE-NESS, *n.* Clearness; calm-

SE-REN-I-TY, *n.* ness; undisturbed state.

SERV, *n.* [Fr. *serv.*] A servant or slave in husbandry.

SERV-'DOM, *n.* The state or condition of serv.

SERAX, *n.* A thin woolen stuff.

SER-'GEANT, *n.* The office of a ser-

SER-'GEANT, *n.* [Fr. *sergent*.] A petty military officer; a lawyer. [sergeant.]

SER-'GEANT-SHIP, *n.* The office of a

SER-'IAL, *a.* Pertaining to a series.

SER-'IALS, *n. pl.* Writings commenced in one number of a periodical, and continued in others.

+SER-I-'AL-TIM, [L.] In regular order.

SER-I-'CIOUS, *a.* Consisting of silk; silky.

SER-'IES, *n.* [L.] A connected order or succession of things; sequence; chain.

SER-I-'O-COM'IC, *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and sport.

SER-I-'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *serieux*; L. *serius*.] Sober; grave; earnest; weighty.

SER-I-'OUS-LY, *ad.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest.

SER-I-'OUS-NESS, *n.* Gravity; serenity; earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns.

SER-'MON, *n.* [Fr. *sermo*.] A discourse on a religious subject, delivered in public by a licensed clergyman. [make sermons.]

SER-'MON-IZE, *v. i.* To preach; to

SER-'MON-IZ-ER, *n.* One who writes sermons. [skins.]

SER-'NOON, *n.* A bale or package in

SER-'NOUS-TRY, *n.* A fluid from the coagulated serum of the blood.

SER-'NOUS, *a.* Consisting of or like serum.

SER-'PENT, *n.* [L. *serpens*.] An animal that creeps; a constellation; a subtle or malicious person; a snake; a wind instrument of music.

SER-'PENTINE, *a.* Winding, as a serpent; spiral; twisted; resembling a serpent. [serpent.]

SER-'PENTINE, *v. t.* To wind like a

SER-'PENTINE, *n.* A species of magnesian stone, usually green.

SER-'PIG'-'NOUS, *a.* Affected with scorpigo. [worm.]

SER-'PT'-'GO, *n.* A kind of tetter; ring-

SER-'RATE, *a.* Like a saw; jag-

SER-'RATED, *a.* ged; notched.

SER-'RATION, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw. [the edge.]

SER-'RATED, *n.* An indenting in

SER-'RUM, *n.* The thin part of the blood or of milk. [lyar.]

SER-'VAL, *n.* An animal like the

SER-'VANT, *n.* One who is employed to wait on another; one in subjection to another; a slave; a bondman.

SERVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *servir*.] To work for; to act as the minister of; to supply with food; to obey; to apply; as, the guns were well served; *v. i.* to be a servant; to perform duties, as in the army, navy, or in any office; to answer; to suit.

SERV'ICE, *n.* Labor for another; menial duties; obedience; worship; military duty. [*ing* benefit.]
SERV'ICE-ABLE, *a.* Useful; afford-
SERV'ICE-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Aid; bene-
 fit; usefulness in promoting good
 of any kind.

SERV'ILE, *a.* Slavish; dependent;
 cringing. [*ly*; adjectively.]
SERV'ILE-LY, *ad.* Slavishly; mean-
SERV'ILE-NESS, *n.* Slavishness;
SER-VIL'-TY, *n.* mean submis-
 siveness; obsequiousness.

SERV'IL-TOR, *n.* A servant; an ad-
 herent. In the *University of Ox-*
ford, a student who attends on an-
 other for his maintenance and
 learning. [*servitor*.]

SERV'IL-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of
SERV'IL-TOR, *n.* Slavery; bondage;
 a state of involuntary subjection
 to a master.

SER'-A-MU, *n.* An oily grain; a
SER'-A-MU, *n.* plant from which oil
 is expressed. [*foot* and a half.]

SER-QUIE-DAL, *a.* Containing a
SER'-SILE, *a.* Sitting on the stem, as
 a leaf.

SER'SION, (*seab'un*), *n.* The actual
 sitting of a court, council, or le-
 gislature; the time, space, or term
 during which a court, council,
 legislature, and the like, meet for
 business. [*sion*.]

SER'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a ses-
SER'-SIO, *n.* A hollow to receive
 sediment. [*four cents*.]

SER'TRACE, *n.* A Roman coin, about
SER, *v. t. pres. and pp. set.* To place;
 to put; to fix; to plant; to fit to
 music; to pitch; to put in order;
 to variegate; to stud, as with
 jewels; *v. i.* to decline; to go
 down; to flow. [*each other*.]

SER, *n.* A number of things suited to
SER'-TACIOUS, *a.* Bristly; set with
 strong hairs.

SER-TIFER-OUS, *a.* Producing bristles.
SER'-OFF, *n.* An account set against
 another. In *Nr. England*, *off-set*
 is sometimes used for *set-off*, but
off-set has a different sense.

SE'TON, *n.* In *surgery*, a twist of
 hair or silk drawn through a por-
 tion of skin, for an issue.

SE'TOES, *a.* In *natural history*,
SE'TROUS, *n.* bristly.

SE'TRUS, *n.* A long seat with a
 back. [*for game*.]

SE'TTER, *n.* One who sets; a dog
SE'TTING, *n.* A placing; a falling
 below the horizon.

SE'TTING-DOG, *n.* A setter; a dog
 trained to find and start birds for
 sportsmen.

SE'TTLE, *n.* A long seat or bench
 with a back.

SE'TTLE, (*se'tl*), *v. t.* To fix; to
 establish; to calm; to adjust; to
 determine what is uncertain; to
 colonize.

SE'TTLE, *v. i.* To fall to the bottom
 of liquor; to fix one's habitation;

to marry; to become fixed after
 fluctuation; to become calm.

SE'TTLE-MENT, *n.* Act of adjusting
 differences; place settled; a colony;
 jointure; abode. [*dregs*.]

SE'TTLINGS, *n. pl.* Sediment; lees;
SE'TT'-O, *n.* A conflict of any kind.

SEV'EN, *a.* [*Sax. seofan*.] Noting the
 sum of six and one.

SEV'EN-FOLD, *a.* Taken seven times.

SEV'EN-NIGHT, (*sen'nit*), *n.* A week,
 the period of seven days and
 nights. Our ancestors numbered
 the diurnal revolutions of the earth
 by nights, as they reckoned the
 annual revolutions by winters.

SEV'EN-TEN, *a.* Noting the sum of
 ten and seven.

SEV'EN-TENTH, *a.* The seventh
 after the tenth.

SEV'ENTH, *a.* The ordinal of seven;
n. one part in seven; an interval
 in music. [*place*.]

SEV'ENTH-LY, *ad.* In the seventh

SEV'EN-TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of
 seventy. [*ten*.]

SEV'EN-TY, *a.* Noting seven times
SEV'EN, *v. t.* [*Fr. severs*.] To part
 or divide by violence; to separate
 by cutting or rending; to disjoin;
v. i. to make a separation or distinction.

SEV'ER-AL, *a.* Separate; many; di-
 verse; appropriate; distinct.

SEV'ER-AL, *n.* Each; a separate
 place. [*distinctly*.]

SEV'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* Separately; dis-
SEV'ER-AL-TY, *n.* A state of separation.

SEV'ER-ANCE, *n.* Act of separating.

SE-V'ER, *a.* Sharp; cruel; rigid;
 distressing. [*treasuring*.]

SE-V'ER-LY, *ad.* With severity; dis-
SE-V'ER-NESS, *n.* Harshness; rig-
SE-V'ER-ITY, *n.* or; austerity;
 strictness.

SEW, (*se*), *v. t.* To unite with nee-
 dle and thread; *v. i.* to practice
 sewing.

SEW'ER, (*se'er*), *n.* A passage under
 ground for conveying off water.

SEX, *n.* The distinction of male and
 female; by way of emphasis,
 womankind; females.

SEX-A-GE-NA'-RI-AN, *n.* A person of
 sixty years of age.

SEX-A-GE-NA-RY, or **SEX-A-GE-N-A-RY**,
a. Denoting the number sixty.

SEX-A-GE-SI-MA, *n.* The second Sun-
 day before Lent.

SEX-A-GE-SI-MAL, *a.* Sixtieth.

SEX-A-GE-SI-MAL, (*ang'gid*), *a.* Hav-
SEX-AN'-GUL-AR, *n.* [*ing* six
 angles; hexangular.

SEX-EN'-NI-AL, *a.* Lasting six years.

SEX'VID, *a.* Six-cleft; divided into
 six parts.

SEX'LESS, *a.* Having no sex.

SEX'TAIN, *n.* A stanza of six lines.

SEX'TANT, *n.* The sixth of a circle;
 an instrument for measuring angu-
 lar distances.

SEX'TILE, *n.* Aspect or position of

two planets when distant from
 each other sixty degrees.

SEX'TON, *n.* An under officer of a
 church, who has the care of the
 utensils of the church, attends on
 the officiating clergyman, per-
 forms various duties, digs graves,
 &c. [*ton*.]

SEX'TON-SHIP, *n.* The office of sex-
SEX'TU-PLE, *a.* Six fold.

SEX'U-AL, (*sex'yu-al*), *a.* Pertaining
 to sex, and to the system of botany
 which makes plants male and fe-
 male.

SEX'U-AL-IST, *n.* One who main-
 tains the several systems of plants.

SEX'-U-AL'-ITY, *n.* The state of being
 distinguished by sex.

SEX'U-AL-LY, *ad.* In a sexual manner.

SHAB, *v. i.* To play mean tricks; to
 reject. [*ged* manner.]

SHAB'-BI-LY, *ad.* In a mean or rag-
SHAB'-BI-NESS, *n.* Raggedness;
 meanness.

SHAB'-BY, *a.* [*D. schabbig*.] Ragged;
 mean; paltry.

SHACK, *n.* Mast of trees; a shiftless
SHACK'-LE, *n.* Stubble. [*follow*.]

SHACK'-LE, *v. t.* To fetter; to hamper;
 to entangle. [*handcuffs*, &c.]

SHACK'-LES, (*shak'iz*), *n. pl.* Fetters;
SHAD, *n. sing.* or *pl.* A fish well
 known.

SHADE, *n.* [*Sax. scad*.] Interception
 of light; obscurity; a screen; de-
 gree of light; the soul after death;
 a very minute difference.

SHADE, *v. t.* To cover from light;
 to shelter; to hide; to obscure.

SHADES, *n. pl.* The lower region, or
 place of the dead; hence, deep
 obscurity; darkness.

SHAD'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being shady.

SHAD'OW, *n.* [*Sax. scada*.] Shade
 with defined limits, representing
 the form of a thing; obscurity;
 shelter; faint representation;
 type.

SHAD'OW, *v. t.* To shade; to repre-
 sent faintly; to conceal; to pro-
 tect; to hide; to screen.

SHAD'OW-ING, *n.* Gradation of light
 and color. [*cal*; unreal.]

SHAD'OW-Y, *a.* Full of shade; typi-
SHAD'Y, *a.* Overspread with shade;
 sheltered.

SHAR'T, *n.* An arrow; a missile
 weapon; straight part of a col-
 umn; passage into a mine; the
 thills of a chaise; the handle of
 a weapon. [*hair* or *nap*.]

SHAG, *n.* Rough hairy-cloth; coarse
SHAG, *a.* Hair; shaggy.

SHAG, *v. t.* To make hairy or rough;
 to deform.

SHAG'GED, *a.* Hairy; rough with
SHAG'GY, *a.* long hair or wool;
 rugged.

SHAG'GY-NESS, *n.* State of being
SHAG'GY, *a.* shaggy.

SHA'-GREN, *n.* A kind of leather,
 prepared from the skin of horses,
 mules, &c., and grained.

SHA

SHA

SHE

SHAH, *n.* A Persian word, signifying king.

SHAKE, *v. t. or i.; pret.* shook; *pp.* shaken. To cause to move or totter; to agitate; to move from firmness; to cause to waver; *v. i.* to be agitated; to tremble; to quake; to shiver.

SHAKE, *n.* Concussion; agitation; a shivering; a motion of hands clasped; in music, a trill.

SHAKER, *n.* A person or thing that shakes; the name given to a sect of Christians, so called from the agitations in dancing which characterize their worship.

SHALL, an auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense; *as, I shall go.* It expresses also determination or command.

SHALL, *n.* A shell; a species of clay or shist.

SHAL-LOO', *n.* A slight woolen stuff. [*masa.*]

SHAL'LOP, *n.* A large boat with two masts. *SHAL'LOW, a.* Not deep; shoal; silly; weak in intellect.

SHAL'LOW, *n.* Ashoal; a sand bank.

SHAL'LOW, *v. t.* To make shallow. [*Rare.*] [of understanding.]

SHAL'LOW-NESS, *n.* Want of depth.

SHALT, *second person singular of SHALL.*

SHAM, *n.* Pretense; imposture; trick; a false; counterfeit; pretender.

SHAM, *v. t.* To counterfeit; to deceive; to cheat.

SHAM-BLES, (sham'blz), *n. pl.* A place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh market.

SHAM-BLING, *n.* A shuffling, awkward gait.

SHAME, *n.* [*Sax. sceama.*] Apprehension or sense of disgrace; reproach; the cause or the reason of shame.

SHAME, *v. t.* To make ashamed; to confound; to disgrace; to mock.

SHAME-FUL-CD, (-faste), *a.* Bashful; sheepish. [*prachful.*]

SHAME-FUL, *a.* Disgraceful; re-

SHAME-FUL-LY, *ad.* Disgracefully; infamously; with indignity, or indecency. [*neat.*]

SHAME-FUL-NESS, *n.* Disgraceful-

SHAME-LESS, *a.* Destitute of shame; impudent.

SHAME-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without shame; impudently; done without shame.

SHAME-LESS-NESS, *n.* Impudence; want of shame.

SHAMMY, *n.* A wild goat, or a species of antelope; also, its skin dressed. See CHAMOIS.

SHAM-POO', *v. t.* To rub and per-

SHAM-POO, *v. t.* cuss the head or the whole surface of the body in connection with a hot bath.

SHAM-ROCK, *n.* The Irish name for three-leaved clover.

SHANK, *n.* The bone of the leg or the joint from the knee to the ankle; long part of a tool.

SHAN'TY, *n.* A rude hut or mean dwelling.

SHAPE, *v. t.; pret.* shaped; *pp.* shaped, or shapen. To form; to mold; to create; to fashion. [*pattern.*]

SHAPE, *n.* External form or figure;

SHAPE-LESS, *a.* Wanting regular form; amorphous.

SHAPE-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of regular form. [*shape.*]

SHAPE'LY, *a.* Having a regular

SHAPE, *n.* A piece; a shell; a strait; a fish.

SHARD'WING, *a.* Borne on sharded wings, like those of a beetle.

SHARD'ED, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case. [*iron.*]

SHARE, *n.* A part; portion; a plow-

SHARE, *v. t. or i.* To portion; to partake; to have a part. [*a share.*]

SHARE-HOLD-ER, *n.* One who owns

SHARE, *n.* One who shares; a partaker. [*ful fellow.*]

SHARK, *n.* A voracious fish; an art-

SHARK, *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to live by shifts; *v. t.* to pick up

SHARK, *v. t.* ally, or in small quantities.

SHARKER, *n.* One that lives by sharking.

SHARP, *n.* In music, an acute sound; a note artificially raised; a semi-

SHARP, *a.* [*Sax. scearp.*] Eager; severely rigid; having a thin

SHARP, *v. t.* edge; keen; acute; acid.

SHARP, *v. t.* To sharpen; to make keen; to play tricks; *v. t.* to grow

SHARP, *v. t.* sharp; to play tricks in bargaining.

SHARPEN, (shär'p'n), *v. t.* To give a keen edge to a thing; to point; to make acute.

SHARPER, *n.* A tricky fellow; a shrewd man in making bargains.

SHARPLY, *ad.* Keenly; severely; painfully. [*neat; severity.*]

SHARPNESS, *n.* Keeness; acute-

SHARP-SET, *a.* Very hungry; eager in desire.

SHARP-SHOOT-ER, *n.* A skillful marksman. [*sight.*]

SHARP-SHOOT'ED, *a.* Having acute

SHARP-WIT'ED, *a.* Having keen wit.

SHASTER, *n.* A sacred book among

SHASTRA, *n.* the Hindoos, containing the dogmas of the religion of the Bramins.

SHATTER, *v. t.* To break in pieces; to rend; to disorder; *v. t.* to be

SHATTER, *v. t.* broken in fragments. [*fragments.*]

SHATTER, *n. pl.* Broken pieces;

SHATTER-T, *a.* Easily broken or dashed to pieces.

SHAVE, *v. t.; pret.* shaved; *pp.* shaved, shaven. To cut or pare off.

To shave a note, to purchase it at a great discount; a low phrase.

SHAVE'LING, *n.* A man shaved; a religious.

SHAVEN, *n.* One who shaves; one that fleeces; a boy or young man.

SHAWL, *n.* A cloth used by females to cover the neck and shoulders.

SHAWM, *n.* A hautboy or cornet. [*Obs.*]

SHE, *pronoun personal of the feminine gender.* A substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender. [*bundle of grain.*]

SHEAF, *n.; pl.* SHEAVES. A small

SHEAF, *v. t.* bundle of grain.

SHEAF, *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf.

SHEAR, *v. t.; pret.* sheared; *pp.* sheared or shorn. To cut with shears; to clip.

SHEARER, *n.* One that shears.

SHEAR-STEEL, *n.* Steel prepared by a peculiar process for making shears, scythes, &c.

SHEARS, *n. pl.* A cutting instrument with two blades and bevel edge, movable on a pin. [*scabbard.*]

SHEATH, *n.* A case for covering; a

SHEATH, *v. t.* To put in a case; to cover; to line; to obtund.

SHEATH'EN, *n.* One that sheathes.

SHEATH'ING, *n.* The covering of a ship's bottom, or the materials for such covering. [*out sheath.*]

SHEATH'LESS, *n.* Unsheathed; with-

SHEATH'T, *a.* Forming a sheath or case. [*a pulley.*]

SHEAVE, *n.* A wheel in the block of

SHEP, *n.* [*Sax. scead.*] A small building for shelter.

SHEP, *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* shed. To spill; to cast off; to scatter; *v. i.* to fall all its parts. [*casts off.*]

SHEP'DER, *n.* One who sheds or

SHEEN, *a.* Bright; shining; glist-

SHEEN'T, *a.* tery; showy.

SHEEN, *n.* Brightness; splendor.

SHEEP, *n. sing.* and *pl.* An animal that furnishes wool. In contempt, a silly fellow.

SHEEP-COT, *n.* A pen or inclosure for sheep. [*sheep.*]

SHEEP-FOLD, *n.* A fold or pen for

SHEEP-HOOK, *n.* A hook fastened by a pole, by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of sheep.

SHEEP'ISH, *a.* Bashful; shamefaced.

SHEEP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Bashfulness; shamefacedness. [*look.*]

SHEEP'S-SYE, (-I), *n.* A sly, loving

SHEEP-SHEAR-ER, *n.* One that shears sheep.

SHEEP-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a sheep.

SHEER, *a.* Clear; pure; real; ad. clean.

SHEER, *v. i.* In seamen's language, to deviate from a course; to slip or move aside.

SHEER, *n.* The curve or bend of a ship's deck.

SHEER, *n. pl.* An engine to raise great weights. [*piece of paper.*]

SHEET, *n.* A cloth for a bed; a

SHEETS, *n. pl.* A book or pamphlet.

SHEET-ANCHOR, *n.* The chief anchor; chief support; the last refuge for safety.

SHEET'ING, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

SHAKE, (sheek or shäke), *n.* One

that has the care of a mosque; the chief of a tribe of Arabs.

SHAR'AN, (shak'l,) *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish coin, value 50 or 55 cents.

SHAR-K'AN, *n.* In the *Jewish theology*, the Divine presence resting like a cloud over the mercy-seat.

SHEL, *n.*; *pl.* **SHELVES**. A board to lay things on; a sand-bank or rock under water.

SHEL'V, *n.* Full of rocks and shoals.

SHELL, *n.* [*Sax. scyl*.] A hard covering; superficial part; outer coat; an instrument of music; the outer part of a house unfinished; a bomb.

SHELL, *v. t.* To strip or break off the shell; to separate from the ear; *v. i.* to fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat; to be disengaged from the husk. [with a shell.]

SHELL-FISH, *n.* Any fish covered with shells or adorned with them.

SHELL-MASS, *n.* A deposit of shells which have been disintegrated into a gray or white pulverulent mass. [consisting of shells.]

SHELL'Y, *a.* Abounding with shells; **SHELL'Y**, *n.* That which covers and protects; the state of being covered and protected.

SHELL'Y, *v. t.* To cover; to protect; to defend; *v. i.* to take shelter. [cover.]

SHELL'Y-LESS, *a.* Exposed without shelter.

SHELL'Y, *n.* A small but strong horse, so called in Scotland; a Shetland pony. [sloping.]

SHEL'Y, *v. i.* To incline; to be inclined.

SHEL'Y, *a.* Abounding with sand-banks. [son of Noah.]

SHE-MITH, *a.* Pertaining to Shem.

SHEPHERD, *n.* [*Sax. sceap-herd*.] A swain; the pastor of a church; one that tends and guards sheep; a rural lover.

SHEPHERD-ESS, *a.* A female that has the care of sheep.

SHEW, *n.* A liquor of water, lemon-juice, and sugar. [*skard*.]

SHEW, *n.* A fragment; usually, **SHEW'Y**, *n.* An officer in each county, who most commonly executes writs, and keeps the peace.

SHEW'Y-AL-TY, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHEW'Y, *n.* A Spanish wine, from Xeres, in Spain. [*show*.]

SHEW, *pret.* showed, *shewn*. See **SHI'BO-LETH**, *n.* [Heb.] A word used as the test of a party; the criterion of a party. [the body.]

SHIELD, *n.* Armor for defense of **SHIELD**, (sheeld,) *v. t.* [*Sax. scyld*.] To cover, as with a shield; to protect; to defend from danger.

SHIELD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of shield.

SHIFT, *v. t.* To change; to alter; to transfer from one place to another; *v. i.* to move; to change place or position.

SHIT, *n.* An evasion; an under

garment. In a bad sense, mean refuge; last resource. [tricks.]

SHIT'ER, *n.* One that shifts or plays

SHIT'LESS, *a.* Not employing proper expedients to get a living; destitute of expedients. [shiftless.]

SHIT'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being

SHIT-L'LY, *n.* An oaken sapling

SHIT-L'LY, *n.* or cudgel in Ireland.

SHILLING, *n.* [*Sax. scill, scilling*.] A silver coin, and the nominal sum of twelve pence. [ten.]

SHIMMER, *v. i.* To gleam; to glimmer.

SHIN, *n.* [*Sax. scina*.] The bone or fore part of the leg.

SHINE, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* shined, or shone. To emit rays of light; to be bright or glossy; to be conspicuous; to exhibit brightness.

SHINE, *n.* Brightness; clearness of the sun.

SHIN'GLE, (shing'gl,) *n.* A thin board, sawed or rived, for covering buildings; round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles on shores and coasts. [gles.]

SHIN'GLE, *v. t.* To cover with shingles.

SHIN'GLES, (shing'glz,) *n. pl.* A kind of tetter or herpes. [illustrious.]

SHINING, *ppr.* Bright; splendid;

SHINING, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light. [splendor.]

SHINING-NESS, *n.* Brightness;

SHINY, *a.* Bright; luminous; glittering. [with three masts.]

SHIP, *n.* A square-rigged vessel

SHIP, *v. t.* To put on board a ship or vessel.

SHIPBOARD, *ad.* On board of a ship.

SHIPBOY, *n.* A boy that serves on board of a ship.

SHIP-CHILD-LESS, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of a ship.

SHIPMATE, *n.* A term applied to one that serves in the same ship with another. [ticles shipped.]

SHIPMENT, *n.* Act of shipping; ar-

SHIP-MON-AY, (-mun'ay,) *n.* In *English history*, an imposition formerly charged for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service.

SHIPPING, *n.* Ships in general.

SHIPWRECK, *n.* The destruction of a ship.

SHIPWRECK, (-rek,) *v. t.* To ruin a ship by running ashore; to be cast ashore; to destroy.

SHIPWRIGHT, (-rite,) *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships.

SHIRE, or **SHIRE**, *n.* In *England*, a county; retained with us in the word *half-shire*. [tricks.]

SHIRING, (shurk'ing,) *n.* A living by

SHIRING, (shurd,) *a.* Having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth. [next the body.]

SHIRT, *n.* A man's garment, worn

SHIRT, *v. t.* To cover with a shirt, or to change it.

SHIRT. See **SCHIST**.

SHIVE, *n.* A slice; a piece; a fragment of flax. [blue slate.]

SHIV'ER, *n.* A little piece; a wheel;

SHIV'ER, *v. t.* To break into small pieces; *v. i.* to fall into small pieces; to quake; to shake, as with cold, fear, &c.

SHIV'ER-ING, *n.* Act of dashing to pieces; a trembling; a shaking with cold or fear. [compact.]

SHIV'ER-Y, *a.* Easily broken; not

SHOD, *n.* Among miners, a train of metallic stones mixed with rubbish.

SHOAL, *n.* A crowd or multitude, as of fishes; a shallow; a sand-bank or bar.

SHOAL, *a.* Shallow; not deep.

SHOAL, *v. i.* To crowd; to become more shallow.

SHOAL'NESS, *n.* Shallowness; little depth. [lowa.]

SHOAL'Y, *a.* Abounding with shallows.

SHOCK, *n.* A violent collision; a violent onset; offense; a dog; sixteen sheaves of wheat. In *electricity*, the effect on the animal system, by the discharge of the fluid.

SHOCK, *v. t.* To strike with sudden surprise or terror; to shake by the sudden collision of a body; *v. i.* to collect sheaves into a pile.

SHOCK'ING, *ppr.* Shaking with violence; *a.* striking, or adapted to strike, with horror.

SHOCK'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust; offensively.

SHOD, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SHOE**.

SHOE, (shoo,) *n.*; *pl.* **SHOES**. A covering for the foot of man or beast, or for the runner of a sled.

SHOE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* shod. To put on shoes. [shoes.]

SHOE-BLACK, *n.* One that cleans

SHOE-BUCKLE, *n.* A buckle to fasten shoes. [ing with shoes.]

SHOE'ING, (shoo'ing,) *ppr.* Furnish-

SHOE'ING-HORN, *n.* A horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe; any thing by which a transaction is facilitated.

SHOE'MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes shoes.

SHOE'STRING, *n.* } *n.* A string or ribbon used for fastening a shoe to the foot.

SHOE'TY, (shoo'ty,) } *n.* A string or ribbon used for fastening a shoe to the foot.

SHONE, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SHINE**.

SHOOK, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SHAKE**. Also, a bundle of staves.

SHOOT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* shot. To let fly and drive with force; to dart; to strike with any thing shot; to push out; to emit; to pass through swiftly; *v. i.* to perform the act of discharging or sending with force; to germinate; to bud; to form by shooting; to be emitted; to move with velocity; to feel a darting pain.

SHOOT, *n.* A sprout or branch; the act of striking, or endeavoring to strike, with a missile weapon.

BOOK; **TUNE**, **PULL**, **USE**. C like K; CH like SH; G like J; S like Z; TH as in thou; + not English.

SHOOTER, *n.* One who fires arms.
SHOOT'Y, *a.* Of equal growth and size.
SHOP, *n.* A building for works or for goods.
SHOP, *v. i.* To visit shops for buying.
SHOP-BAND, *n.* A bench on which work is done.
SHOP-KEEPER, *n.* One who retails.
SHOP-LIFT-ER, *n.* One who steals from a shop. [shop; larceny].
SHOP-LIFT-ING, *n.* Theft from a shop.
SHOP-MAN, *n.* One who serves in a shop. [support; coast].
SHORE, *n.* A prop; a buttress; a shore.
SHORE, *v. t.* To prop, or support by props. [unlimited].
SHORELESS, *a.* Having no shore;
SHORELING, *n.* The skin of a living sheep, shorn.
SHORN, *pp.* of **SHAR**.
SHORT, *a.* [Sax. *seort*.] Not long; not extended in time; repeated at small intervals; not reaching the point demanded or desired; deficient; imperfect; future; narrow; brittle; abrupt; pointed; petulant; severe.
SHORT, *n.* A summary account.
SHORT-BREATH-ED, (*-bretht*), *a.* Having short breath or quick perspiration.
SHORT-COM-ING, (*-kum'ing*), *n.* A falling of the usual produce, quantity or amount; a failure of full performance, as of duty.
SHORTEN, (*short'n*), *v. t.* To make shorter; to curtail.
SHORTEN-ING, *n.* Act of contracting; something to make paste brittle. [actans].
SHORT-HAND, *n.* A writing in characters.
SHORT-LIV-ED, *a.* Not living long; being of short continuance.
SHORTLY, *ad.* Quickly; briefly; soon. [shortens].
SHORTNESS, *n.* He or that which
SHORTNESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness; want of reach, or the power of retention; imperfection.
SHORTS, *n. pl.* Bran and coarse part of meal.
SHORT-SIGHT-ED, (*-sight-*), *a.* Unable to see far; not able to understand things deep or remote.
SHORT-WAIST-ED, *a.* Having a short waist. [short breath].
SHORT-WIND-ED, *a.* Affected with short, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SHOOT**.
SHOT, *n.* Act of shooting; a bullet; a reckoning. [unfatted hog].
SHOTE, *n.* A young, or half-grown,
SHOT-FREE, *a.* Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free. [bullet].
SHOT-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by a
SHOTTEN, (*shot'n*), *a.* Having cast the spawn; shooting into angles; shot out of its socket; dislocated.
SHOUGH, (*shok*), *n.* A shaggy dog.
SHOULD, (*shood*), *pret.* of **SHALL**, but used as an *aux. verb.* Denoting intention or duty.
SHOULD'ER, *n.* The joint that con-

nects the human arm, or the fore leg of a beast with the body.
SHOULD'ER, *v. t.* To take on the shoulder; to push or thrust with the shoulder.
SHOULD'ER-BLADE, *n.* The broad bone of the shoulder.
SHOULD'ER-KNOT, (*-not*), *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace, worn on the shoulder. [triumph].
SHOUT, *v. i.* To cry out in joy or
SHOUT, *n.* An exclamation of joy and triumph.
SHOVE, (*shuv*), *v. t.* or *i.* To push; to press against; to urge or drive forward; to push off; to move in a boat or with a pole. [push].
SHOVE, *n.* The act of pushing;
SHOV'EL, (*shuv'l*), *n.* A utensil for throwing earth, or other loose substances. [shovel].
SHOV'EL, *v. t.* To throw with a
SHOV, *v. t.* or *i.* *pret.* and *pp.* showed, shown. To exhibit to view; to appear; to prove.
SHOW, *n.* Exhibition; sight; appearance; ostentatious display or parade; hypocritical pretence.
SHOW-BREAD, (*shō'bred*), *n.* Twelve
SHOW-BREAD, (*shō'bred*), *n.* Twelve leaves of bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. [hibita].
SHOW'ER, *n.* One who shows or ex-
SHOW'ER, *n.* A temporary fall of rain; a fall of things from the air in thick succession; a copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.
SHOW'ER, *v. t.* or *i.* To rain; to wet, as with rain; to distribute in abundance.
SHOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Without showers.
SHOW'ER-Y, *a.* Subject to frequent showers.
SHOW'Y, *ad.* In a showy manner.
SHOW'Y-NESS, *n.* Quality of being showy; gaudiness.
SHOW'Y-ISH, *a.* Gaudy; ostentatious.
SHOWN, *pp.* of **SHOW**. [tious].
SHOW'Y, *a.* Gaudy; fine; ostenta-
SHRANK, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SHRINK**.
SHRED, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* shredded. To cut into small pieces. [bit].
SHRED, *n.* A small piece cut off; a
SHREW, *n.* A peevish, vexatious woman.
SHREW, *a.* Cunning; artful; sly; proceeding from cunning or sagacity, or containing it. [fully].
SHREW'DLY, *ad.* Cunningly; art-
SHREW'DNESS, (*shred'ness*), *n.* Sly cunning; the quality of nice discernment; sagacity.
SHREW'ISH, *a.* Like a shrew; peevish; cross.
SHREW'ISH-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; clamorously.
SHREW'ISH-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness.
SHRIEK, (*shreek*), *v. i.* To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in sudden fright, anguish or horror.

SHRIEK, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry; a scream.
SHRIEV'AL-TY, *n.* The office of sheriff. [priest].
SHRIFT, *n.* Confession made to a
SHRILL, *a.* Sharp; acute; piercing, as sound. [piercing sound].
SHRILL, *v. i.* To utter an *ass*,
SHRILLNESS, *n.* Acuteness of sound.
SHRILL'Y, *ad.* Acutely; with a sharp sound.
SHRINK, *n.* A case or box, as for relics.
SHRINK, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* shrank.
SHRINK, *v. t.* To contract and become less; to become wrinkled by contraction; to recoil, as in horror; *v. t.* to cause to contract. [together].
SHRINK, *n.* Contraction; a drawing
SHRINK'AGE, *n.* Act of shrinking; a contraction, or shrinking into a less compass.
SHRIV'EL, (*shriv'l*), *v. i.* To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; *v. t.* to contract into wrinkles.
SHROUD, *n.* [Sax. *scrad*.] A cover; a winding-sheet; that which covers, conceals, or protects.
SHROUD, *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to hide.
SHROUDS, *n. pl.* A range of large ropes supporting the masts of a ship.
SHRUD'EL-TIDN, } *n.* Confession-
SHRUD'EL-TIDN, } time; the Tuesday before Lent.
SHRUB, *v. t.* To clear of shrubs.
SHRUB, *n.* A bush; a small woody plant; a drink consisting of acid sweetened and spirit.
SHRUBBER-Y, *n.* A collection of shrubs; shrubs in general.
SHRUBBY, *a.* Full of shrubs; consisting of or resembling shrubs.
SHRUG, *v. t.* To contract, as the shoulders. [shoulders].
SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the
SHRUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SHRINK**.
SHRUNKEN, *pp.* of **SHRINK**, but nearly obsolete. [grain].
SHUCK, *n.* The husk or shells of
SHUD'DER, *v. i.* To quake; to quiver; to shiver.
SHUD'DER, } *n.* A tremor or
SHUD'DER-ING, } shaking, as with horror.
SHUFFLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To change the position of cards; to prevaricate; to evade; to shift off.
SHUFFLE, (*shuf'l*), *n.* A change of place in cards; evasion; a trick; artifice. [or evades].
SHUFFLER, *n.* One who shuffles
SHUFFLING, *n.* A throwing into confusion; evasion; artifice; an irregular gait. [try to escape].
SHUN, *v. t.* To avoid; to escape, or
SHUT, *v. t.* or *i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* shut.
SHUT, *v. t.* To close; to bar; to forbid entrance into; to preclude; to contract; to close itself; to be closed.
SHUTTER, *n.* One that shuts; that which closes a passage or an aperture; a cover.

SHUT'TLE, *n.* A weaver's instrument to carry thread.
SHUT'TLE-POCK, { *n.* A cork stuck
SHUT'TLE-CORK, { with feathers,
 used to be struck by a battledore
 in play; also, the play.
SHY, *a.* Coy; reserved; keeping at
 a distance. [with coyness.
SHY'LY, *ad.* In a timid manner;
SHY'NESS, *n.* Reserve; coyness; fear
 of near approach or familiarity.
SI-B'E'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Siberia.
SIB'IL-ANT, *a.* Hissing; sissing;
 making a hissing sound. *S* and *Z*
 are called *sibilant* letters; *n.* a
 letter that is uttered with a hissing
 of the voice, as *s* and *z*.
SIB-I-LA'TION, *n.* A hissing, or hissing
 sound. [pagans.
SIB'YL, *n.* A prophetic among the
SIB'YL-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to the
 sibyl; uttered, written, or com-
 posed by sibyls.
SIC'CA-TIVE, *n.* That which pro-
 motes the process of drying. [dry.
SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Drying; tending to
SIC'CI-TY, (*sik'se-te*), *n.* [*L. siccas*.]
 Dryness; aridity; destitution of
 moisture. [dice.
SIXE, (*sixe*), *n.* The number six at
SICK, *a.* Afflicted with disease;
 disgusted. [or become sick.
SICK'EN, (*sik'n*), *v. t. or i.* To make
SICK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sick; ex-
 citing disgust. [disgust.
SICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of exciting
SICK'LE, (*sik'l*), *n.* [*Sax. sieck*.] An
 instrument for reaping.
SICK'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being sick-
 ly; tendency to produce disease;
 unhealthiness.
SICK'LY, *a.* Affected with disease;
 unhealthy; producing sickness
 extensively.
SICK'NESS, *n.* A disease; disorder
 of the body; state of being diseased.
+SIC PAS'SIM, [*L.*] So every where.
SIDE, *n.* The broad or long part of a
SIDE, *a.* Lateral; indirect. [thing.
SIDE, *v. i.* To lean to one part; to
 adhere to.
SIDE-BOARD, *n.* A piece of cabinet
 work to hold dining utensils &c.
SIDE-BOX, *n.* A box on one side of
 a theatre. [side foremost.
SIDE-LING, *a.* Sidewise; with one
SIDE/LONG, *a.* Lateral; oblique; *ad.*
 laterally.
SI-D'E'RI-AL, { *a.* Pertaining to stars;
SI'D'E'RI-AL, { astral; stary.
SI-D'E'RTION, *n.* A blasting; a
 slight erysipelas.
SI-D'E-O-GRAPH'IC, { *a.* Pertain-
SI-D'E-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, { ing to sid-
 eography, or performed by en-
 graved plates of steel.
SI-D'E-O-RA-PHY, *n.* Art or practice
 of engraving on steel plates.
SI'D'E-O-SCOPES, *n.* An instrument
 for detecting small quantities of
 iron in any substance.
SID'E-SAD-DLE, *n.* A saddle for fe-
 males on horseback.

SIDES'MAN, *n.* An assistant to a
 church warden. [inclining.
SIDEWAYS, *ad.* Toward one side;
SIDEWAYS, *ad.* On or toward one
 side.
SI'DLE, *v. i.* To go with one side
 first; to lie on the side.
SIG'NA, (*see*), *n.* [*Fr. signa*.] The
 besetting of a place with troops;
 any continued endeavor to gain
 possession. [sifting.
SIEVE, (*siv*), *n.* A small utensil for
+SI-E'RA, *n.* [*It.*] A short sleep,
 taken about the middle of the
 day, or in the afternoon.
SIFT, *v. t.* To separate by a sieve;
 to scrutinize.
SIFT'ER, *n.* He or that which sifts.
SIGH, *v. i.* To express grief with
 deep breathing. [breath.
SIGH, *n.* A deep breathing; a long
SIGHING, *n.* The act of suffering a
 deep respiration, or taking a long
 breath.
SIGHT, (*sight*), *n.* [*Sax. gesiht*; Dan.
sigt.] Perception by the eye; open
 view; a show; knowledge; the
 eye or instrument of seeing.
SIGHT'LESS, *a.* Wanting sight; of-
 fensive to the eye.
SIGHT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of sight.
SIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Pleasant ap-
 pearance. [comely.
SIGHT'LY, *a.* Pleasing to the eye;
SIGHTSMAN, *n.* Among musicians,
 one who reads music readily at
 first sight. [Greek *c*, sigma.
SIG-MO'D'AL, *a.* Curved like the
SIGN, (*sign*), *n.* [*L. signum*.] A
 token; a motion, nod, or gesture,
 indicating a wish or command;
 a miracle; some visible transac-
 tion; monument; twelfth part
 of the ecliptic.
SIGN, *v. t.* To subscribe the name,
 as to a note; to signify by the
 hand; *v. i.* to be a sign.
SIGNAL, *n.* A sign, or motion to
 give notice.
SIGNAL, *a.* Remarkable; notable;
 memorable; distinguished from
 what is ordinary.
SIGNALIZE, *v. t.* To make distin-
 guished; to make remarkable or
 eminent.
SIGNAL-LY, *ad.* Eminently; remark-
 ably; memorably; in a distin-
 guished manner.
SIGNA-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to a seal.
SIGNATURE, *n.* A sign; mark;
 name written. Among printers,
 a letter or figure by which the
 sheets are distinguished and their
 order designated.
SIGNER, *n.* One who subscribes
 his name.
SIGNET, *n.* A seal, or private seal.
SIG-NI-FICANCE, { *n.* Meaning;
SIG-NI-FICANT, { import; im-
 portance; force.
SIG-NI-FICANT, *a.* Important; ex-
 pressive; expressive of something
 beyond the external mark.

SIG-NI-FICANT-LY, *ad.* With force
 or meaning.
SIG-NI-FI-CATION, *n.* Meaning by
 words or signs; act of making
 known. [a sign.
SIG-NI-FI-CATIVE, *a.* Showing by
SIG-NI-FY, *v. t.* To make known;
 to mean; to import; *v. i.* to ex-
 press with force.
SIG-NI-MAN'AL, *n.* One's own
 name written by himself, particu-
 larly a king's. [give notice.
SIG-NI-FER, *n.* A post for papers to
SILENCE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. silentium*.]
 Silence; stillness; muteness;
 secrecy.
SILENCE, *v. t.* To still; to appease;
 to prevent from preaching; to put
 an end to. *It is used elliptically*,
for let there be silence.
SILENT, *a.* Still; mute; dumb;
 quiet; not acting; as, a *silent*
 partner in a commercial house.
SILENT-LY, *ad.* Quietly; without
 noise. [quartz.
SILEX, *n.* A species of earth;
+SIL'ICIO-SIL'EX, (*sil'io-sil*), *n.* [*Fr.*]
 A profile of an object filled in
 with a black color. [to siler.
SIL'ICIOUS, (*-lish'us*), *a.* Pertaining
SIL'IC-LE, (*sil'ic-kl*), { *n.* A pod, with
SIL'IC-LE, { seeds fixed
 to both sutures.
SIL'ICUM, { *n.* An elementary sub-
SIL'ICON, { stance; the base of
 silica.
SIL'IQUE, { *n.* A pod, with seeds
SIL'IQUEA, { fixed to both sutures.
SIL'IQUEOUS, *a.* Having the pod
 called siliques.
SILK, *n.* [*Dan. and Sw. silke*.] The
 thread produced by the silkworm,
 and cloth made of it; the filiform
 style of the flowers of maize.
SILK, *a.* Consisting of silk; pertain-
 ing to silk.
SILKEN, (*silk'n*), *a.* Made of silk;
 soft; delicate; smooth; dressed
 in silk.
SILK'NESS, *n.* The qualities of silk;
 softness and smoothness to the
 feel; effeminacy.
SILK-WORM, *n.* The worm that
 produces silk. [silk; soft.
SILKY, *a.* Consisting of silk; like
SILL, *n.* [*Sax. syl*.] Properly, the
 foundation of a thing; the timber
 or stone at the foot of a door, or
 on which a window-frame stands.
SIL'LA-SUB, *n.* A mixture of wine or
 cider and milk, and thus forming
 a soft curd.
SIL'LY-LY, *ad.* In a silly manner;
 foolishly; without the exercise of
 good sense. [nens.
SIL'LY-NESS, *n.* Simplesness; foolish-
SIL'LY, *a.* Simple; weak; witless;
 foolish.
SILT, *n.* Salt mud or salt marsh; *v. t.* to
 choke, fill, or obstruct with mud.
SIL'VA, *n.* [*L.*] A collection of
 poems, more commonly spelled
 SYLVA.

SIL'VAN, *a.* Woody; pertaining to woods.
SIL'VER, *n.* [*Sax. seofor.*] A metal of a white color; money; *a.* made of silver; white or pale; of a pale luster; soft, as, a *silver* voice.
SIL'VER, *v. t.* To cover with a coat of silver.
SIL'VER-ING, *n.* The art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver. [*silver.*]
SIL'VER-LY, *ad.* With the look of silver.
SIL'VER-SMITH, *n.* One who works in silver. [*with silver.*]
SIL'VER-Y, *a.* Like silver; coated.
SIM'-LAR, *a.* [*L. similis.*] Like; resembling; equal. [*blance.*]
SIM'-I-LAR'-TY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance.
SIM'-I-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a like manner.
+SIM'-LE, *n.* [*L.*] Similitude; comparison. [*comparison.*]
SI-MIL'-I-TUDE, *n.* Resemblance;
SIM'NER, *v. i.* To boil gently with hissing.
SI-MO'NI-AC, *n.* One who buys or sells preferment in the church.
SIM-O-NI'-AC-AL, *a.* Consisting in simony. [*ony.*]
SI-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of simony.
SIM'O-NY, *n.* The crime of buying or selling of church preferment.
SI-MOON, *n.* A hot, suffocating wind in Arabia. [*manner.*]
SIM'PLE, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner.
SIM'PLE, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness. [*smile.*]
SIM'PLER-ING-LY, *ad.* With a silly manner.
SIM'PLE, *n.* A plant or herb, in medicine.
SIM'PLE, *a.* [*L. simplex.*] Single; plain; artless; unadorned; weak in intellect. [*ness of mind.*]
SIM'PLE-NESS, *n.* Artlessness; weakness.
SIM'PLE-TON, *n.* A person of weak understanding.
SIM-PLIC'-I-TY, *n.* The state of being unmixed; the state of being not complex; singleness; plainness; artlessness; weakness of intellect. [*ing simple.*]
SIM-PLI-CI'-TION, *n.* Act of making simple.
SIM'PLI-FY, *v. t.* To free from complexity.
SIM'PLIST, *n.* One skilled in simple.
SIM'PLY, *ad.* Without art; only; merely. [*dissemble.*]
SIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* To counterfeit; to simulate.
SIM'U-LATE, *a.* Feigned; pretended.
SIM'U-LA-TED, *pp. or a.* Feigned; pretended.
SIM-U-LI'-TION, *n.* Hypocrisy; mere pretense; the act of feigning to be that which is not. [*same time.*]
SI-MUL'-TAN-EOUS, *a.* Being at the same time.
SI-MUL'-TAN-EOUS-LY, *ad.* At the same time.
SIN, *n.* [*Sax. sin.*] The voluntary transgression of the divine law; neglect of a known rule of duty.
SIN, *v. i.* To depart knowingly from a rule of duty.
SIN'-A-PISM, *n.* A cataplasm of mustard seed.

SINCE, *ad. or pret.* After; from the time that; ago.
SIN-CERE, *a.* True; undisssembling; pure; honest. [*purely.*]
SIN-CER-ITY, *ad.* Truly; honestly.
SIN-CER'-TY, *n.* Honesty; frankness.
SIN-CER-NESS, *n.* Freedom from disguise. [*head.*]
SIN-CI-PUT, *n.* The fore-part of the sine.
SINE, *n.* [*L. sinus.*] In geometry, a line from one end of an arc, perpendicular to the radius, passing through the other end of the arc.
SIN-E-CERE, *n.* An office without employment. [*sincere.*]
SIN-E-CER-ITY, *n.* One who has a day assigned. [*sable condition.*]
+SIN-E-QUA-NON, [*L.*] An indispensable.
SIN-EW, (*sin'nu*), *n.* A tendon; strength; muscle. [*sinew.*]
SIN-EW, *v. i.* To unite, as with a sinew.
SIN-EW-ED, (*sin'u'de*), *a.* Furnished with sinews; strong.
SIN-EW-LESS, *a.* Having no strength.
SIN-EW-T, *a.* Consisting of sinews; strong; muscular. [*unholly.*]
SIN-FUL, *a.* Guilty of sin; wicked.
SIN-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a sinful manner.
SIN-FUL-NESS, *n.* Wickedness; criminality.
SING, *v. t. or i.* [*pret. sang, sung; pp. sung.*] [*Sax. singan.*] To utter sweet, melodious sounds; to make a small, shrill sound; to relate in verse.
SING, *v. t.* To burn the external part or surface; to burn slightly or superficially.
SING-ER, *n.* One skilled in music, or one whose occupation is to sing. [*book containing tunes.*]
SING-ING-BOOK, *n.* A music book; a song-book.
SING-ING, *n.* Act of uttering musical notes.
SING-ING-MIS-TER, *n.* A music-master; a teacher of vocal music.
SIN'-GLE, (*sing'gl*), *a.* Alone; one by itself; unmarried; particular.
SIN'-GLE, *v. t.* To separate; to take from a number; to choose one from others.
SIN'-GLE-HEART-ED, *a.* Having no duplicity.
SIN'-GLE-NESS, *n.* Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind.
SIN'-GLY, (*sing'gly*), *ad.* Individually; only. [*ing or cant.*]
SING-SONG, *n.* A term for bad singing.
SIN'-GU-LAR, (*sing'gu-lar*), *a.* [*L. singularis.*] Single; not complex; particular; remarkable; eminent; rare; odd; *n.* particular instance.
SIN'-GU-LAR'-TY, *n.* Particularity; oddness; uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable. [*strangely.*]
SIN'-GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* Particularly;
SIN'-IS-TER, *a.* Left; unjust; unfair; unlucky. [*trous.*]
SIN'-IS-TRAL, *a.* To the left; sinister.
SIN-IS-TRON'-IAL, *a.* Rising from the left to right, as a spiral line.

SIN'-IS-TRONS, *a.* Being on the left; wrong; perverse.
SINK, *v. t.* [*pret. sunk, sank; pp. sunk.*] To settle; to fall; to subside; to decline; to be overwhelmed; to be lower; *v. t.* to put under water; to depress; to cause to fall; to reduce.
SINK, *n.* A basin or drain to carry off filth. [*cant.*]
SIN'-LESS, *a.* Free from sin; innocent.
SIN'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without sin; innocently.
SIN'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from sin.
SIN'-NER, *n.* One guilty of sin; a transgressor of the divine law.
SIN'-NER, *v. i.* To act as a sinner.
SIN'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* A sacrifice for sin.
SIN'-U-ATE, *v. i.* To wind and turn.
SIN-U-ATION, *n.* A winding and turning. [*or out.*]
SIN-U-OUS, *a.* Bending or winding in winding and turning.
SIN-U-OS'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of winding and turning.
+SIN'-US, *n.* [*L.*] A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore. [*draught.*]
SIP, *n.* A taste as of liquor; a small quantity.
SIP, *v. t.* [*Sax. sipan.*] To take a little with the lips; to drink or imbibe in small quantities; *v. i.* to drink a small quantity.
SI'-PHON, (*Gr. σιφών*), *n.* A bent tube or pipe whose arms are of unequal length, for drawing liquor from a vessel.
SIRE, *n.* [*Fr. sire.*] A word of respect used in addresses to men; the title of a master of arts; a title of a knight.
SIRE, *n.* Father; a title of kings; male parent of a beast. [*beasts.*]
SIRE, *v. t.* To generate. [*Used of*]
SI'-REN, (*Fr. sirène*), *n.* A mermaid; a goddess noted for singing; an enticing woman.
SI'-REN, *a.* Pertaining to a siren; enticing.
SI'-RIS, *n.* A disease in children, occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun.
SIR'-US, *n.* The great dog-star.
SIR'-LOIN, *n.* A piece of beef from the loin. [*wind in Italy.*]
SI'-RO-EO, *n.* A noxious southeast wind. [*beasts.*]
SIR'-US, *n.* A term of reproach or contempt. [*fruit.*]
SIR'-US, *n.* The sweetened juice of sugar.
SIS'-TER, *a.* [*Sax. sweoster.*] A female born of the same parents; a female of the same society, as nuns.
SIS'-TER-HOOD, *n.* A society of sisters, or a society of females united in one faith. [*wife's sister.*]
SIS'-TER-IN-LAW, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister.
SIS'-TER-LY, *a.* Becoming a sister; affectionate.
SIT, *v. t.* [*pret. sat; pp. sat.*] [*Goth. Sax. sitan.*] To be placed; to perch; to rest; to incubate or brood.
SITZ, *n.* A situation; seat; place.

SKE

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SIT'TER, *n.* One that sits. [session.
SIT'TING, *n.* A resting on a seat;
SIT'T-ATE, } A Placed; standing;
SIT'T-I-RED, } being in any condition.
SIT-U-L'TION, *n.* Position; place; condition; circumstances.
ST'VA, *n.* In *Indian mythology*, the title of the Supreme Being.
SIX, *a.* [Fr. *six*; *L. sex*.] Twice three. [times.
SIX'FOLD, *a.* Taken or doubled six
SIX'FRENCH, *n.* A small coin; half a shilling.
SIX'SCORE, *a.* Six times twenty.
SIX'TEEN, *a.* Noting the sum of ten and six. [teen.
SIX'TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of six-
SIXTH, *a.* The ordinal of six.
SIXTH'LY, *ad.* In the sixth place.
SIX'TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of sixty.
SIX'TY, *a.* Noting the sum of six times ten. [suitable bulk.
SIZ'A-BLE, *a.* Of a reasonable or
SIZ'AR, *n.* In the *University of Cambridge*, a student of the rank next below a pensioner.
SIZE, *n.* Bulk; dimensions; a glutinous substance.
SIZE, *v. t.* To arrange by bulk; to prepare with size; to swell; to increase the size of. [ness.
SIZ'I-NESS, *n.* Glutinousness; ropy.
SIZ'ING, *n.* A weak sort of glue.
SIZ'Y, *a.* Glutinous; ropy; viscous; tough.
SKIN. See **SKINN**, now the common spelling, though *skain* from Fr. *caecigne*, would be more regular.
SKATE, *n.* A sort of shoe, furnished with an iron, for sliding on the ice. [with skates.
SKATE, *v. i.* To slide on the ice.
SKAT'ER, *n.* One who skates on ice.
SKGIN, (*skāne*), *n.* A knot of thread, &c.
SKEL'-TON, *n.* The bones of an animal in their natural position, without the flesh; the general structure or frame of any thing.
SKET'IC, *n.* [Gr. *σκετικος*.] One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle, or system of principles, or doctrines; an infidel.
SKET'IC-AL, *a.* Doubting; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines and principles.
SKET'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With doubt; in a doubtful manner.
SKET'IC-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of sceptical philosophers; universal doubt. In *theology*, a doubting of the truth of revelation.
SKETCH, *n.* An outline; rough draft. [to plan.
SKETCH, *v. t.* To draw the outline;
SKETCH'Y, *a.* Containing only an outline. [for roasting.
SKEW'ER, *n.* A pin to fasten meat.
SKEW'ER, *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

SKID, *n.* A piece of timber; a slider.
SKIFF, *n.* A small, light boat; a yawl.
SKILL, *n.* [Sax. *scylan*.] Familiar knowledge with dexterity; *v. i.* to know or be knowing.
SKILL'ED, (*skild*), *a.* Having familiar knowledge. [less.
SKILL'LESS, *a.* Wanting skill; art-
SKILL'LET, *n.* A small kitchen vessel.
SKILL'FUL, *a.* Knowing; experienced; well versed in any art or practice. [and dexterity.
SKILL'FUL-LY, *ad.* With knowledge
SKILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Skill; dexterity; ability.
SKIM, *v. t.* To take off the scum; to take off by skimming; as, to skim cream.
SKIM, *v. i.* To pass lightly; to glide along near the surface.
SKIM'MER, *n.* A utensil to take off scum. [cream.
SKIM'-MILK, *n.* Milk freed from its
SKIM'MINGS, *n. pl.* Matter skimmed off. [of flesh; a hide; a rind.
SKIN, *n.* [Sax. *scin*.] The covering
SKIN, *v. t. or i.* To flay; to take the skin off; to form a skin over.
SKIN'-DEEP, *a.* Superficial; slight.
SKIN'FLINT, *n.* A very niggardly person. [thin one.
SKIN'LESS, *a.* Having no skin or a
SKIN'LESS, *n.* One that skins; one that deals in skins.
SKIN'NY, *a.* Consisting of skin only.
SKIP, *n.* [Dan. *kipper*.] A nimble leap; a bound.
SKIP, *v. t.* To pass over; to omit; to miss; *v. i.* to leap lightly; to bound; to spring.
SKIP'JACK, *n.* An upstart; a fish.
SKIP'PER, *n.* The master of a small vessel. [combat.
SKIRM'ISH, *n.* A slight battle or
SKIRM'ISH, *v. t.* To fight in small parties. [ishes.
SKIRM'ISH-ER, *n.* One that skirm-
SKIRM'ART, *n.* A valuable culinary vegetable, resembling in flavor the parsnep.
SKIRT, (*skurt*), *a.* A border; lower part; *v. t. or i.* to border; to run along the edge. [larity.
SKIT'TISH, *a.* Shy; shunning famil-
SKIT'TISH-LY, *ad.* Shyly; timidly.
SKIT'TISH-NESS, *n.* Shyness; timidity; fear of approach; aptness to fear approach.
SKIT'TLES, (*skittiz*), *n.* Nine pins.
SKIT'VER, *a.* A split skin; sheep-skin used in binding books.
SKULK, *v. i.* To lurk; to hide; to withdraw into a close place.
SKULL, *n.* The bone that incloses the brain. [plant.
SKULL'-CAP, *n.* A head-piece; a
SKUNK, *n.* A fetid animal of the weasel kind. [heads.
SKY, *n.* The aerial region over our
SKY'-COLORED, (*-kul'lurd*), *a.* Azure; of a light blue.

SKY'RY, (*sky'e*), *a.* Like the sky.
SKY'-HIGH, (*-hi*), *ad.* High as the sky. [and sings.
SKY'-LARK, *n.* A lark that mounts
SKY'-LIGHT, *n.* A window in the roof or deck.
SKY'-ROCK-ET, *n.* A species of fireworks, which ascends high, and burns as it flies.
SKY'-SAIL, *n.* A small sail, sometimes set above the royal.
SLAB, *n.* A table of stone; outside piece of sawed timber. [to smear.
SLAB'BER, *v. i.* To slaver; to drive!;
SLAB'BY, *a.* Thick; viscous; wet.
SLACK, *a.* Lax; relaxed; loose; remiss; *ad.* partially; insufficiently.
SLACK, *n.* The part of a line that hangs loose; small coal; coal broken in pieces.
SLACK, *v. t.* To loosen or relax; *v. i.* to become less tense; to decrease in tension.
SLACK'EN, (*slak'n*), *v. t. or i.* To relax; to become less rigid; to lessen rapidly; to repress.
SLACK'EN-ED, (*slak'nd*), *pp. or a.* Loosened; relaxed. [ramissly.
SLACK'LY, *ad.* Loosely; negligently;
SLACK'NESS, *n.* A relaxed state; remissness.
SLACK'-WA-TER, *n.* The interval between the ebb and the flow of the tide. [metal.
SLAG, *n.* The dross or recement of
SLAIN, *pret. and pp. of SLAY*. Killed.
SLAKE, *v. t.* To quench; to extinguish, as thirst; to mix with water, and reduce to a paste, as lime.
SLAM, *v. t.* To drive or shut with force; to beat; to win all the tricks.
SLAM, *a.* A violent striking or shutting; a winning of all the tricks; refuse of alum-works.
SLAN'DER, *v. t.* To injure by false reports; to defame; to vilify.
SLAN'DER, *n.* False report, maliciously uttered, tending to injure the reputation of another; disgrace; reproach.
SLAN'DER-ER, *n.* One who defames or injures another by malicious reports. [urious to reputation.
SLAN'DER-OUS, *a.* Defamatory; in-
SLAN'DER-OUS-LY, *ad.* With false reports.
SLAN'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being slanderous; state of being defamatory. [guage.
SLANG, *n.* Low; unmeaning lan-
SLANT, *n.* An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark. [In vulgar use.
SLANT, *v. t.* To slope; to form ob-
SLANT, } *a.* Sloping; inclined
SLANT'ING, } from a direct line; oblique.
SLANT'LY, } *ad.* Slopingly; with
SLANT'WISE, } an oblique hint or remark.

SMILE, *v. i.* To awe with a contemptuous smile.

SMILE, *n.* A look of pleasure; a peculiar contraction of the features, so as to express pleasure, approbation, or kindness; gay or joyous appearance; favor; propitiousness. [*pl. smiles.*]

SMITING-LY, *ad.* With a look of smiting, (smurch,) *v. t.* To soil; to daub.

SMITAX, (smark,) *v. i.* See **SMARK**.

SMITE, *v. t.*; *pret.* smote; *pp.* smit, smitten. [*Sax. smitan; D. smeten.*]

To strike; to kill; to blast.

SMITER, *n.* One who smites or afflicts.

SMITH, *n.* [*Sax. smith.*] One who works in iron or other metals; he that makes or affects any thing; hence, probably, the commonness of the name. [*a smith.*]

SMITH-ER-TY, *n.* The work or shop of **SMITH-SOFT-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Smithson, an Englishman, from whom a large legacy was received by the United States for the support of an institution of learning.

SMITH-Y, *n.* The shop of a smith.

SMOCK, *n.* A chemise; a woman's under garment. [*bodice.*]

SMOKE, *n.* Exhalation from burning

SMOKE, *v. t. or i.* To emit smoke; to hang in smoke; to use a pipe and tobacco, or cigar.

SMOKER, *n.* One who smokes tobacco by burning it in a pipe, or in the form of a cigar. [*a spit.*]

SMOKER-JACK, *n.* An engine to turn

SMOKY-LY, *ad.* So as to be full of smoke. [*smoky.*]

SMOKY-NES, *n.* The state of being

SMOKY, *a.* Emitting smoke; apt to smoke; filled with smoke or with vapor resembling it, thick.

SMOLDERING, *a.* Burning and

SMOLDERING, *a.* smoking without vent.

SMOOTH, *a.* Even on the surface; soft; not rough; characterized by blandness.

SMOOTH, *v. t.* To make even or easy; to calm; to allay; to ease; to flatter or soften with blandishments. [*gently.*]

SMOOTHLY, *ad.* Evenly; calmly;

SMOOTHNESS, *n.* Evenness; mildness; gentleness of speech; blandness of address.

SMOTE, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SMITE**.

SMOTHER, (smuth-) *v. t.* To stifle or suffocate.

SMOTHER, *v. i.* To be suffocated; to be suppressed or concealed; to smoke without vent.

SMOTHER, *n.* A smoke; thick dust.

SMOUTING, *a.* Burning and smoking without vent.

SMUGGLER, (smuggl-) *v. t.* To convey privately; to run, as goods.

SMUGGLER, *n.* One who smuggles goods privately and contrary to

law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying customs.

SMUT, *n.* Soot; a dirty spot; a fungus on corn; obscene language.

SMUT, *v. t. or i.* To mark with smut; to contract smut. [*to smut.*]

SMUTCH, *v. t.* To black; to daub;

SMUTTY-LY, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily.

SMUTTY-NES, *n.* Soil from smoke; foul language. [*foul.*]

SMUTTY, *a.* Soiled with soot; dirty;

SNACK, *n.* A share; a part; a slight repast.

SNAPFLIN, *n.* A bridle with a bit-mouth without branches.

SNAPFLIN, *v. t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with the bridle.

SNAG, *n.* A tooth standing out; a knot; a jag.

SNAG, *v. t.* To run against the branches of a sunken tree, as in American rivers.

SNAGGED, *a.* Full of knots or

SNAGGY, *a.* sharp points, as a tree or branch. [*animal.*]

SNAIL, *n.* A slimy, slow-creeping

SNAIL, *n.* [*Sax. snaca.*] A serpent; a creeping animal.

SNARE, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally. [*sly; cunning.*]

SNARE, *v. t.* A. Resembling a snake;

SNAR, *v. t. or i.* To break short; to bite at; to catch. [*denly; a bite.*]

SNAR, *n.* The act of breaking sud-

SNARFISH, *a.* Apt to snap; sharp in reply; peevish.

SNARFISH-LY, *ad.* Tartly; peev-

SNARFISHNESS, *n.* Quality of being

SNARE, *n.* An instrument for catching birds; any thing by which one is entangled. [*gle.*]

SNARE, *v. t.* To ensnare; to entan-

SNARE, *v. t.* To entangle; to com-

SNARE, *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair or thread; hence, a quarrel.

SNARE, *v. t.* To growl; to entangle.

SNARLER, *n.* One who snarls; a surly fellow.

SNARLY, *a.* Entangling; insidious.

SNATCH, *v. t.* To seize hastily; to catch eagerly; *v. i.* to attempt to seize suddenly. [*fit or turn.*]

SNATCH, *n.* A hasty catch; a short

SNATCHER, *n.* One that seizes eagerly.

SNATH, *n.* The handle of a scythe.

SNICK, *v. i.* [*Sax. snicken.*] To creep slyly or meanly; to behave with meanness.

SNICKER, *n.* One that sneaks.

SNICKING, *a.* Mean; servile; crouching; meanly parasititious; niggardly. [*servilely.*]

SNICKING-LY, *ad.* Sillily; meanly;

SNICKINGNESS, *n.* Niggardness.

SNORE, *v. i.* [*From the root of L. naris, to turn up the nose.*] To show contempt by laughing; to

show contempt by turning up the nose.

SNEER, *n.* Contempt; a scornful look; a look of disdain, derision, and ridicule. [*scornet.*]

SNEERER, *n.* One who sneers; a

SNEERING-LY, *ad.* With a look of contempt.

SNEER, *v. i.* [*Sax. sneacen.*] To emit air forcibly through the nose.

SNEER, *n.* A forcible emission of air through the nose.

SNEERING, *n.* The act of ejecting air through the nose audibly.

SNICKER, *v. i.* To laugh with catch-

SNICKER, *v. i.* es, or to laugh slyly.

SNIFF, *v. t. or i.* To draw air audibly up the nose; *n.* perception by the nose.

SNIP, *v. t.* To cut off the end or nib; to clip. [*scissors.*]

SNIP, *n.* A clip; a single cut with

SNIP-SNAP, *n.* A cant word, signifying a tart dialogue. [*nose.*]

SNIVEL, *n.* The running of the

SNIVEL, *v. t.* To run at the nose; to cry as a child, with snuffling or sniveling.

SNIVELER, *n.* One who cries with sniveling; one that weeps for slight causes.

SNOW, *n.* A vulgar person; a towns-

SNOW, *n.* [*Eng.*] a journeyman shoemaker. [*rough sound.*]

SNORE, *v. i.* To breathe with a

SNORE, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

SNORER, *n.* One that snores.

SNORT, *v. t.* To force air through the nose with noise. [*the nose.*]

SNORT, *n.* Mucus discharged from

SNORTY, *a.* Like snort; dirty; foul; mean.

SNOUT, *n.* The long nose of a beast; the nose of a man, [*in contempt.*]

SNOW, *n.* [*Sax. sneaz.*] Frozen vapor; particles of water congealed in crystals and flakes.

SNOW, *v. i.* To fall in flakes.

SNOWBALL, *n.* A round mass of snow, pressed together.

SNOW-DRAFT, *n.* A bank of snow, driven together by the wind.

SNOW-FLOW, *n.* An instrument

SNOW-PLOUGH, *n.* or machine driven before a locomotive, for throwing snow from a railway, and clearing the rails.

SNOW-SHOE, (sn'ahoo-) *n.* A frame or racket to enable a person to walk on snow. [*snow.*]

SNOW-WHITE, *a.* White as pure

SNOWY, *a.* Full of snow; white.

SNUG, *v. t. or i.* To check; to reprimand; to rebuke. [*bake.*]

SNUG, *n.* A check; reprimand; re-

SNUG-NUG, (n'ood-) *a.* Having a short, flat nose.

SNUFF, *n.* Burning or burnt wick; pulverized tobacco.

SNUFF, *v. t.* To crop a snuff; to draw into the nose; to scent; to

perceive by the nose; v. i. to inhale air with violence or with noise; to snort; to take offense.

SNUFF'BOX, *n.* A box to carry snuff in. [*dis.*]

SNUFF'ER, *n.* One who snuffs candles.

SNUFF'ER, *n. pl.* An instrument to snuff candles.

SNUFF'LE, (*snuffl.*) v. t. To speak or breathe hard through the nose.

SNUFF'LER, *n.* One that snuffles or speaks through the nose.

SNUFF'LE, (*-dz*), *n.* Obstruction in the nose.

SNUG, *a.* Lying close; private; concealed; convenient; being in good order.

SNUG, v. i. To lie close; as, a child snugs to its mother or nurse.

SNUGGLE, v. i. To move one way and the other to get to a close place.

SNUGLY, *ad.* Closely; safely.

SNUGNESS, *n.* Closeness; neatness and good order.

So, *ad.* Thus; in like manner; therefore; provided that.

SOGAR, v. t. or i. To steep or be steeped in a liquid.

SOGAR, *n.* One that soaks in a liquid; a hard drinker. [*Vulgar.*]

SOGAL, of a shoe. See **SOLE**.

SOGAR, *n.* [*Sax. sepe.*] A compound of one or more of the oil-acids with certain salifiable bases.

SOGAR, v. t. To rub or wash over with soap.

SOGAR-SOIL-ER, *n.* A maker of soap.

SOGAR-STONE, *n.* Steatite; a magnesian mineral. [*with soap.*]

SOGAR-SUDS, *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap.

SOGAR, *a.* Covered with, or like soap; soft and smooth; smeared with soap. [*to fly aloft.*]

SOGAR, v. i. To mount on the wing; to soar.

SOGAR, (*soar*), *n.* A towering flight.

SOGAR'ING, *n.* The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind.

SOG, v. i. To sigh with a heaving of the breast and tears.

SOG, *n.* A convulsive cry with tears.

SOG'ER-MIND'ED, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

SOG'ER, *a.* [*Fr. sobre.*] Serious; grave; not intoxicated; temperate in the use of spirituous liquors.

SOG'ER, v. t. To make sober or grave.

SOG'ER-LY, *ad.* Gravely; temperately.

SOG'ER-NESS, *n.* Freedom from intoxication, or from heat and passion; seriousness; coolness.

So-bri'ty, *n.* (*L. sobrietas.*) Habitual temperance; gravity; soberness. [*A nickname.*]

+SOB-RE-QUER', (*sob-re-ké'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Socy, a Jurisdiction of causes; privilege.

Soc'lon, *n.* In *English law*, a tenure of lands and tenements by a certain service.

So-cia-bil'i-ty, *n.* Disposition for society.

SOC'IAL-BLE, *n.* A kind of phæton.

SOC'IAL-BLE, *a.* Conversable; familiar. [*converse.*]

SOC'IAL-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to converse.

SOC'IAL-BLY, *ad.* Conversably; familiarly.

SOC'IAL, (*só'shal*), *a.* Pertaining to society; disposed to society; familiar in conversation.

SOC'IAL-ISM, *n.* A social state, in which there is a community of property among all the citizens.

SOC'IAL-IST, *n.* One who advocates socialism.

SOC'IAL-LY, *ad.* In a social manner.

SOC'IAL-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of
SOC'IAL-NESS, } being social.

SOC'IAL-IZE, v. t. To reduce to a social state.

So-ci'e'ty, *n.* [*L. societas.*] The union of a number of rational beings; company; partnership; a number of persons incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship.

So-cin'tan, *n.* One who holds Christ to have been a mere man inspired. [*Socinians.*]

So-cin'tan-ism, *n.* The tenets of Socin.

SOCK, *n.* A shoe for actors on the stage; cover for the foot; a plow-share.

SOCK'ET, *n.* A hollow place for a candle; any hollow place which receives and holds something else.

SOC'LE, (*só'kl*), *n.* A flat member under the bases of pedestals of vases and statues.

So-cra'tic, *a.* Pertaining to Socrates; consisting in interrogatories. [*cratic method.*]

So-cra'tic-al-ly, *ad.* In the Socratic manner.

So-cra'tism, *n.* Philosophy of Socrates.

Sod, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SEETH**.

SOD, *n.* Turf; clod; surface; sward.

SOD, v. t. To cover with turf or sod.

SOD, *a.* Made or consisting of sod.

SOD'IA, *n.* The protoxyd of the metal sodium, formerly called mineral alkali. [*ship.*]

So-dal'i-ty, *n.* Society; fellowship.

SOD'A-WA-TER, *n.* A very weak solution of soda in water charged with carbonic acid.

SOD'DEN, (*só'dn*), *pp.* of **SEETH**. Boiled; seethed.

SOD'DY, *a.* Turfy; consisting of sod.

SOD'RY, v. t. To unite with metallic substance.

SOD'RY, *n.* Metallic cement, used in uniting other metallic substances.

SOD'RY-UM, *n.* The metallic base of soda.

SOD'OM-ITE, *n.* One guilty of sodomy; an inhabitant of Sodom.

SOD'OM-Y, *n.* A crime against nature. [*bottom.*]

SOF'A, *n.* A long seat with a stuffed back.

SOF'ETT, *n.* A small sofa. [*beams.*]

SOF'FIT, *n.* A timber ceiling of cross-

SO'PHISM, (*só'fizm*), *n.* The mystical doctrines of the Mohammedan priests.

SOFT, *ad.* Softly; gently; quietly.

SOFT, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; gentle; easy; effeminate; delicate; impressible; undisturbed; mild to the eye; not glaring; mild; warm.

SOFT'EN, (*sóft'n*), v. t. or i. To make or become soft; to mitigate.

SOFT'LY, *ad.* Tenderly; silently; gently; slowly. [*ena.*]

SOFT'NESS, *n.* He or that which softens.

SOFT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being soft; mildness; effeminacy; pusillanimity; smoothness to the ear; gentleness; simplicity. [*water.*]

So-ó'v, *a.* Wet and soft; full of softness.

So-Hó, (*soh*), *a.* A word used in calling. [*Self-styled.*]

+SOI-DE-ANT', (*swá de-zán'*), [*Fr.*]

SOIL, v. t. To daub; to stain; to sully. [*mold; compost.*]

SOIL, *n.* Upper stratum of earth; soil.

+SOIN-RE', (*swa-rá'*), [*Fr.*] An evening party.

SO'JOURN or **So-journ'**, (*só'jurn* or *so-jurn'*), v. i. [*Fr. séjourner.*] To dwell for a time.

SO'JOURN, *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.

SO'JOURN-ER, *n.* A temporary resident, as a traveler who dwells in a place for a time. [*dence.*]

SO'JOURN-MENT, *n.* Temporary residence.

SOL, *n.* The name of a note in music. [*usually son.*]

SOL, *n.* A copper coin in France.

SOL'ACE, v. t. To comfort; to cheer; to amuse; to allay; to assuage.

SOL'ACE, *n.* Comfort; alleviation of sorrow.

SOL'ACE-MENT, *n.* Act of comforting, or state of being comforted.

SOL'AR, *a.* [*L. solaris.*] Pertaining to the sun, or measured by its progress.

SOLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SELL**.

SOL'DER, *n.* A metallic cement. See **SODER**.

SOL'DIER, (*só'ljer*), *n.* [*Fr. soldat.*] A man in military service; a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill.

SOL'DIER-LY, *a.* Like a good soldier; warlike; brave.

SOL'DIER-SHIP, *n.* The military character.

SOL'DIER-Y, (*só'ljer-é*), *n.* A body of soldiers; military men, collectively. [*of a shoe.*]

SOL'LE, *n.* The bottom of the foot, or sole.

SOL'LE, v. t. To furnish shoes with soles.

SOL'LE, *a.* [*L. solus.*] Single; alone; not married.

SOL'U-CIAN, *n.* Impropriety in language; any unfitness or impropriety.

SOL'U-CIST, *n.* One who is guilty of impropriety of language.

SOL-a-cti-ve, *a.* Incorrect; incongruous. [*clism.*]
SOL-a-ctus, *v. i.* To commit sole.
SOL-e-ly, *ad.* Singly; only; separately.
SOL-EMN, (sol'em,) *a.* [*Sp. solemn.*] Religiously grave; marked with pomp and sanctity; serious.
SOL-EM-NESS, *n.* Solemnity; gravity.
SOL-EM-NI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. solennité.*] Religious ceremony; gravity; steady seriousness; manner of acting awfully serious; affected gravity.
SOL-EM-NI-XI-TION, *n.* Act of solemnizing.
SOL-EM-NIZE, *v. t.* To celebrate; to make serious; to perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms.
SOL-EM-NI-LY, *ad.* With religious reverence.
SOL-EM-NESS, *n.* State of being alone.
+SOL-u-I, *v. i.* To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending.
+SOL-u-O-IO, *n.* [*It.*] In music, the system of arranging the scale by the names *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, by which music is taught.
So-LIC-it, *v. t.* To entreat; to supplicate; to invite.
So-LIC-it-ATION, *n.* Entreaty; supplication; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of earnestness.
So-LIC-it-OR, *n.* One who asks; a lawyer, advocate, or counselor at law; an attorney.
So-LIC-it-OR-GEN-ER-AL, *n.* In Great Britain, a lawyer who is employed as counsel for the crown.
So-LIC-it-ous, *a.* Anxious; careful; very desirous. [*and anxiety.*]
So-LIC-it-ous-ly, *ad.* With care.
So-LIC-it-ness, *n.* A female who solicits.
So-LIC-it-ude, *n.* Anxiety; earnestness; uneasiness of mind, occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; trouble; care.
SOL-id, *a.* [*L. solidus.*] Firm; compact; sound; having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic; valid; just; not fallacious.
SOL-id, *n.* A firm, compact body.
So-LID-i-FI-cATION, *n.* The act of making solid. [*compact.*]
So-LID-i-FY, *v. t.* To make solid and
So-LID-i-TY, *n.* Firmness; hardness; density. In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.
SOL-id-ly, *ad.* Firmly; compactly.
SOL-id-ness, *n.* Solidity; compactness; soundness.
SOL-id-UN-gU-LOUS, (-ung'gu-lus,) *a.* Having hoofs that are whole, or not cloven.
SOL-i-FID-i-AN, *n.* One who holds that faith without works is necessary to salvation. [*Illoquy.*]
So-LI/O-QUIZE, *v. t.* To utter in *so-*
So-LI/O-QUY, *n.* [*Fr. soliloque.*] A talking alone or to one's self; a

written composition; reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.
SOL-i-PED, *n.* An animal whose foot is not cloven.
SOL-i-TARI, *n.* One who lives in retirement; a recluse; a hermit; a game for one person alone.
SOL-i-TA-RI-ty, *ad.* In solitude or seclusion.
SOL-i-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* Solitude; a lonely life; forbearance of company; loneliness.
SOL-i-TA-ry, *a.* [*Fr. solitaire.*] Lonely; retired; *n.* a hermit; one that lives alone or in solitude; a recluse.
SOL-i-TUDE, *n.* Loneliness; seclusion; a desert.
SOL-m-XI-TION, *n.* A solfaing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gamut.
SOL-o, *n.*; *pl.* **SOL-os**. A tune or air sung or played by a single voice or instrument.
SOL-stice, *n.* The point where the sun ceases to recede from the equator. [*a solstice.*]
SOL-STI-TIAL, *a.* Of or belonging to
SOL-u-BIL-i-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of being dissolved.
SOL-u-BLE, *a.* Capable of solution, or being dissolved.
SOL-u-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solubility.
SOL-u-TION, *n.* The process of dissolving in a fluid; the mixture resulting from it; explanation.
SOL-u-TIVE, *a.* Tending to dissolve; laxative.
SOLV-a-BIL-i-TY, *n.* Ability to pay
SOLV-a-BLE-NESS, *n.* just debts.
SOLV-a-BLE, *a.* That may be solved or paid.
SOLVE, *v. t.* [*L. solvo.*] To loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to explain; to resolve; to unfold; to clear up. [*debts.*]
SOLV-en-CY, *n.* Ability to pay all
SOLV-ent, *n.* A substance to be dissolved. [*dissolving.*]
SOLV-ent, *a.* Able to pay all debts;
SOLV-ent, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance, or in which solution is effected. [*plains.*]
SOLV-en, *n.* One that solves or ex-
So-MAT-ic, *a.* Pertaining to a body; corporeal.
SOL-m-A-TIST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
So-MA-TO-L-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of material substances.
SOM-ber, *a.* Dusky; dull; gloomy;
SOM-ber, *n.* cloudy. [*ed.*]
SOM-berous, *a.* Dark; gloomy; cloud-
SOM-ber, (sum,) *a.* Noting a quantity or number, indefinitely, or a person unknown.
SOM-ber-SOD-ty, (sum'bod-e,) *n.* A person uncertain or unknown; a person of consideration.
SOM-ber-SALT, (sum'-) *n.* A leap
SOM-ber-set, (sum'-) *by* which a person jumps from a height,

turns over his head, and falls upon his feet. [*other.*]
SOM-ber-HOW, *ad.* In one way or the
SOM-ber-thing, *n.* A thing indeterminate. [*past or future.*]
SOM-ber-TIME, *n.* A time uncertain,
SOM-ber-TIME, *ad.* Now and then; at intervals.
SOM-ber-WHAT, *n.* A quantity more or less; *ad.* in some degree or quantity. [*tain.*]
SOM-ber-WHERE, *ad.* In a place uncertain.
SOM-NAM-BU-XI-TION, *n.* A walking in sleep. [*sleep.*]
SOM-NAM-BU-LIC, *a.* Walking in
SOM-NAM-BU-LISM, *n.* A walking in sleep. [*in sleep.*]
SOM-NAM-BU-LIST, *n.* One who walks
SOM-NIP-er-ous, *a.* Causing, or
SOM-NIP-ic, *a.* tending to cause sleep; soporific.
SOM-NI/O-QUIST, *n.* One who talks in his sleep. [*sleep.*]
SOM-NI/O-QUOUS, *a.* Apt to talk in
SOM-NI/O-QUY, *n.* A talking or
SOM-NI/O-QUISM, *n.* speaking in sleep.
SOM-NI-PATHY, *n.* Sleep from sympathy or mesmeric influence.
SOM-NO-LENCE, *n.* Inclination to
SOM-NO-LEN-CY, *n.* sleep; sleepiness; drowsiness. [*to sleep.*]
SOM-NO-LENT, *a.* Sleepy; inclined
SOM, (sum,) [*Sax. sum.*] A male child; a descendant; a compellation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection; a native inhabitant of a country.
So-NAT-X, *n.* A tune for an instrument only.
SONG, *n.* [*Sax. song.*] That which is sung; poem; a hymn; a tune.
SONG-STER, *n.* A singer, as a bird.
SONG-STERESS, *n.* A female singer.
SON-IP-er-ous, *a.* Producing sound.
SON-NET, *n.* A short poem of fourteen lines; a short poem.
SON-NET-TER, *n.* A composer of little poems; a small poet. [*Usual-ly, in contempt.*]
SON-O-IR-ic, *a.* Producing sound.
SON-O-ROUS, *a.* Giving a full sound.
SON-O-ROUS-ly, *ad.* With a full or loud sound. [*sound.*]
SON-O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* A full or loud
SON-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a son; filiation; the character of a son. [*a quick.*]
SOON, *ad.* Shortly; in a little time;
SOOT, *n.* [*Sax. Sw. soot.*] A black substance formed by combustion.
SOOT consists of more than sixteen different substances, of which carbon, creosote, ulmin, &c., are the principal.
SOOT, *v. t.* To black with soot.
SOOT-ER-KIN, *n.* A kind of false birth.
SOOTH, *n.* Truth. See **FOR-SOOTH**.
SOOTH, *a.* Pleasing; delightful; faithful. [*soften; to flatter.*]
SOOTHE, *v. t.* To calm; to quiet; to

SOOTH'ER, *n.* One who soothes or flatters. [*soft words.*]
SOOTH'ING-LY, *ad.* With flattery or
SOOTH'LY, *v. t.* To foretell; to predict. [*fortune-teller.*]
SOOTH'LY-ER, *n.* A predictor; a
SOOTH'LY-ING, *n.* Divination; a foretelling.
SOOT'H-NESS, *n.* Quality of being cool with soot. [*black.*]
SOOT'Y, *a.* Covered, or like soot;
SOP, *v. t.* Something dipped or steeped in liquor; any thing given to pacify; so called from the *sop* given to Cerberus, in mythology.
SOP, *v. t.* To steep or soak in liquor.
SOPH'Y, (*sô'fe*), *n.* A title of the king of Persia. [*argument.*]
SOPH'ISM, (*sôf'ism*), *n.* A fallacious
SOPH'IST, *n.* A philosopher; a caviling reasoner. [*reasoner.*]
SOPH'IST-ER, *n.* An artful, insidious
SOPH'ISTIC, } Fallacious;
SOPH'ISTIC-AL, } not sound.
SOPH'ISTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With fallacious reasoning.
SOPH'ISTIC-I-TED, } *a.* Adulterat-
SOPH'ISTIC-ATE, } ed; not pure.
SOPH'ISTIC-ATE, *v. t.* To adulterate or corrupt. [*tion; fallacy.*]
SOPH'ISTIC-ATION, *n.* Adultera-
SOPH'ISTIC-TOR, *n.* One who adulterates. [*reasoning.*]
SOPH'IST-RY, (*sôf'ry*) *n.* Fallacious
SOPH'IST-MOR, *n.* A student in the United States colleges, in the second year. [*style.*]
SOPH-O-MOR'E-AL, *a.* Inflated in
SOP-O-RIF-ER-OUS, } *a.* Causing or
SOP-O-RIF-IC, } tending to induce sleep. [*ty of causing sleep.*]
SOP-O-RIF-ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality
SOPOR-OUS, } *a.* Causing sleep; sleepy.
SOP'RANO, *n.* [*It.*] In music, the treble; the highest female voice.
SOR'CER-ER, *n.* A conjuror; an enchanter. [*witch.*]
SOR'CER-ESS, *n.* An enchantress; a
SOR'CER-ER, } *a.* Containing enchantment.
SOR'CERY, *n.* Enchantment; witchcraft; divination by the supposed assistance of evil spirits.
SOR'DID, *a.* Niggardly; mean; filthy. [*ousness.*]
SOR'DID-LY, *ad.* With mean covet-
SOR'DID-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness; meanness.
SÔ'AR, *n.* A part of flesh bruised or tender; a wound; in *Scripture*, grief; affliction.
SÔ'KE, *a.* Tender to the touch; painful; easily pained; severe.
SÔ'LE, *n.* A buck of the third year.
SÔ'LE-LY, *ad.* With pain or vehemence.
SÔ'LE, } *mence.*
SÔ'LE-NESS, *n.* The tenderness of a bruise or boil, &c.; *figuratively*, tenderness of mind.
SÔ-AL'TES, *n.* In *logic*, an argument where one proposition is heaped upon another.

SOR'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes himself upon another for bed and board. [*murderer of a sister.*]
SOR-RÔ-M-IDE, *n.* The murder or
SOR'RAL, *n.* A plant, so named from its sour taste; *a.* of a reddish color. [*a wretched manner.*]
SOR'RI-LY, *ad.* Meanly; poorly; in
SOR'RI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; paltriness.
SOR'ROW, *n.* [*Sax. sorg.*] Grief; pain produced by loss; sadness.
SOR'ROW, *v. i.* To grieve; to mourn; to weep.
SOR'ROW-FUL, *a.* Exciting grief; mournful; expressing grief.
SOR'ROW-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite grief.
SOR'ROW-FUL-NESS, *n.* Grievousness; grief; sadness. [*row.*]
SOR'ROW-ING, *n.* Expression of sor-
SOR'RY, *a.* Grieved; pained at loss; melancholy; poor; mean.
SORT, *n.* [*Fr. sorte.*] A species; kind; manner; class; order.
SORT, *v. t.* To dispose in species or classes; to adjust; to suit; *v. i.* to be joined with others of the same species; to associate; to suit. [*suitable.*]
SORT-I-BLE, *a.* That may be sorted;
SORT'IE, *n.* A sally; the issue of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.
SORT-I-LOGE, *n.* Act of drawing lots.
SORT-I-TION, (*-tish'un*), *n.* Appointment by lot.
SORT'MENT, *n.* The act of sorting.
+SOS-TE-RÔ'TO, [*It.*] In music, sustaining the sounds to the utmost value of the time.
SOT, *n.* An habitual drunkard; a stupid fellow. [*to besot.*]
SOT, *v. t.* To stupefy; to infatuate;
SOTH'IC-YEAR, *n.* The Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours, so called from Sothis, dog-star.
SOT'ISH, *a.* Given to liquor; dull; stupid. [*ly.*]
SOT'ISH-LY, *ad.* Stupidly; foolish-
SOT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dullness; stupidity.
+SÔ'TO VÔ'CE, (*sô'to-vô'châ*), [*It.*] In music, with a restrained voice or in a moderate tone.
SÔU, (*soo*), *n.*; *pl.* **SÔUS**. A French money of account and coin, the twentieth part of a franc.
SÔU-ÔNGÔ, (*soo-shung'*), *n.* A kind of black tea.
SÔUGH, (*suf*), *n.* A small drain; a hollow murmur; an adit. [*SERK.*]
SOUGHT, (*saut*), *pret.* and *pp.* of
SÔUL, *n.* The spiritual, rational and immortal part of man; life; vital principle; a human being; a spirit; grandeur of mind; generosity; an intelligent being.
SÔUL-LESS, *a.* Spiritless; mean.
SOUND, *n.* Noise; voice; a narrow sea; air bladder of a fish.
SOUND, *a.* Whole; unhurt; undecayed; firm.

SOUND, *v. t.* or *i.* To make a noise; to utter a voice; to search for the depth; to try; to examine.
SOUND'ING-SÔ'ARD, *n.* A thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, &c.
SOUND'ING, *n.* The act of uttering noise; act of endeavoring to discover the views of others; act of throwing the lead.
SOUND'INGS, *n. pl.* A part of the sea in which a line will reach the bottom. [*justly.*]
SOUND'LY, *ad.* Heartily; stoutly;
SOUND'NESS, *n.* Entireness; health; truth; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy.
SÔUR, (*soop*), *n.* Strong broth; decoction of flesh.
SOUP, *a.* Acid; tart; crabbed; peevish; harsh to the feelings; cold and damp; rancid; musty.
SOUP, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become acid; to make harsh in temper; to make cross or crabbed.
SÔURCE, *n.* A spring; fountain; origin; root.
SÔUR-CROUT, } *n.* A dish made of
SÔUR-KROUT, } cabbage cut up, thrown into a cask, and suffered to ferment.
SÔUR'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sour.
SÔUR'LY, *ad.* With sourness; discontentedly. [*austerity.*]
SÔUR'NESS, *n.* Acidity; crabbedness;
SÔUS, (*soo*), *n. pl.* of **SÔU**.
SÔUSE, *n.* Pickle made with salt; ears and feet of swine.
SÔUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed; *v. t.* to steep in sauce; to plunge; to strike with sudden violence.
SOUTH, *n.* [*Sax. suth.*] The point toward the sun at noon; *a.* being in a southern direction.
SOUTH-EAST', *n.* A point between south and east.
SOUTH-EAST', *a.* In the direction of south-east or coming from the south-east. [*south-east.*]
SOUTH-EAST'ERN, *a.* Toward the
SOUTH'ER-LY, (*suth'-ly*), *a.* Being at the south.
SOUTH'ERN, (*suth'ern*), *a.* Belonging to the south; lying toward or coming from the south.
SOUTH'ERN-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of the Southern States.
SOUTH'ERN-MÔST, *a.* Furthest toward the south. [*south.*]
SOUTH'ING, *a.* Going toward the
SOUTH'ING, *n.* Course or distance south; tendency or motion to the south. [*The southing of the moon, the time at which the moon passes the meridian.*] [*the south.*]
SOUTH'MÔST, *a.* Furthest toward
SOUTH'RON, (*suth'-ron*), *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country.
SOUTH'WARD, (*suth'-ward*) *ad.* Toward the south; *n.* southern regions or countries.

SOUTH-WEST', *n.* A point between south and west.
SOUTH-WEST', *a.* Being at the south-west, or coming from that direction.
SOUTH-WESTERN, *a.* In or from the south-west.
SOU'VE-IR, (*sou'vè-nèr*), *n.* [Fr.] A remembrance.
SOU'VE-RIGN, (*suv'er-in*), *a.* [Fr. *souverain*.] Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; supremely efficacious; predominant; effectual; chief.
SOU'VE-RIGN, *n.* A supreme ruler; one who possesses the highest authority; a supreme magistrate; a gold coin of England, value twenty shillings sterling.
SOU'VE-RIGN-LY, *ad.* In the highest.
SOU'VE-RIGN-TY, (*suv'er-in-tè*), *n.* Supremacy; supreme dominion.
SOW, *n.* A female of the hog kind.
SOW, *v. i.*; *pret.* sowed; *pp.* sowed, sown; to scatter seed for growth; to scatter over, as seed; to supply or stock with seed.
SOW'ER, *n.* One who sows or propagates.
SOW'ERS, *n.* [made from oats.]
SOW'ERS, *n.* An article of food.
SOWN, (*sòne*), *pp.* of Sow. Scattered; seeded.
SOY, *n.* A kind of sauce for fish.
SPÄ, *n.* A mineral water from a place of this name in Germany; a spring of mineral water.
SPÄCE, *n.* [L. *spatium*.] Local extension; room; distance; interval between lines; quantity of time; a while.
SPÄCE, *v. i.* In printing, to make spaces or wider intervals between words or lines.
SPÄCIOUS, *a.* Wide; large; extensive.
SPÄCIOUS-LY, *ad.* Widely; extensively.
SPÄCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Extensiveness.
SPÄDE, *n.* An instrument for digging; a suit of cards; a deer three years old; a gelded beast.
SPÄDE, *v. i.* To dig with a spade.
SPÄ-DI'GROUS, (*-diash'*), *a.* Of a light, red color.
SPÄ-DILLE', *n.* The ace of spades at Spädxix.
SPÄ-DIX, *n.* The receptacle in palms, &c.
SPÄKE, *old pretorit* of SPÄX. [ber.]
SPÄLT, *a.* Brittle; cracked, as timber.
SPÄN, *a.* A hand's breadth; nine inches; a short space of time. A *span* of horses, consists of two, harnessed side by side.
SPÄN, *v. i.* To measure by the fingers; to measure; *v. i.* to agree in color or size.
SPÄNCEL, *n.* A rope to tie a cow's
SPÄNDREL, *n.* The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it.
SPÄNGLE, (*spang'gl*), *n.* A small plate or beam, or piece of shining metal.
SPÄNGLES, *v. i.* To set or adorn with

SPÄNIEL, (*span'iel*), *n.* [Fr. *épagneul*.] A dog used in field sports; a mean, cringing person; *v. i.* to fawn upon; to cringe.
SPÄNISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain; *n.* the language of Spain.
SPÄNISH-FLY, *n.* A fly used for blistering.
SPÄNK, *v. i.* To slap with the open
SPÄNKER, *n.* A small coin; a slap; one that takes large strides in walking.
SPÄNNER, *n.* One that spans; lock of a fusée or carbine, or the fusée itself; a wrench.
SPÄR, *n.* [D. and Dan. *spær*.] A mineral; a round piece of timber, used for the yards and topmasts of ships.
SPÄR, *v. i.* To dispute; to quarrel; to fight with prelusive strokes; *v. i.* to fasten with a bar.
SPÄR-ABLE, *n.* Name of shoemaker's nails.
SPÄRE, *a.* Scanty; lean; thin; *su-*
SPÄRE, *v. i.* To use frugally; to part with; to forbear; to punish; to grant; to allow; *v. i.* to live frugally; to be parsimonious; to use mercy or forbearance; to forgive.
SPÄR'NESS, *n.* Thinness; leanness.
SPÄR'ER, *n.* One who spares; one who avoids unnecessary expense.
SPÄR'ING, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh.
SPÄR'ING, *a.* Hung with spar, as
SPÄR'ING, *pp.* Omitting to punish; *a.* scarce; scanty; saving.
SPÄR'ING-LY, *ad.* Scantily; frugally.
SPÄR'ING-NESS, *n.* Parsimony; frugality.
SPÄRK, *n.* A particle of fire; a small portion of any thing; a brisk, showy man; a lover.
SPÄRK'FUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay.
SPÄRK'ISH, *a.* Airy; gay; well-dressed.
SPÄRK'LE, (*spär'kl*), *n.* A small par-
SPÄRK'LE, *v. i.* To emit sparks; to glitter; to twinkle; to exhibit animation; to emit bubbles.
SPÄRK'LER, *n.* He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.
SPÄRK'LING-NESS, *n.* A twinkling brilliancy.
SPÄRK'ING, *n.* A prelusive conten-
SPÄR'ING, *n.* A genus of small birds.
SPÄR'ING-OR'LESS, *n.* A corruption
SPÄR'ING, *a.* Resembling spar, or consisting of it.
SPÄR'ING, *a.* Thin; scattered; distant.
SPÄR'ING-LY, *ad.* Thinly; in a scattered manner.
SPÄR'ING-NESS, *n.* Thinness; scat-
SPÄR'TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; hardy.
SPÄRM, *n.* Involuntary contraction of
SPÄRM-OD'IE, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm; *a.* consisting in spasm.
SPÄRM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to spasm.

SPÄT, *pret.* of SPÄT, but nearly obsolete.
SPÄTH'ICROUS, *a.* Having a calyx
SPÄTH'IC, *a.* Foliated or lamellar.
SPÄTH'IC-FORM, *a.* Resembling spar.
SPÄTH'IC, *a.* Having a calyx like
SPÄTH'IC, *a.* sheath.
SPÄTH'IC, *v. i.* To sprinkle on; to make dirty; to scatter about.
SPÄTH'IC, *v. i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner.
SPÄTH'IC-DASH, *n.* *pl.* Coverings for the legs to keep them clean from water and mud.
SPÄTH'IC-LA, *n.* An apothecary's slice for spreading plasters.
SPÄTH'IC-LITE, *a.* Sharpened like a
SPÄTH'IN, *n.* A tumor on a horse's leg.
SPÄWL, *v. i.* To spit and spatter
SPÄWN, *n.* The eggs of frogs and fishes.
SPÄWN, *v. i.* or *t.* To produce or deposit, as eggs of a fish; to bring forth as offspring.
SPÄWN'ER, *n.* The female fish.
SPÄY, *v. i.* To castrate, as a female beast.
SPÄZE, *v. i.*; *pret.* SPOKE, (spake); *pp.* SPOKE, SPOKEN. [Sax. *speccan*.] To utter words or articulate sounds as human beings; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to talk; to make mention of; to give sounds; *v. i.* to utter; to declare; to address; to communicate.
SPÄZE-ABLE, *a.* That can be uttered; able to speak.
SPÄZER, *n.* One who speaks; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.
SPÄZER-SHIP, *n.* The office of
SPÄZE, *n.* A long, pointed weapon; a lance.
SPÄZE, *v. i.* To stab or kill with a spear; *v. i.* to shoot into a long stem.
SPÄZERMAN, *n.* A man armed with
SPÄZ'IAL, (*spesh'ah*), *a.* Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary.
SPÄZ'IAL-LY, *ad.* Particularly.
SPÄZ'IAL-TR, *n.* A special contract, or the evidence of a debt under seal; the debt.
SPÄZ'IC, (*spesh'ah*), *n.* Coined money; gold, silver, and copper.
SPÄZ'IC, (*spesh'ah*), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* Sort; kind; class; order.
SPÄZ'IC, *a.* Distinguishing
SPÄZ'IC-AL, *a.* one from another.
SPÄZ'IC, *n.* A certain remedy for a disease; a medicine which infallibly cures.
SPÄZ'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to
SPÄZ'IC-AL-TR, *v. i.* To designate the species; to specify.
SPÄZ'IC-ATION, *n.* Act of specifying a particular thing or fact.
SPÄZ'IC-NESS, *n.* Quality of being specific; particular mark of distinction.

SPEC'-i-ty, *v. t.* To mention or designate a particular thing so as to distinguish it.

SPEC'-i-men, (*spes'e-men*), *n.* A sample; part like the rest; a portion of any thing intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole.

SPE'-ci-ous, (*spé'sh-us*), *a.* Pleasing to the view; showy; plausible; apparently right. [*ance*].

SPE'-ci-ous-ly, *ad.* With fair appearance. **SPE'-ci-ous-ness**, *n.* Fair external show.

SPECK, *n.* A small spot; *v. t.* to spot. **SPECK'-le**, (*spek'l*), *n.* A small spot or speck.

SPECK'-le, *v. t.* To mark with spots. **SPECK'-ta-ckle**, *n.* A show; an extraordinary sight. [*sist the sight*].

SPECK'-ta-ckles, *n. pl.* Glasses to as-
SPECK'-ta-ckled, (*spek'ta-ckld*), *a.* Furnished with spectacles.

SPECK'-ta-ckle-lar, *a.* Pertaining to shows. [*holder*].

SPECK'-ti-tor, *n.* A looker on; a be-
SPECK'-ti-tor-ship, *n.* Act of beholding; office of a spectator.

SPECK'-ti-trass, *n.* A female be-
holder or looker on.

SPECK'-ter, *n.* An apparition; the
SPECK'-ter, appearance of any person who is dead. [*ter*].

SPECK'-trai, *a.* Pertaining to a spec-
+SPECK'-trum, *n.* [*L.*] A visible thing; an image of a thing after the eyes are shut.

SPECK'-u-lar, *a.* Like a looking glass.

SPECK'-u-late, *v. i.* [*L. speculor*]. To consider a subject by turning it in the mind; to meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise of price.

SPECK'-u-l'ation, *n.* Mental view; mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or experience; a buying in expectation of a rise in price. [*theories*].

SPECK'-u-la-rist, *n.* One who forms
SPECK'-u-la-ry, *a.* Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical.

SPECK'-u-la-tive-ly, *ad.* In contemplation or theory.

SPECK'-u-la-tive-ness, *n.* The state of being speculative. [*lates*].

SPECK'-u-l'ator, *n.* One who specu-
SPECK'-u-la-to-ry, *a.* Exercising speculation.

+SPECK'-u-m, *n.* [*L.*] A glass or metal plate that reflects images; a mirror or looking glass.

SPECK, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPECK**.

SPEECH, *n.* Language; utterance of words; discourse; talk; declaration of thoughts.

SPEECH'-i-ty, *v. i.* To make a speech. [*Not elegant*]. [*or not speaking*].

SPEECH'-less, *a.* Not able to speak.
SPEECH'-less-ness, *n.* State of being mute.

SPEED, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **SPEED**. To hasten; to dispatch; to prosper; *v. i.* to make haste.

SPEED, *n.* Swiftmess; haste; dispatch; success.

SPEED'-ful, *a.* Full of speed; hasty.
SPEED'-ly, *ad.* Quickly; hastily; soon. [*dispatch*].

SPEED'-ness, *n.* Quickness; haste;
SPEED'-y, *a.* Quick; hasty; rapid in motion.

SPELL, *n.* [*Sax. spel*]. A story; a fable; a narration; a charm; turn at work; short time.

SPELL, *v. t.* or *i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **SPELL-**
ED or **SPELT**. To name letters for the pronunciation of a word; to write or print with the proper letters; to read; to take another's place or turn. [*spell*].

SPELL'-bound, *a.* Arrested by a
SPELL'-er, *n.* One that spells words; one skilled in spelling; a spelling-book.

SPELL'-ing, *n.* The act of naming the letters of a word, or the act of writing or printing them.

SPELL'-land, *n.* A land of spells and charms.

SPELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPELL**.

SPELTER, *n.* Common zinc.

SPEN'-cer, *n.* A kind of short coat.

SPEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **SPENT**.

To consume; to waste; to lay out; to exhaust; to pass; *v. i.* to make expense; to be lost or wasted; to be consumed. [*wastes*].

SPEND'-er, *n.* One who spends or
SPEND'-thrift, *n.* A prodigal; one who spends money profusely.

SPERN, *v. t.* To ask; to inquire.

SPERM, *n.* Head matter of a whale; seed.

SPERM'-a-ce'ti, *n.* Sperm; fatty matter chiefly from the head of sperm-
aceti whales. [*ing semen*].

SPERM'-a'te, *a.* Seminal; convey-

SPERM'-a'to-cels, *n.* A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles. [*of seeds*].

SPERM'-o-o-dist, *n.* One who treats
SPRAW, *v. t.* or *i.* To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

SPHAC'-e-late, *v. t.* or *i.* To mortify.

SPHAC'-e-li'tion, *n.* A becoming gangrenous.

SPHAC'-e-lus, (*sfas'e-las*), *n.* [*L.*] Mortification of flesh; gangrene.

SPHE'-roid'al, *a.* Resembling a wedge.

SPHERE, *n.* [*L. sphaera*]. In geometry, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its center; a globe; orb; circuit.

SPHERE, *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

SPHER'-ic, *a.* Having the form
SPHER'-ic-al, *a.* of a sphere; globular; round. [*a sphere*].

SPHER'-ic-al-ly, *ad.* In the form of
SPHER'-ic-al-ness, *n.* Roundness; **SPHE'-ric-i-ty**, *n.* the quality of being globular.

SPHER'-ics, *n.* The doctrine and properties of the sphere; spherical geometry. [*ical*].

SPHE'-roid, *n.* A body nearly spher-

SPHE'-roid'al, *a.* Of the form of
SPHE'-roid'al, *a.* a spheroid.

SPHE'-roid-i-ty, *n.* Quality of being spheroidal. [*globe*].

SPHER'-ule, *n.* A little sphere or

SPHIN'-gter, *n.* A muscle that contracts.

SPHINX, (*sfinks*), *n.* A monster with the body of a lion and the face of a woman.

SPHIA'-dis'tics, *n.* The science of seals; their history, age, &c.; a branch of diplomatics.

SPICE, *n.* [*Fr. spice*]. An aromatic plant or its seed, used in sauces; a small quantity.

SPICE, *v. t.* To season with spice.

SPICE'-ry, *n.* Spices; a respository of spices.

SPICE'-u-lar, *a.* Resembling a dart.

SPICE'-like, *v. t.* To sharpen.

SPICE'-ule, *n.* A minute, slender granule. [*with spices*].

SPICE'-y, *a.* Like spice, or abounding

SPIDER, *n.* An animal that spins webs for catching prey; a kitchen utensil. [*cask*].

SPIG'-ot, *n.* A peg or pin to stop a

SPICE, *n.* [*L. spica*]. An ear of corn; a large nail. [*spike*].

SPICE, *v. t.* To fasten or set with a

SPICE'-let, *n.* In botany, a small spike making a part of a large one.

SPICE'-ward, (*spik'ward*), *n.* A plant of several species with an aromatic odor.

SPICE'-y, *a.* Having a sharp point.

SPILE, *n.* A pin to stop a hole in a cask; a stake driven down into the ground to protect a bank.

SPILL, *v. t.* or *i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **SPILL-**
ED, **SPILT**. [*Sax. spillan*]. To shed; to cause to flow out; *v. i.* to waste; to be prodigal.

SPIN, *v. t.* or *i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **SPUN**. To draw out in a thread and twist; to whirl; to protract to great length; *v. t.* to practice spinning; to move round rapidly; to stream or issue in a thread.

SPIN'-ach, (*spin'aje*), *n.* A garden

SPIN'-age, *n.* plant.

SPIN'-al, *a.* Belonging to the spine.

SPIN'-dle, *n.* A pin to form thread on; an axis. [*tall*].

SPIN'-dle, *v. i.* To become thin or
SPIN'-dle-shank, *n.* A tall, slender person, [*in contempt*].

SPINE, *n.* The backbone; a thorn.

SPIN'-el, *n.* A very hard mineral.

SPIN'-elle, *n.* A kind of ruby; a gem. [*and bony*].

SPIN'-ez-cent, *a.* Becoming hard
SPIN'-et, *n.* A musical instrument.

SPIN'-i-fer-ous, *a.* Producing spines or thorns. [*spider*].

SPIN'-ner, *n.* One who spins; a

SPIN'-ning-jen-ty, *n.* An engine for spinning cotton or wool.

SPIN'-ning-wheel, *n.* A wheel for spinning flax, cotton, or wool.

SPIN'-nos, *a.* Full of spines; thorny.

SPIN-NOU'S-TRY, *n.* State of beings spiny.
SPIN'NOUS, *a.* Full of spines; thorny.
SPIN'NTER, *n.* A woman who spins.
In law, the common title for a woman without rank.

SPIN'STRY, *n.* The business of spinning.
SPIN'NY, *a.* Full of spines; perplexed; troublesome.

SPIN-A-CLN, (*spira'-kl* or *spira'-kl*), *n.* A small aperture in bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; any small aperture, hole, or vent.

SP'RAL, *a.* [*It. spirale*.] Winding and rising, like a screw.

SP'RAL-LY, *ad.* In a winding form.

SP'RAL, *n.* [*L. spira*.] A winding like a screw; a round body, shooting up to a point; a steeple; a shoot or blade; the top or uppermost part of any thing.

SP'RAL, *v. t.* To shoot up or out; to **SP'RAL**, *n.* [*L. spiritalis*.] Breath; an immaterial, intelligent substance; excitement; vigor; temper; perception; eager desire; animation; essential qualities; a strong, pungent liquor.

SP'RAL, *v. t.* To animate; to excite; to **SP'RAL**, *pp.* Animated; incited; a full of life or spirit; bold.

SP'RAL-LY, *ad.* In a lively manner.

SP'RAL-LESS, *a.* Dull; unanimated; **SP'RAL-LESS-LY**, *ad.* Without spirit; lifelessly.

SP'RAL-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of life
SP'RAL-LESS, [*It.*] In music, with spirit.

SP'RAL-OUS, *a.* Refined; ardent.

SP'RAL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fineness; activity; ardor.

SP'RAL-UAL, *a.* [*Fr. spirital*.] Consisting of spirit; incorporeal; pure; not fleshly.

SP'RAL-UAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul, as distinct from materialism; state of being spiritual.

SP'RAL-UAL-IST, *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only.

SP'RAL-UAL-I-TY, *n.* Immateriality; spiritual or intellectual nature; holy affections. [*of spiritualizing*.]

SP'RAL-UAL-I-Z'ATION, *n.* The act **SP'RAL-UAL-I-ZE**, *v. t.* To convert to a spiritual sense.

SP'RAL-UAL-LY, *ad.* Purely; divinely; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion.

SP'RAL-UAL-LY, *n.* Ecclesiastical **SP'RAL-UOUS**, *a.* Consisting of spirit; ardent.

SP'RAL-UOUS-NESS, *n.* Ardor; heat; **SP'RAL**, *v. t.* and *i.* To throw or gush out.

SP'RAL, (*spurt*), *a.* A small, quick **SP'RAL**, (*spurt*), *v. t.* To spurt scattering.

SP'RAL, *a.* Of a spiral form; wreathed.

SP'RAL-TUDE, *n.* Thickness of soft substances.

SPIT, *n.* An iron prong; a point of land; what is ejected from the mouth; saliva.

SPIT, *v. t.* To put on a spit; to thrust through; to pierce; to dig.

SPIT, *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **SPIT**; [*spat*, *obs.*] To eject spittle or saliva from the mouth.

SPIT'-BOX, [*n.* A vessel to receive **SPIT'-ROOM'**, [*n.* discharges of saliva.

SPITZ, *n.* Malice; rancor; defiance.

SPITZ, *v. t.* To be angry or vexed at; to vex.

SPITZ'FUL, *a.* Malicious; malignant.

SPITZ'FUL-LY, *ad.* With malice or ill will.

SPITZ'FUL-NESS, *n.* Malignancy; **SPITZ'ER**, *n.* One who spits; a young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp.

SPITZ'LE, *n.* Saliva; matter spit from the mouth.

SPITZ'FUL-O-UV, *n.* A treatise on **SPITZ**, *n.* Water or mud thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle.

SPITZ, *v. t.* To dash with water or **SPITZ'Y**, *a.* Full of water, or mud and water.

SPITZ, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned **SPITZ'-FOOT-ED**, *a.* Having broad feet.

SPITZ'-MOUTH, *n.* A mouth stretch- **SPITZ**, *n.* The milt; spite; melancholy.

SPITZ'FUL, *a.* Angry; peevish; **SPITZ'Y**, *a.* fretful; melancholy.

SPITZ'ISM, *a.* Spleeny; affected **SPITZ'DENT**, *a.* Shining; bright; glossy.

SPITZ'DID, *a.* Showy; magnificent; **SPITZ'DID-LY**, *ad.* With great show; magnificently.

SPITZ'DOK, *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy.

SPITZ'DIC, *a.* Full of spleen; peevish; *a.* a person affected with spleen.

SPITZ'IC, *a.* Belonging to the spleen.

SPITZ'ISH, *a.* Affected with spleen; fretful.

SPITZ-MITIS, *n.* Inflammation of the **SPITZ**, *n.* A callous substance or insensible swelling on the shankbone of a horse.

SPITZ, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.

SPITZ, *v. t.* [*Sw. spiza*.] To separate the strands of two ends of a rope, and unite them by interweaving the threads.

SPITZ, *n.* A thin piece of **SPITZ'ER**, *a.* wood; a piece of wood split off.

SPITZ'ER, *v. t.* To split into thin pieces; to confine with splinters.

SPITZ'Y, *a.* Like or consisting of splinters.

SPITZ, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **SPITZ**. [*D. spitz*.] To rend or divide lengthwise.

SPITZ'ER, *n.* A bustle; a stir.

SPOL, *n.* Plunder; that which is pillaged.

SPOL, *v. t.* [*L. spolia*.] To plunder; to strip by violence; to take by force; to rob; to corrupt; to ruin; to injure fatally; *v. i.* to practice plunder; to decay.

SPOL'ER, *n.* One that spoils; a plunderer; one that corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

SPOLZ, [*pret.* and *pp.* of **SPOL**.]

SPOLZ, *n.* The ray or bar of a wheel.

SPOL'EN, (*spök'n*), *pp.* of **SPOL**.

SPOLZ'MAN, *n.* One who speaks for another.

SPOL'LI-ITZ, *v. t.* or *i.* To pillage; to **SPOL'LI-TION**, *n.* The act or practice of plundering.

SPOL-DIC, *a.* Pertaining to a spoon- **SPOL'DICE**, [*Fr. spendee*; *L. spendere*.] A poetic foot of two long syllables.

SPOL'DICE, [*n.* A joint of the back- **SPOL'DICE**, [*n.* bone; a vertebra.

SPOL'DICE, (*spun*), *n.* A porous marine substance, which imbibes liquors; an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge.

SPOL'DICE, *v. t.* To wipe with a wet sponge; to cleanse with a sponge; to extinguish or destroy.

SPOL'DICE, *n.* One who uses a sponge; a hanger on.

SPOL'DICE-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house to put debtors in.

SPOL'DICE, *a.* Relating to marriage.

SPOL'DICE, *n.* Act of being surety for another.

SPOL'DICE, *n.* A surety; a godfather; one who is surety for the education of the child baptized.

SPOL-DICE-ITY, *n.* Voluntariness.

SPOL-DICE-OUS, *a.* Voluntary; free in will; acting by its own impulse; produced without being planted.

SPOL-DICE-OUS-LY, *ad.* Freely; of free will, by its own force.

SPOL-DICE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Voluntariness.

SPOL-ROOM', *n.* A kind of half pike.

SPOLZ, [*n.* (*Ger. spuk*.) A spirit; a **SPOLZ**, *a.* ghost; a hobgoblin.

SPOLZ, *n.* A cane, reed, or hollow cylinder, used by weavers, &c.

SPOLZ, *v. t.* To wind on spools.

SPOLZ, *n.* A small domestic utensil with a bowl at the end for dipping.

SPOLZ-DRIFT, *n.* A showery sprinkling of water swept from the sea by wind.

SPOLZ'FUL, *n.* As much as a spoon will hold.

SPOLZ-MEAT, *n.* Any food eaten with a spoon.

SPOL-RADIC, [*a.* Scattered; oc- **SPOL-RADIC-AL**, [*a.* carrying here and there.

SPOLZ, [*n.* The part of flower- **SPOLZ'LE**, [*n.* low plants which performs the functions of seeds.

SPOLZ, *n.* Diversion; pastime; jest;

contemptuous mirth; diversion of the field.

SPRAT, *v. t.* To divert; to make merry; to represent by any kind of play; *v. i.* to play; to make merry. [some.]

SPRATFUL, *a.* Making sport; frolic.

SPRATFUL-LY, *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully.

SPRATFULNESS, *n.* Playfulness; disposition to mirth. [wanton.]

SPRAT-LIKE, *a.* Merry; gay; airy; *ad.* Gayly; merrily; playfully.

SPRAT-MAN, *n.* One fond of hunting.

SPRAT-MANSHIP, *n.* Practice of sportsmen.

SPOT, *n.* [D. *spot*.] A speck; disgrace; a certain place; a place of a different color from the ground.

SPOT, *v. t.* To mark; to stain; to disgrace. [holy.]

SPOTLESS, *a.* Pure; immaculate.

SPOTLESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from spot and stain. [spotted.]

SPOTTEDNESS, *n.* A state of being spotted.

SPOTTED, *a.* Marked with spots.

SPOUSAL, *a.* Matrimonial; pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

SPOUSAL, *n.* Marriage; nuptials. [It is now generally used in the plural.]

SPOUSE, *n.* [Fr. *spouse*.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a husband or wife.

SPOUSE, *v. t.* To wed. See **ESPouse**.

SPOUSELESS, *a.* Having no husband or wife. [pipe.]

SPOUT, *n.* A projecting mouth; a spout, *v. t.* To throw out of a narrow orifice; to throw out words with affected gravity; *v. i.* to issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or spout.

SRAIN, *n.* Excessive straining of the ligaments or muscles of the joints without dislocation.

SRAIN, *v. t.* To overstrain the ligaments.

SRAIN, *pret.* of **SRAIN**.

SRAWL, *v. i.* To spread and stretch; to lie struggling.

SRAÿ, *n.* A small shoot; water driven from the sea which spreads in small particles.

SPREAD, (*spread*), *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* **SPREAD**. To extend; to scatter; to publish; to propagate; to dispense.

SPREAD, *v. i.* To extend itself in length and breadth; to be extended; to be propagated.

SPREAD, *n.* Extent; compass; expansion of parts; a cloth used as a bed-cover, &c. [drinking.]

SPRINK, *n.* A frolic, generally with **SPRINT**, *pp.* Sprinkled. [Obsolete.]

SPRIG, *n.* A small branch; twig; slip. [sprigs.]

SPRIG, *v. t.* To work or form with **SPRIG**, *ov.* A Full of sprigs or branches.

SPRIG, (*sprite*), *n.* A spirit or shade; an apparition; incorporeal agent. [active.]

SPRIGFUL, *a.* Brisk; lively; gay; **SPRIGFULNESS**, *n.* Briskness; vivacity. [dull.]

SPRIGLESS, *a.* Destitute of life; **SPRIGLESSNESS**, *n.* Briskness; vivacity. [active.]

SPRIG-LY, *a.* Brisk; lively; gay; **SPRING**, *v. t.* *pret.* sprang, sprung; *pp.* sprung. [Sax. *springan*.] To rise out of the ground; to issue; to leap; to bound; to fire, as a mine; *v. t.* to start, or rouse, as game; to crack; as, to spring a mast.

SPRING, *n.* A season of the year when plants spring; a leap; a fountain; original; an elastic power or force; an elastic body.

SPRING, (*spring*), *n.* A gin; a snare; a noose for catching.

SPRINGING, *n.* One that rouses game.

SPRING-HEAD, (*-hed*), *n.* A fountain or source.

SPRING-HALT, *n.* Lameness of a horse, in which he twitches up his legs. [ance of springs.]

SPRINGINESS, *n.* Elasticity; abundance.

SPRING-TIDE, *n.* A tide at the new and full moon, being higher than common tides.

SPRING-TIME, *n.* The season of spring. [elastic.]

SPRINGY, *a.* Containing springs; **SPRINGLY**, (*springly*), *v. t.* To cast drops of water or small particles on; to wash; to cleanse; *v. i.* to perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance; to rain moderately; as, it *springles*.

SPRINGLE, *n.* A small quantity scattered.

SPRINGLING, *n.* Act of scattering in drops or small particles.

SPRINT, *n.* A shoot; a sprout; a small boom. [germinate.]

SPRINT, *v. i.* To sprout; to bud; to **SPRINT**, *n.* A spirit; an apparition.

SPRINTAIL, *n.* A sail extending by a sprit. [year.]

SPROD, *n.* A salmon in its second **SPROUT**, *v. i.* To shoot as a plant; to bud.

SPROUT, *n.* A shoot of a plant; a shoot from the end of a branch or from the seed or root.

SPRUCE, *a.* Neat; trim; neat without elegance.

SPRUCE, *v. t.* To dress with great neatness; *v. i.* to dress one's self with affected neatness.

SPRUCE, *n.* The fir-tree; an evergreen.

SPRUCE-SHED, *n.* Beer tintured with spruce.

SPRUCE-LY, *ad.* With affected neatness.

SPRUCENESS, *n.* Neatness in dress, without taste or elegance; trimness; quaintness.

SPRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPRING**.

SPRUNT, *v. i.* To spring up; to germinate.

SPRY, *a.* Nimble; brisk; quick in action; having great power of leaping or running.

SPUR, *n.* A kind of short knife, an implement like a chisel.

SPUR, *n.* Froth; foam; scum.

SPUR, *v. i.* To froth; to foam.

SPUR-MAN, *n.* Frothiness; state of foaming.

SPURIOUS, *a.* Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

SPUR, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPUR**.

SPURGE, *n.* A porous marine substance, which imbibes liquids. It is found adhering to rocks, more commonly spelt *sponge*.

SPURGE, *v. t.* See **SPURGE**.

SPUNK, *n.* Dry rotten wood; spirit; vulgarly, inflammable temper.

SPUNKY, *a.* Spirited; full of spunk. [Low.]

SPUR, *n.* [Sax. *spur*.] An instrument with sharp points; an incitement; an instigation; that which excites.

SPUR, *v. t.* To prick with a spur; to incite; to impel; to drive; to put spurs on. [pedition.]

SPUR, *v. i.* To travel with great exertion.

SPUR-GALL, *v. t.* To gall with a spur.

SPUR-GALL, *n.* A place excoriated by much using of the spur.

SPURIOUS, *a.* False; illegitimate; counterfeit.

SPURIOUS-LY, *ad.* Falsely; by counterfeiting.

SPURIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of not being genuine.

SPURN, *v. t.* To kick; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt; to scorn; to receive; *v. i.* to manifest disdain in rejecting any thing; to make contemptuous opposition.

SPURN, *n.* Contemptuous treatment.

SPURNER, *n.* One who makes spurs. [with force.]

SPURT, *v. t.* To throw out a stream.

SPURT, *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask.

SPURT, *n.* A sudden gushing of a liquid from a pipe, &c.; a sudden effort. [out in small particles.]

SPUTTER, *n.* Moist matter thrown.

SPUTTER, *v. i.* To throw spittle in speaking.

SPUTTERER, *n.* One who sputters.

SPY, *n.* [It. *spia*.] One who watches another's actions.

SPY, *v. t.* To discover; to see at a distance; to explore.

SPYGLASS, *n.* A small telescope.

SPYISM, *n.* The act or business of spying. [and fat.]

SQUAB, *a.* Thick and stout; short.

SQUAB, (*skwob*), *n.* A young domestic pigeon.

SQUABISH, *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

SQUABLY, (*skwobly*), *v. i.* To debate peevishly; to wrangle; to contend; to brawl; to quarrel.

SQUAB'BLE, *n.* A wrangle or petty contention. [*low.*]
SQUAB'BLE, *n.* A quarrelsome fellow.
SQUAB, (*skwod*), *n.* A company or small party. [*an army.*]
SQUADRON, *n.* Part of a fleet, or of
SQUAD'D, (*skwol'*), *a.* Foul; filthy; very dirty. [*ness.*]
SQUALIDITY, *n.* Filthiness; foul.
SQUALIDNESS, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
SQUALL, *n.* A sudden gust of wind.
SQUALL, *v. t.* To cry or scream violently. [*cry; a gust of wind.*]
SQUALL, *n.* A loud scream or out-
SQUALL'ER, *n.* One that cries loudly.
SQUALL'Y, *a.* Subject to sudden gusts of wind.
SQUA'LOID, *a.* Resembling a shark.
SQUA'LOUS, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
SQUA'MOUS, *a.* Scaly; covered
SQUA'MOUS, with scales.
SQUAN'DER, *v. t.* To spend lavishly; to dissipate; to scatter; to waste without judgment.
SQUAN'DERER, *n.* A waster; a spendthrift; one who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use. [*dering.*]
SQUAN'DERINGLY, *ad.* By squandering.
SQUAN, *a.* (*W. case; L. quadratus.*) Having four equal sides and right angles.
SQUARE, *n.* A figure of four equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side.
SQUARE, *v. t.* To make square or equal; to reduce to any given measure; to adjust; to regulate. In *arithmetic*, to multiply a number by itself.
SQUARE, *v. i.* To suit; to fit.
SQUAREDNESS, *n.* State of being square.
SQUARED, (*rigid*), *a.* In *seamen's language*, having sails extended by yards.
SQUARED, *a.* Nearly square.
SQUAREDNESS, *a.* In *natural history*, **SQUAREDNESS**, full of scales; rough; jagged. [*cymling.*]
SQUASH, *n.* Something soft; a plant;
SQUASH, *v. t.* To make into pulp; to crush.
SQUASHY, *ad.* Like a squash.
SQUAT, (*skwat*), *v. t.* To sit close to the ground; to sit upon the hams and heels; to settle on another's land without pretense or title. [*the hams.*]
SQUAT, *n.* The posture of sitting on **SQUAT**, *a.* Cowering; short; thick; sitting on the hams and heels.
SQUATTER, *n.* One who squats, or settles on new land without title.
SQUAW, *n.* An Indian name of a woman, or wife.
SQUAWK, (*skweek*), *v. t.* To utter a sharp, shrill sound, usually of short duration. [*suddenly.*]
SQUAWK, *n.* A shrill sound, uttered
SQUALL, *v. t.* To cry with a shrill sound.

SQUAM'ISH, *a.* Fastidious; easily disgusted; nice to excess in taste.
SQUAM'ISHLY, *ad.* Fastidiously; with too much niceness.
SQUAM'ISHNESS, *n.* Excessive niceness; fastidiousness; vicious delicacy of taste; excessive scrupulousness.
SQUEEZE, *v. t.* To press close; to oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes; to embrace closely; to force between close bodies; *v. i.* to press; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing or squeezing; to crowd.
SQUEEZE, *n.* Close compression between bodies; a close hug or embrace; pressure.
SQUIN, *n.* A little pipe of powder for burning; a cracker; a severe speech, or little censorious writing published; a petty lampoon.
SQUIN, *v. t.* To throw squibs or sarcastic remarks. [*fish; an insect.*]
SQUILL, *n.* A plant like an onion;
SQUINT, *a.* Looking obliquely; looking with suspicion; *n.* act or habit of squinting.
SQUINT, *v. i. or t.* To have the axes of the eyes directed to different objects; to look obliquely.
SQUINT'ING, (*-i*), *n.* An eye that squints. [*looks; by side glances.*]
SQUINTINGLY, *ad.* With squint
SQUIRE, *n.* A title of a magistrate; an attendant; the title customarily given to gentlemen.
SQUIRE, *v. t.* To wait on; to attend.
SQUIRE, (*skwurm*), *v. t.* To wind, twist, and struggle; to climb by embracing and scrambling; [*Eng. swarm.*] [*n.* A small quadruped].
SQUIN'EL, (*skwer'el or skw'el*),
SQUINT, (*skwurt*), *v. t.* To eject, as a fluid from a pipe. [*liquida.*]
SQUYER, *n.* An instrument to eject
STAB, *v. t.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon.
STAB, *v. t.* To pierce with a pointed instrument; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood.
STAB, *n.* A wound with a pointed instrument.
STAB'NAT M'ITER, *n.* [*L.*] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words. [*murderer.*]
STAB'NER, *n.* One that stabs; a privy
STAB'ILITY, *n.* Stability; firmness; prop.
STAB'ILITY, (*n.* Firmness; com-
STABLENESS, stancy; fixedness of aim or purpose.
STABLE, *a.* [*Fr. stable.*] Fixed; firm; steady; durable; not easily surrendered or abandoned.
STABLE, *n.* A house or shed for beasts.
STABLE, *v. t.* To house in a stable.
STABLING, *n.* Stables in general; the act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable. [*steadily.*]
STABLY, *ad.* Firmly; fixedly;
STAC-CI'TO, (*sta-k'ito*), [*It.*] In

music, a short, distinct, articulate style; opposite to *legato*.
STACK, *n.* A large pile, as of hay or grain; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together.
STACK, *v. t.* To pile in a conical heap.
STAC'ITE, *n.* [*Gr.*] A resinous substance of the nature of myrrh, liquid and odoriferous. [*tree.*]
STAD'DLE, *n.* A small tree, or forest
STAD'DLE, *n.* A furlong; forty rods; a course; the fourth of a Roman mile; race ground.
STADTHOLD'ER, (*stad'*), *n.* Formerly a chief magistrate in Holland.
STAFF, *n.* [*pl.* STAFFS or STAVES. A stick for support; prop; stay; pole; five lines and spaces in music; a stanza; an establishment in an army. [*male or.*]
STAG, *n.* The male red deer;
STAGE, *n.* [*Fr. stage.*] Properly, one step or degree of elevation; a floor or platform of any kind; the theater; theatrical representations; place of action or performance; the distance between two places of rest on a road; a single step; degree of advance; a stage-coach.
STAGE-COACH, *n.* A coach that runs by stages. [*play.*]
STAGE-PLAY'ER, *n.* An actor of
STAGE, *n.* One that has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning. [*old.*]
STAGE'GARD, *n.* A stag of four years
STAG'GER, *v. i.* [*D. staggeren.*] To reel in walking; to hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to begin to give way.
STAG'GER, *n. pl.* A disease of horses with giddiness.
STAG'GING, (*staj'ing*), *n.* A structure of posts and boards for support, as for building.
STAG'IRITE, *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle, from Stagira, the place of his birth.
STAG'NANCY, *n.* State of being without flow. [*tionless; still.*]
STAG'NANT, *a.* Not flowing; motionless.
STAG'NATE, *v. i.* To cease to flow; to be motionless.
STAG'NATION, *n.* Cessation or absence of motion.
STAIN, *pres. and pp. of STAY; a.* Steady; sober. [*gravity.*]
STAIN'LESS, *n.* Steadiness; sobriety;
STAIN, *v. t.* To discolor; to spot; to daub; to dye; to impress with figures, in colors different from the ground; to bring reproach on
STAIN, *n.* A blot; spot; taint; disgrace. [*colors; a dye.*]
STAIN'ER, *n.* One who stains or
STAIN'LESS, *a.* Free from stain or reproach.
STAIR, *n.* A step for ascending. *Stairs* in the plural, a series of steps. [*building for stairs.*]
STAIN'CLER, *n.* The place in a

STAKE, *n.* [*Sax. stæc.*] A sharpened stick of wood; that which is wagered; state of being pledged as a wager. *Figuratively*, martyrdom. [*to wager.*]

STAKE, *v. t.* To fasten with stakes;
STA-LAC-TIC, *a.* Resembling an
STA-LAC-TIC-AL, *a.* icicle; pertaining to stalactite.

STA-LAC-TITE, *n.* A concretion of carbonate of lime, in form of an icicle.

STA-LAC-TIT-IC, *a.* Of the form of an icicle; pertaining to stalactites.

STA-LAC-MITE, *n.* A mineral, formed by drops on the floor of caverns.

STA-LAC-MIT-IC, *a.* Having the form of a stalagmite.

STALK, *a.* Vapid and tasteless from age; worn out; common.

STALK, *n.* A decoy; a stool-fowl; a long handle. [*less.*]

STALK, *v. t.* To make vapid or use
STALK, *v. i.* To discharge urine, as beasts.

STALK-NESS, *n.* Oldness; vapidness; triteness; the state of being worn out; commonness.

STALK, (*stork*), *n.* Stem of a plant; a proud step.

STALK, *v. t.* To walk with a proud step; to strut. It is used with some insinuation of contempt, dislike, or abhorrence.

STALK-ER, *n.* One who walks with a proud step.

STALK-ING-HORSE, (*stork*), *n.* A horse, real or fictitious, to conceal a fowler; hence, a pretense.

STALK-', *a.* Resembling a stalk.

STALL, *n.* A stand for a beast; a bench or shelf seat.

STALL, *v. t.* To keep in a stable; to put into a stable; to install; to set; to fix; to plunge into mire, so as not to be able to proceed.

STALL-AGE, *n.* Rent paid for a stall in a fair. [*stable.*]

STALL-FED, *a.* Fed or fattened in a

STALL-FED, *v. t.* To feed or fatten in a stable. [*for stock.*]

STALL-ION, (*stal-yun*), *n.* A horse

STAL-WART, *a.* Brave; bold; strong; daring.

STAMEN, *n.*; *pl.* stamens, stamina. The firm, solid part of a body; an organ of flowers for the preparation of the fecundating dust.

STAM-INA, *n.*; *pl.* of STAMEN.

STAM-IN-AL, *a.* Consisting in stamens; mens, or stamina.

STAM-IN-AL, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to stamens.

STAM-MER, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation; *v. i.* to hesitate in speaking.

STAM-MER-ER, *n.* One who stutters in speaking. [*tating in speech.*]

STAM-MER-ING, *n.* The act of hesitating.

STAM-MER-ING-LY, *ad.* With stuttering.

STAMP, *v. t.* [*D. stampen.*] To strike

with the foot; to mark; to coin; to mint; to form; *v. i.* to strike the foot forcibly down.

STAMP, *n.* An instrument for impressing a mark; thing stamped; a legal mark; character of reputation; make; cast; form; authority.

STAMP-ACT, *n.* An act of the British parliament, imposing a duty on paper and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring writing on unstamped materials to be null and void.

STAMP-ED, *n.* A sudden fright of cattle, leading them to run away. [*pounding.*]

STAMP-ER, *n.* An instrument for

STANCH, *v. t.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow; *v. t.* to stop, as a flowing of blood. [*constant.*]

STANCH, *a.* Firm; sound; strong;

STANCH-ER, *n.* He or that which stanches.

STANCHION, (*stan'shun*), *n.* [*Fr. claspion.*] A small post; a prop or support. [*stopped.*]

STANCH-LESS, *a.* That can not be

STANCH-NESS, *n.* Soundness; firmness.

STAND, *v. t.* or *i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* stood; [*Sax. standan.*] To be on the feet; to stop; to remain; to become erect; to persist; to direct a course; to offer one's self as a candidate; *v. t.* to endure; to sustain. [*musket and apparatus.*]

STAND, *n.* A stop; halt; station;

STAND-ARD, *n.* An ensign; rule of measure; test; a standing tree.

STAND-ARD-BEAR-ER, *n.* An ensign or cornet.

STAND-ING, *ppr.* Being on the feet; moving to; *a.* established; permanent; not flowing; *n.* continuance; possession of an office; station. [*and ink.*]

STAND-ISH, *n.* A case to hold pens

STAND-HÖFE, *n.* A light, two-wheeled carriage, without a top, named from Lord Stanhope.

STANG, *n.* A long bar; pole; shaft.

STANG, *old, pret.* of STINK.

STAN-NA-VE, *n.* A tin mine; *a.* relating to tin.

STAN-NE, *a.* Pertaining to tin.

STAN-NA, *n.* A staff or number of verses in poetry. [*zaa.*]

STAN-ZE-TO, *a.* Consisting in stan-

STAN-PL, (*stap'l*), *n.* A bent iron; mart for goods; the pile of wool; principal production.

STAN-PL, *a.* Established; chief; principal.

STAR, *n.* [*Sax. steorra*; *D. star.*] A luminous body in the heavens; the pole star; the asterisk; the mark *.

STAR, *v. t.* To set or adorn with

STAR-GARD, *n.* The right side of a ship. [*stiffen cloth.*]

STARCH, *n.* A substance used to

STARCH, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.

STARCH, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid; starched.

STAR-CHAM-BER, *n.* Formerly, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England.

STARCH-ED, (*starcht*), *pp.* Stiffened with starch; *a.* stiff; precise; formal. [*manner.*]

STARCH-ED-NESS, *n.* Stiffness in

STARCH-ER, *n.* One who starches.

STARCH-LY, *ad.* With formal stiffness. [*ner; preciseness.*]

STARCH-NESS, *n.* Stiffness of man-

STARCH, *a.* Stiff; consisting of starch.

STAR, *v. i.* To look with fixed eyes wide open; *v. t.* to influence by staring; *an.* to stare one out of countenance. [*bird.*]

STAR, *n.* A fixed or wild look; a

STAR-ER, *n.* An eager gazer.

STAR-GAZ-ER, *n.* One who observes the stars. [*ing much at the stars.*]

STAR-GAZ-ING, *n.* The act of look-

STAR-LESS, *a.* Having no stars visible.

STAR-LIGHT, *n.* Light proceeding from the stars; *a.* enlightened by the stars.

STAR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the stars.

STAR-LING, *n.* A genus of birds.

STAR-RY, *a.* Adorned with stars; like stars.

STAR-SHOOT, *n.* Something shot from a meteor; a meteor that falls.

STAR-', (*Sax. sterc.*) Stiff; strong; deep; mere; gross. [*solutely.*]

STAR-ED, *Wholly*; entirely; ab-

STAR-UP, *v. t.* To move suddenly; to shrink; to set out; to start up; *v. t.* to rouse suddenly, as a hare; to bring into motion; to empty.

STAR, *n.* A sudden motion; a setting out; a projection; a push; a horn; a tail. [*rouses.*]

STAR-ER, *n.* One that starts or

STAR-FUL, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.

STAR-FUL-NESS, *n.* Aptness to start.

STAR-ING-POST, *n.* A post from which competitors in a race begin the contest.

STAR-ISH, *a.* Apt to start.

STAR-LE, (*stär'l*), *v. t.* To start; to alarm suddenly; to impress with fear; *v. i.* to shrink; to move suddenly; or to be excited on feeling a sudden alarm.

STAR-LE, *n.* A sudden motion or shock, occasioned by an unexpected alarm or danger. [*shoe.*]

STAR-UP, *n.* An upstart; a kind of

STAR-V-ION, *n.* The act of starving, or state of being starved.

STARVE, *v. t.* To perish with hunger; to perish with cold; to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent; *v. t.* to kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to destroy by want; to kill with cold.

STARVE-LING, *n.* He or that which is lean from hunger; *a.* hungry; pining with want.

STARS, *n.* [*L. status*.] Condition; modification of any thing; crisis; point from which the next movement is progression; a body politic; rank; quality; grandeur; a kingdom or republic.

STARS, *v. t.* To express in words or writing; to represent.

STARRED, *pp.* Told; represented; *a.* settled; regular.

STARRED-LY, *ad.* At regular periods.

STARREDNESS, *n.* Grandeur; affected dignity; loftiness of mien or manner.

STARTE-LY, *a.* August; grand; majestic; *ad.* with pomp; majestically.

STATEMENT, *n.* Act of stating; account of particulars; a series of facts or particulars expressed on paper.

STATES-ROOM, *n.* A magnificent room; an apartment in a ship.

STATES, *n. pl.* Nobility.

STATESMAN, *n.* One skilled in the art of government; a politician.

STATESMANSHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman.

STATES, { *a.* Pertaining to bodies
STATISTIC-AL, { at rest or in equilibrium; resting; acting by mere weight.

STATICS, *n.* The science which treats of the forces which keep bodies at rest.

STATION, (*stā'shun*.) *n.* [*Fr. L. statio*.] Fixed place or office; rank; position assigned; post; employment; character; state; condition of life. [*place*.]

STATION, *v. t.* To fix in a certain

STATION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a station.

STATION-ARY, *a.* Fixed in a place; settled; not moving.

STATION-ER, *n.* One who sells paper, quills, &c.

STATION-ERY, *n.* Articles usually sold by a stationer; as, paper, quills, &c.

STATIST, *n.* A statesman. [*Obs.*]

STATISTIC, { *a.* Pertaining to
STATISTIC-AL, { the civil condition of a people.

STATISTICIAN, (*-tish'an*.) *n.* A person who is familiar with the science of statistics.

STATISTICS, *n.* A collection of facts respecting the civil condition of a people. [*camp*.]

STATUARY, *a.* Pertaining to a fixed

STATUARY, (*stat'yur*.) *n.* Art of carving images; a branch of sculpture; a carver.

STATUE, (*stat'yū*.) *v. t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of.

STATUE, *n.* An image of metal, wood or stone.

STATUARY, (*stat'yur*.) *n.* The natural height of an animal; as man.

STATUABLE, *a.* Made by or conformable to statute.

STATUTE, (*stat'yute*.) *n.* [*Fr. statut*.]

A law enacted by a legislature; a special act of the supreme power. [*statute*.]

STATE-TO-WAY, *a.* Established by

STANCH. *See* STANCH.

STAVE, *n. pl.* STAVES. A thin piece of timber for casks; a staff or part of a psalm.

STAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* stoved or staved. To break or burst; to push off or delay.

STAY, *v. t.* or *i. pret.* staid or stayed. To remain; to stand still; to continue in a place; to stop; to hinder; to rely; to confide in; to trust.

STAY, *n.* Continuance; stop; prop; restraint of passion; moderation; sobriety; a fixed state.

STAY-LACE, *n.* Lace for fastening stays.

STAYS, *n. pl.* A bodice or waistcoat for females; station; fixed anchorage; any support.

STAY-SAIL, *n.* Any sail extended on a stay.

STEAD, (*sted*.) *n.* Place; room which another had or might have; the frame on which a bed is laid.

STEADFAST, *a.* Firm; constant; resolute; not wavering or fickle.

STEADFAST-LY, *ad.* Firmly; with constancy, or steadiness of mind.

STEADFASTNESS, *n.* Constancy; firmness; fixedness of principle; resolution. [*firmness*.]

STEAD-LY, (*sted'e-le*.) *ad.* With

STEADINESS, *n.* Constancy; firmness of standing or position; consistent, uniform conduct.

STEADY, (*sted'de*.) *a.* Firm; constant; undeviating; uniform; regular; not fluctuating.

STEADY, *v. t.* To hold or keep firm.

STEAK, (*stāke*.) *n.* [*Dan. steeg*.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, &c., broiled or cut for broiling.

STEAL, *v. t.*; *pret.* stole; *pp.* stole, stolen. To take unlawfully; to win by address or by imperceptible means; *v. i.* to withdraw or pass privily; to abscond; to practice theft; to take feloniously. [*thief*.]

STEALER, *n.* One that steals; a

STEALTH, (*stealth*.) *n.* Act of stealing; secret act; clandestine practice; means unperceived employed to gain an object.

STEALTHFUL, *a.* Given to stealth.

STEALTHFULNESS, *n.* State of being stealthful.

STEALTH-LY, *ad.* By stealth.

STEALTHY, *a.* Done by stealth; clandestine; unperceived.

STEAM, *n.* [*Sax. steama*.] The vapor of water, or the elastic fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point.

STEAM, *v. t.* or *i.* To rise in vapor; to expose to steam.

STEAM-BOAT, { *a.* A vessel pro-
STEAM-VESSEL, { pelled by steam.

STEAM-BOILER, *n.* A boiler for

steaming food for cattle, or for generating steam.

STEAM-ENGINE, *n.* An engine worked by steam.

STEAMER, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; a vessel used in washing and cookery.

STEAM-PACKET, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam.

STEATITE, *n.* Soapstone, unctuous to the touch.

STEADFAST. *See* STEADFAST.

STEED, *n.* A horse; a horse for state or war.

STEEL, *n.* Iron, with a small portion of carbon. *Figuratively*, weapons; *particularly*, offensive weapons; extreme hardness. [*with steel*.]

STEEL, *v. t.* To harden; to edge

STEELY, *a.* Made of steel; firm; hard. [*weighing*.]

STEELYARD, *n.* An instrument for

STEEP, *a.* Sloping downward; inclined. [*or mountain*.]

STEEP, *a.* A precipitous place; hill

STEEP, *v. t.* To soak in a liquid; to macerate.

STEER, *n.* A vat to steep things in. [*West India*.]

STEERLE, (*stē'pl*.) *n.* [*Sax. stēpel*.] A turret or spire of a church. It differs from a tower, which usually ends in a square form, though the name is sometimes given to a tower.

STEER-LY, *ad.* With steepness.

STEERNES, *n.* Steep descent; precipitousness.

STEER-Y, *a.* Having steep declivity.

STEER, *n.* A young male of the ox kind.

STEER, *v. t.* To direct; to govern; *v. i.* to be directed and governed; to conduct one's self; to pursue a course or way.

STEERING, *n.* Act of directing; room in a ship; an apartment in the bow of the ship for the sailors or passengers; regulation or management. [*ship*.]

STEERSMAN, *n.* One who steers a

STEER, *v. t.* To make an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel.

STEGANOGRAPHY, *n.* Art of writing in cipher.

STELLAR, { *a.* Pertaining to stars.
STELLAR, {

STELLATE, *a.* Resembling a star; radiated. [*stars*.]

STELLIPEDOUS, *a.* Abounding with

STELLIFORM, *a.* Being in the form of a star. [*stars*.]

STELLULAR, *a.* Shaped like little

STELLOGRAPHY, *n.* Art of inscribing or writing characters on pillars.

STEM, *n.* [*Sax. steama*; *D. stem*.] The main body of a tree or other plant; the stock of a family.

STEM, *v. t.* To oppose, as a current; to stop.

STENCH, *n.* An offensive smell.

STENCH, *n.* An instrument for

painting; v. t. to paint or color with stencils.

STENO-GRAPH'IC, } a. Express-
STENO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } ing in char-
 acters of short-hand.

STENO-GRAPH-ER, n. [Gr. *steno*, close, and *grapho*, to write.] A writer in short-hand.

STENO-GRAPH-Y, n. The act of writing in short-hand.

STENTOR, n. A person having a powerful voice. [very loud.]

STEN-TU-M-AN, a. Like Stentor;

STEP, v. t. or i. [Sax. *steppan*.] To move the feet; to walk; to set; to fix, as the foot. [degree.]

STEP, n. A pace; advance; gait;

STEPPE, n. In *Russia*, an uncultivated desert.

STER-BROTHER, (-broth'er), n. A brother-in-law, or by marriage.

STER-CHILD, n. A son or daughter-in-law.

STER-FATHER, n. A father-in-law; a father by marriage only.

STER-MOTHER, (-moth'er), n. A mother by marriage.

STER-SON, n. A son-in-law.

STERNING-STONE, n. A stone to raise the feet above the mud.

STER-STONE, n. A stone before a door to rise on.

STER, in composition, is from the Sax. *stern*, a director, as in the *L. minister*, chief servant.

STER-CO-AL'GEOUS, a. Relating to dung.

STER-CO-AL'TION, n. [L. *stercoratio*.] The act of manuring with dung.

STEREO-GRAPH'IC, a. Pertaining to stereography.

STEREO-GRAPH-IST, n. The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane.

STEREO-ME'TRY, n. Art of measuring solid bodies.

STEREO-TOMY, n. Art of cutting solids into figures.

STERE-O-TYPE, n. Fixed, immovable type; hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books; the art of making plates of fixed metallic types for printing books.

STERE-O-TYPE, a. Done on fixed types; pertaining to fixed metallic types.

STERE-O-TYPE, v. t. To form or compose in fixed types.

STERE-O-TYPE-ER, n. One who makes stereotypes. [ing in stereotype.]

STERE-O-TY-PO-GRAPHY, n. Print-
STERILE, a. Barren; unfruitful.

STER-IL-ITY, n. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; barrenness of ideas or sentiments. [furthest asfern.]

STERN-MOST, a. Furthest in the rear;

STERN-LING, n. English money; standard.

STERN-LING, a. Noting English money; genuine; pure; of excellent quality.

STERN, n. The hinder part of a

ship or other vessel; post of management; direction. [rigid.]

STERN, a. Severe in look; harsh;

STERN-AL, a. Relating to the breast-bone. [from the stern.]

STERN-CHISEL, n. A gun to fire

STERN-LY, ad. In a severe manner; harshly. [moroseness.]

STERN-NESS, n. Harshness; severity;

STERN-RIGID, n. A piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel, to support the helm.

STERN-WAY, n. The movement of a ship backward or with her stern foremost.

STERNUM, n. The breast-bone.

STERN-NU-TITION, n. The act of sneezing. [sneeze.]

STERN-NU-TIVE, a. Causing to sneeze

STERN-NU-TIV-ITY, n. That which provokes sneezing; a. exciting sneezing.

STERN-TO-NOUS, a. Snoring.

STETHO-SCOPE, n. [Gr.] An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the thorax. [hold. Local.]

STEW, v. t. To stow, as in a ship's

STEW-BOARD, n. One whose occupation is to load or unload vessels in port.

STEW, (stim), v. t. [Fr. *stewer*, to stew.] To seethe; to boil gently; v. i. to be soothed in a slow, gentle manner.

STEW, n. Meat stewed; a hot-house; a brothel.

STEWARD, n. A man who manages the concerns of another's household, estate, &c.; an officer of state. [steward.]

STEWARD-SHIP, n. The office of a

STEW-AL, a. Pertaining to antimony.

STICH, (stik), n. A verse in poetry.

STICK, n. [Sax. *sticca*.] A small or short piece of wood; certain instruments, as the composing-stick of printers.

STICK, v. t.; *pret.* and *pp.* **STUCK**. To fix; to fasten; to pierce; to stab; v. i. to adhere; to be united; to stop; to become embarrassed; to cause to hesitate.

STICK'Y-NESS, n. The quality of adhering. [contend.]

STICK'LE, (stik'l), v. i. To strive or

STICK'LE, n. One who takes part earnestly; an obstinate contender about any thing.

STICK'Y, a. Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

STIFF, a. [Sax. *stif*.] Unbending; stubborn; rigid; not liquid; formal. [come stiff.]

STIFFEN, v. t. or i. To make or be

STIFF'LY, ad. Stubbornly; inflexibly; rigidly. [born; obstinate.]

STIFF-NECK-ED, (-nekt), a. Stub-

STIFF-NESS, n. Want of pliability; obstinacy.

STIF'LE, (stif'l), v. t. To suppress; to choke; to extinguish; to check, or restrain and destroy.

STIF'LE, n. Joint of a horse next to

the buttock; a disease in the knee-pan of an animal.

STIGMA, n. [L.] Brand; mark of disgrace. In botany, the top of the pistil.

STIG-MAT'IC, } a. Marked with
STIG-MAT'IC-AL, } a stigma; im-
 pressing with infamy. [infamy.]

STIG-MAT-IZM, v. t. To mark with

STIG-MO-MAN-OR, n. Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.

STIL'AR, a. Pertaining to the stile of a dial. [dial; set of steps.]

STILE, n. A pin on the face of a

STIL-ETTO, n. A small dagger; an instrument to make eyelet holes; v. t. to stab with a stiletto.

STILL, v. t. To calm; to quiet; to disill. [undisturbed.]

STILL, a. Calm; silent; motionless;

STILL, ad. To this time; nevertheless; after that.

STILL, n. A vessel or boiler for distillation; calm; silence; freedom from noise. *Used in poetry.*

STIL-LA-TIT'IOUS, (stil-la-tish'us), a. Falling in drops; drawn by a still. [laboratory.]

STIL-LA-TO-RY, n. An alembic;

STIL-L-BORN, a. Dead at the birth; abortive. [tilling.]

STIL-L-BURN, v. t. To burn in dis-

STILLING, n. Act of calming, silencing, or quieting; a stand for casks.

STILL-LIFE, n. Things that have only vegetable life; dead animals, or paintings representing dead game and other inanimate things. [silence.]

STILL-NESS, n. Calm; quietness;

STIL'LY, ad. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

STILT, n. A piece of wood, with a shoulder, to raise the foot above the mud in walking.

STILT, v. t. To raise on stilts; to elevate; to raise by unnatural means. [action.]

STIM'ULANT, a. Tending to excite

STIM'ULUM, n. An article which produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy; that which tends to excite to action. [rouse.]

STIM'UL-ATE, v. t. To excite;

STIM-UL'ATION, n. Act of exciting; increased action in the body.

STIM'UL-ATIVE, n. That which stimulates; a. tending to excite action. [excites.]

STIM'UL-ATOR, n. He or that which

STIM'UL-OS, n. [L.] Something that increases action in the animal system.

STING, v. t.; *pret.* and *pp.* **STUNG**. [Sax. *stingan*.] To pierce with a sting; to give sharp pain.

STING, n. [Sax. *sting*.] An animal's weapon; wound; any thing which gives acute pain; the point in the last verse; that which constitutes the principal terror.

STING'ER, *n.* That which stings or vexes. [ousness.]
STIN'GIL-IV, *ad.* With mean covetousness.
STIN'GIL-NESS, *n.* Mean covetousness.
STIN'GIV, *a.* Meantly covetous; niggardly; avaricious; narrow hearted. [*a low word.*]
STINK, *n.* An offensive smell.
STINK, *v. i.* & *pret.* stank, stunk; *pp.* stunk. To emit an offensive smell. [restraint; certain task.]
STINT, *n.* [Sax. *stintan.*] A limit; *v. t.* To bound; to limit; to restrain within certain limits; to assign a certain task in labor.
STINT'ER, *n.* He or that which stints. [plant.]
STIPA, *n.* A species of stem in a **STIPEND**, *n.* [L. *stipendium.*] Settled pay for services; daily or monthly wages, or annual salary.
STIPENDI'ARY, *a.* Receiving a stipend; *n.* one who serves for a settled compensation, by the day, month, or year.
STIPENDI'ARY, *a.* Supported by a stipend.
STIPPLE, (*stip'pl.*) *v. t.* To engrave or execute by dots in distinction from lines.
STIPPLING, *n.* A mode of engraving and miniature painting by means of dots.
STIP'ULA, *n.* A scale at the base of nascent petioles and peduncles. [or scales.]
STIP'ULAR, *a.* Formed of stipules
STIP'ULATE, *a.* Having stipules on it. [contract.]
STIP'ULATE, *v. i.* To covenant; to **STIP'ULATE**, *n.* An agreement or contract. [tracts.]
STIP'ULATE, *n.* One who com-
STIR, (*stur.*) *v. t.* & *i.* To move; to incite; to animate; to put in motion; to begin to move one's self.
STIR, *n.* A tumult; bustle; agitation. [stigator.]
STIR'ER, *n.* One who stirs; an in-
STIR'ER, *n.* Iron for a horseman's foot.
STITCH, *v. t.* To sew loosely or slightly; *v. i.* to practice stitching.
STITCH, *n.* Single pass of a needle; sharp pain; the space between two double furrows in plowed ground; a link of yarn.
STITCH'ES, *n. pl.* Sharp twinges of pain. [Local.]
STITH'V, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil.
STIV'ER, *n.* A Dutch coin, about a cent in value.
STOCK, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to choke. [kind; the emul.]
STOCK, *n.* An animal of the wessel
STOCK'ING, *n.* A stab; a fence or barrier, made with stakes or posts planted in the earth.
STOCK'ING, *v. t.* To fortify with **STOCK'ING**, *n.* pointed stakes.
STOCK, *n.* [Sax. *stoc*; Ger. *Sw.* *stock*.] Stem of a tree; progenitor

of a family; a cravat; a fund or capital; cattle; share of debts.
STOCK, *v. t.* To furnish or store.
STOCK'ING, *n.* A sharpened stake
STOCK'ING, *n.* or post; a line of posts for a barrier.
STOCK'ING, *n.* A broker dealing in stocks. [without salt.]
STOCK'ING, *n.* Cod, dried hard
STOCK'ING, *n.* One who owns stock or shares in any public funds. [leg.]
STOCK'ING, *n.* A covering for the **STOCK'ING**, *n.* One who speculates in the funds, or who buys and sells stocks.
STOCK'ING, *n.* The act or art of dealing in the public funds or stocks.
STOCKS, *n. pl.* Shares in the funds; a frame for punishment by confining the legs of criminals.
STOCK'ING, *n.* Still as a stock; motionless.
STOCK'ING, *a.* Thick; stout and firm.
STOCK'ING, *n.* [Gr. *stokos.*] One who affects insensibility to pain, or passion; a disciple of the philosopher Zeno.
STOCK'ING, *a.* Pertaining to sto-
STOCK'ING, *n.* cism; unfeeling.
STOCK'ING, *ad.* In the manner of the stoics.
STOCK'ING, *n.* The state of being stoical. [insensibility.]
STOCK'ING, *n.* System of the stoics;
STOCK'ING, *n.* One who looks after the fire in a brewery or steamer.
STOCK'ING, *pret.* of **STOCK**. A long vestment; a sucker.
STOCK'ING, *n.* A long garment descending to the ankles, worn by Roman women.
STOCK'ING, (*stok'ing*) *pp.* of **STOCK**. Taken feloniously.
STOCK'ING, *n.* Dull; foolish; stupid.
STOCK'ING, *n.* Dullness of intellect; stupidity. [tion; appetite.]
STOCK'ING, *n.* The organ of diges-
STOCK'ING, (*stum'ak*) *v. t.* To brook or endure without resentment; [to resent, Eng.]
STOCK'ING, *n.* Something worn on the breast. [sullen.]
STOCK'ING, *n.* Loth to submit;
STOCK'ING, *a.* Tending to
STOCK'ING, *a.* strengthen the stomach. [appetite.]
STOCK'ING, *a.* Being without
STOCK'ING. See **STAMP**.
STONE, *n.* [Sax. *stan.*] A concretion of earth, or in the kidneys; a weight; a gem; a monument.
STONE, *a.* Made of or like stone.
STONE, *v. t.* To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones, as raisins; to wall a hole with stones.
STONE, *a.* Perfectly blind.
STONE, *a.* Hard mineral coal.
STONE, *a.* One who hews stone.
STONE, *n.* Fruit that con-

tains a stone; as, peaches, cherries, &c. [trated.]
STONE, *n.* A horse not cast.
STONE, *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stone. [stone.]
STONE, *a.* Motionless as a **STONE**, *a.* A species of pot-
STONE, *a.* ter's ware.
STONE, *a.* Abundance of stones; hardness.
STONE, *a.* Consisting of stones; fall of stones; hard.
STONE, *pret.* & *pp.* of **STAMP**.
STONE, *n.* A collection of shewes set up.
STONE, *n.* [Sax. *stol.*] A seat without a back; a little form, consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person; an evacuation.
STONE, *v. t.* To bend forward; to lean; to descend; to yield; to come down on prey, as a hawk; to alight from the wing.
STONE, *n.* Act of stooping; a descending; fall of a bird on his prey; steps of a door; a vessel of liquor.
STONE, *v. t.* To check motion; to suppress; to obstruct; to hinder; to put an end to any motion or action; *v. i.* to cease to go forward; to cease from any motion or course of action.
STONE, *n.* Cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.
STONE, *n.* A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by turning a cock.
STONE, *n.* State of being stopped.
STONE, *n.* A stopple; a short rope. [stopper.]
STONE, *v. t.* To secure with a **STONE**, (*stop'pl.*) *n.* That which is used to close a bottle.
STONE, *n.* A putting in store; price of storing. [resinous drug.]
STONE, *n.* A plant or tree; a **STONE**, *n.* [Sax. *stor.*] A large quantity; plenty; stock; a warehouse; shop for the sale of goods.
STONE, *v. t.* To furnish; to supply abundance; to replenish; to stock against a future time.
STONE, *n.* A repository; a magazine.
STONE, *n. pl.* Arms, ammunition, provisions for subsistence, clothing, &c.
STONE, *n.* Parental affection.
STONE, (*stok'id.*) *a.* Having stories; adorned with historical paintings; related in story.
STONE, *n.* A large fowl of the heron kind.
STONE, *n.* [Sax. *storn.*] Violent civil or political commotion; affliction; a violent wind; a tempest; assault.
STONE, *v. t.* To enter by assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls; *v. i.* to raise a

tempest; to rage; to blow with violence. [by storms.]
STORM'-BEAT, *a.* Beaten or impaired.
STORM'-NESS, *n.* Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds. [in gales.]
STORM'-SAIL, *n.* A strong sail used.
STORM'-Y, *a.* Agitated with furious winds.
STORTH'ING, (*stort'ing*), *n.* The parliament of Norway, elected once in three years.
STORY, *n.* [*L. historia*.] A verbal narration of a series of facts; history; a tale; loft of a house.
STORY, *v. t.* To tell; to relate; to describe.
STORY'-TELL'ER, *n.* One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents. [liquids.]
STOOP, (*stoop*), *n.* A vessel for
STOUT, *a.* Large; strong; brave; resolute. [bravely.]
STOUT'LY, *ad.* Strongly; lustily;
STOUT'NESS, *n.* Strength; bravery; resolution. [box.]
STOVE, *n.* A place for fire; an iron stove, *pret.* and *pp.* of **STAVE**.
STOVE, *v. t.* To keep warm by means of artificial heat.
STOVER, *n.* Fodder for cattle.
STOW, *v. t.* To lay up; to place in order. [for receiving.]
STOW'AGE, *n.* Act of stowing; room.
STRA'BISM, } *n.* [*L. strabismus*.]
STRA-BISMUS, } A squinting; the act or habit of looking askint.
STRAD'DLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To walk wide; to part the legs.
STRAG'GLE, *v. t.* To wander aside; to ramble; to rove.
STRAG'GLE, *n.* One who quits the way; a vagabond.
STRAIGHT, (*sträte*), *a.* Upright; according to justice; right; direct.
STRAIGHT, *ad.* Directly; in the shortest time. [make straight.]
STRAIGHT'EN, (*strät'n*), *v. t.* To straighten.
STRAIGHT'EN-ER, *n.* That which straightens.
STRAIGHT-FORWARD, (*sträte-*), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.
STRAIGHT'LY, *ad.* In a direct line.
STRAIGHT'NESS, *n.* Directness; rectitude.
STRAIGHT'W'AY, *ad.* Immediately.
STRAIKS, *n. pl.* Plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel, over the joints of the felles.
STRAIN, *v. t.* To stretch; to draw with force; to sprain; to filter; to constrain; *v. i.* to make violent effort; to be filtered.
STRAIN, *n.* A sprain; force; style; song; race.
STRAIN'ER, *n.* An instrument for filtration. [vigorous.]
STRAIGHT, *a.* Narrow; close; strict;
STRAIGHT, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A narrow pass; distress; difficulty.
STRAIT'EN, (*strät'n*), *v. t.* To make narrow; to contract; to make

tense or tight; to distress; to press by poverty, or other necessity. [ed tight; stiff; rigid.]
STRAIGHT'-LAC-ED, (*-läste*), *a.* Lac-
STRAIT'LY, *ad.* Narrowly; closely; strictly.
STRAIT'NESS, *n.* Directness; narrowness; distress; pressure from necessity of any kind; want.
STRAIGHT'-W'AST-COAT, } *n.* An ap-
STRAIGHT'-JACK-ET, } paratus to confine the limbs of a distracted person. [wheel.]
STRAKE, *n.* The iron band of a
STRAM'BO'-UM, } *n.* The thorn-app-
STRAM'-O'-NY, } ple, of much use in medicine. [straw.]
STRAM-MIN'-OUS, *a.* Consisting of
STRAND, *n.* [*Sax. G. D.* and *Sw. strand*.] Shore of the sea or of a lake; one of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.
STRAND, *v. t.* or *i.* To drive or be driven on shore.
STRANGE, *a.* [*Fr. strange*.] Wonderful; unusual; foreign; odd; irregular; unacquainted.
STRANGE'LY, *ad.* Unusually; wonderfully. [larity.]
STRANGE'NESS, *n.* Oddness; singu-
STRANG'ER, *n.* A foreigner; a guest.
STRAN'GLE, (*strang'gl*), *v. t.* or *i.* To choke; to suffocate; to destroy life by stopping respiration.
STRAN'GLE, *n.* One who strangles.
STRAN'GLES, (*strang'glz*), *n. pl.* Swellings in a horse's throat.
STRAN'GU-LATION, (*strang-gu-lä-shun*), *n.* [*L. strangulatio*.] The act of strangling; suffocation.
STRAN'-GU'-IOUS, *a.* Laboring under strangury; of the nature of strangury.
STRAN'GU-RY, (*strang-gu-re*), *n.* Difficulty of discharging urine.
STRAP, *n.* A long strip of leather or cloth. [to chastise.]
STRAP, *v. t.* To beat with a strap;
STRAP'-P'DO, *n.* A military punishment, by drawing an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; *v. t.* to torture.
STRAT'AS, *n. pl.* Beds; layers, as of stones or earth.
STRAT'-AGEM, *n.* [*Fr. stratagème*.] Artifice; trick; device.
STRAT'-EGIST, *n.* One skilled in the art of arranging an army for conflict.
STRAT'-EGY, *n.* Generalship; that branch of military science which consists in teaching or knowing how to conduct an army in battle; the science of military command.
STRAT'-FI-CATION, *n.* A forming into strata. [or layers.]
STRAT'-IFY, *v. t.* To form into strata.
STRAT'-IFORM, *a.* In the form of strata. [an army.]
STRATOG'-ERACY, *n.* Government by
STRATOG'-ER-APHY, *n.* Description of armies, or of what belongs to armies.

STRAT'UM, *n.*; *pl.* **STRATUMS** or **STRATA**. *Strata* is most common; a layer, as of earth.
STRAW, *n.* A stalk of grain, pulse, &c.; mass of stalks; any thing proverbially worthless.
STRAW, *v. t.* To spread or scatter. [fruit.]
STRAW'-BERY, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
STRAW'-COL-OR, *n.* A yellowish color.
STRAW'Y, *a.* Made of straw; like straw.
STRAY, *v. i.* To wander from an inclosure or from the path of duty; to rove; to deviate; to play free and unconcerned.
STRAY, *n.* A beast that wanders from its owner. [a ray.]
STREAK, *n.* A line of color; a stripe;
STREAK, *v. t.* To stripe; to dapple; to variegate. [in colored lines.]
STREAK'Y, *a.* Striped; variegated.
STREAM, *n.* [*Sax. stream*.] A running water; a current of water in the ocean; a brook or rivulet; a current of air or of light.
STREAM, *v. t.* or *i.* To flow in a current. [pennon.]
STREAM'ER, *n.* A flag or flowing
STREAM'LET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill. [rent.]
STREAM'Y, *a.* Flowing with a current.
STREET, *v. t.* To lay out as a dead body. [a highway.]
STREET, *n.* A way or road in a city;
STREET'-WALK-ER, (*-wauk'-*), *n.* A prostitute.
STRENGTH, *n.* [*Sax. strength*.] That property or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies; firmness; solidity or toughness; power or vigor of any kind; support; intellectual force; spirit; animation; confidence; maintenance of power.
STRENGTH'EN, (*strength'n*), *v. t.* or *i.* To make strong or stronger.
STRENGTH'EN-ER, *n.* That which gives strength. [strength.]
STRENGTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of
STRENGTH'-OUS, (*stren'yū-us*), *a.* [*L. strenuus*.] Eagerly pressing or urgent; vigorous; bold and active; intrepid and ardent.
STRENGTH'-OVS-LY, *ad.* With eager zeal; vigorously; boldly.
STRENGTH'-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eagerness; earnestness.
STRIFE, *n.* Force; violence; importance; that which bears with most weight; strain.
STRETCH, *v. t.* To extend; to strain; to expand; to extend mentally; to exaggerate; *v. i.* to be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; to sally beyond the truth; to exaggerate; to strain beyond the truth; to make violent efforts in running.
STRETCH, *n.* Extension; extent; reach; effort.
STRETCH'ER, *n.* One that stretches;

a piece of timber; a narrow plank for boat-rows.

STRAW, (strû or strô), *v. t.* To scatter; to spread by scattering; to spread or scatter loosely.

STRÁ-LA, *n. pl.* Small channels in the shells of cockles; fillets between the flutes of columns.

STRÁ-ATZ, } *a.* Formed with small
STRÁ-RED, } channels or lines streaked. [grain.]

STRÁ-LE, (strík'l), *n.* A strike for STRÁ-ET, *a.* Severe; close; rigid; exact; confined; not with latitude; not mild or indulgent.

STRÁ-ET-LV, *ad.* Severely; rigorously; closely. [exactness.]

STRÁ-ET-NES, *n.* Severity; rigor.

STRÁ-ET-TEAR, (strík'tyur), *n.* [L. *stricture*.] A stroke; a glance; a touch of criticism; censure; a spastic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

STRÍD, *pret.* and *pp.* of STRÁ-DE.

STRÁ-DE, *n.* [Sax. *gestriden*.] A long step.

STRÁ-DE, *v. i.*; *pret.* stríd, strode; *pp.* stríd, stridden. To take long steps; to straddle.

STRÁ-DOH, *n.* A harsh creaking noise.

STRÁ-DE-LOUS, *a.* Making a creaking sound. [rivalship.]

STRÁ-VE, *n.* Contention; contest.

STRÁ-VE-FUL, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.

STRÁ-GESE, *a.* Set with stiff bristles.

STRÁ-GE, *n.* The act of combining, and demanding higher wages for work. [Modern usage.] an instrument with a straight edge, for leveling a measure of grain; a bushel.

STRÁ-KE, *v. t.* To make a quick blow; to sound; to ran upon; to combine for higher wages; *v. t.*; *pret.* struck; *pp.* struck, stricken. To lay on a blow; to affect; to lower; to surrender.

STRÁ-KE, *n.* One who strikes. In *Scripture*, a quarrelsome man.

STRÁ-KING, *ppr.* Beating; hitting; *a.* affecting; forcible; impressive.

STRÁ-KING-LV, *ad.* Forcibly; impressively. [a series.]

STRÁ-NG, *n.* A slender line or cord.

STRÁ-NG, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* strung. To furnish with strings; to put on strings; to make tense. [Ing.]

STRÁ-NG-ENT, *a.* Binding; constraining.

STRÁ-NG-MALT, *n.* A twitching of the legs in horses, corrupted into *spring-halt*.

STRÁ-NG-NES, *n.* The quality of being stringy. [ropy; viscid.]

STRÁ-NG-V, *a.* Consisting of strings.

STRÁ-V, *v. t.* [Sax. *bestrypan*.] To make naked; to peel; to divest; to tear off; to deprive.

STRÁ-V, *a.* A narrow shred; a slip or long piece.

STRÁ-VE, *n.* A line of a different color from the ground; affliction; punishment; suffering.

STRÁ-VE, *v. t.* To form with stripes.

STRÁ-VE-LING, *n.* A young man; a lad.

STRÁ-VE-PING, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, at a milking.

STRÁ-VE, *v. i.*; *pret.* strove; *pp.* striven. To make efforts; to contend; to struggle; to vie; to emulate; to aim.

STRÁ-VE-N, *n.* One who makes efforts.

STRÁ-VE-IL, *n.* In *botany*, a pericarp, formed of scales, as the cone of STRÁ-DE, *pret.* of STRÁ-DE. [the pine.]

STRÁ-KE, *n.* A blow; a dash; a line; a touch; a masterly effort; series of operations. In *seamen's language*, the sweep of the oar.

STRÁ-KE, *v. t.* To rub gently; to make smooth.

STRÁ-KE-MAN, *n.* In *rowing*, the man who rows the aftermost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest. [to ramble.]

STRÁ-LE, *v. t.* To rove; to wander.

STRÁ-LE, *n.* A ramble; a walk; excursion. [a vagrant.]

STRÁ-LE-ER, *n.* A rover; a wanderer.

STRÁ-NG, *a.* [Sax. *strong*.] Having great physical power; vigorous; robust; not easily broken.

STRÁ-NG-ER, (strung'ger), *a.* More strong. [strong.]

STRÁ-NG-EST, (strong'est), *a.* Most strong.

STRÁ-NG-HOLD, *n.* A fortress; fort or fortified place. [bly; fully.]

STRÁ-NG-LV, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

STRÁ-OR, *n.* A strap; (which see,) a piece of rope spliced into a wreath.

STRÁ-PHE, *n.* A stanza in poetry; the first member of a poem.

STRÁ-VE, *pret.* of STRÁ-VE.

STRÁ-W, *v. t.*; *pret.* strewed; *pp.* strewed, strown. To sprinkle; to scatter. See STREW.

STRÁ-WN, *pret.* of STRÁ-WN.

STRÁ-VE-AL, (strukt'yur-al), *a.* Pertaining to structure.

STRÁ-VE, *pret.* and *pp.* of STRÁ-KE.

STRÁ-TEAR, (strukt'yur), *n.* [L. *strutura*.] Frame; an edifice; organized form.

STRÁ-OLE, *v. i.* To strive; to endeavor. [effort; agony.]

STRÁ-OLE, *n.* A striving; vigorous.

STRÁ-OLE-N, *n.* One who struggles.

STRÁ-OLE-ING, *n.* The act of striving; effort.

STRÁ-MA, *n.* Scrofula; the king's evil. [the glands.]

STRÁ-MOUS, *a.* Having swellings in.

STRÁ-MET, *n.* A prostitute; a lewd woman; a like a trumpet; false.

STRÁ-NG, *pret.* and *pp.* of STRÁ-NG.

STRÁ-V, *n.* A proud affected step or walk. [with lofty steps.]

STRÁ-V, *v. t.* To walk affectedly.

STRÁ-VE-N-I-A, } *a.* A vegetable al-
STRÁ-VE-N-I-KA, } kaloid; a valuable medicine.

STRÁ-V, *n.* The stump of a tree.

STRÁ-V, *v. t.* To grub up by the roots.

STRÁ-VE, *a.* Short and thick.

STRÁ-VE, (stúbd), *pp.* Grubbed up; eradicated.

STU-RED-NAS, *n.* Shortness with thickness.

STU-SLE, (stú'bl), *n.* The stumps of wheat, rye, &c., left in the ground. [factory.]

STU-SORN, *a.* Obstinate; firm; re-

STU-SORN-LV, *ad.* Obstinate; perversely. [verveless.]

STU-SORN-NES, *n.* Obstinate; per-

STU-SV, *a.* Full of stubs; short and thick.

STU-SWIL, *n.* A short, thick nail.

STU-EO, *n.* A plaster of lime, whitening, and pounded marble; work made of stucco.

STU-EO, *v. t.* To plaster with stucco; to overlay with fine plaster.

STUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of STICK.

STUD, *n.* [Sax. *sted*.] A small post; a set of horses; a button; a nail.

STUD, *v. t.* To set or adorn with studs.

STUD-DING-SAIL, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail set beyond the principal sails.

STU-DENT, *n.* One who studies; a learner; bookish man. [Ing.]

STUD-HORSE, *n.* A horse for breed.

STUD-I-ED, (stud'id), *pp.* Closely examined; *a.* premeditated; learned; qualified by study.

STUD-I-ED-LV, (stud'id-) *ad.* With attention. [student.]

STUD-I-ER, *n.* One who studies; a student.

STU-DI-O, *n.* The workshop of a sculptor, less properly applied to other artists.

STU-DI-OUS, *a.* Given to study; attentive; planned with study.

STU-DI-OUS-LV, *ad.* With close application. [tion to study.]

STU-DI-OUS-NES, *n.* Close application.

STU-D, *n.* Application to books or science; attention; a room for study.

STU-D, *v. i.* To apply the mind; to endeavor diligently; *v. t.* to apply the mind to; to consider attentively.

STU-PA, *n.* [It.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

STUFF, *n.* [D. *stof*.] Any matter; furniture; texture; that which fills any thing.

STUFF, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; *v. t.* to fill; to crowd; to cram.

STUFF-ING, *n.* That which is used for filling; seasoning of meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

STU-TI-FY, *v. t.* To make or prove to be foolish. In *law*, to allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.

STUM, *n.* New wine unfermented.

STUM, *v. t.* To renew by fermentation.

STUM-SLE, *v. i.* To trip in walking; to err; to slide into a crime or error; to light on by chance or without design.

STUM-SLE, *n.* A trip; a false step; a blunder.

STUM-SLER, *n.* One that stumbles.

STUMBLING-BLOCK, *n.* A cause of offense.
STUMBLING-LY, *ad.* In a stumbling manner.
STUMBLING-STONE, *n.* Any cause of stumbling; that which causes to err.
STUMP, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *stump*.] The stub of a tree; the part of a tree or limb remaining after a part is destroyed or amputated.
STUMP-ORATOR, *n.* A person who harangues from a stump or other elevation.
STUMPY, *a.* Full of stumps.
STUN, *v. t.* To make senseless with a blow.
STUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of **STING**.
STUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of **STINK**.
STUNT, *v. t.* To hinder from growth.
STUP, *n.* Cloth for fomentation; *v. t.* to foment. [stupidity.]
STUPE-FAC-TION, *n.* Insensibility; **STUPE-FAC-TIVE**, *a.* Causing insensibility. [fies.]
STUPE-FR-STR, *n.* That which stupefies.
STUPE-FR, *v. t.* To make stupid or dull; to deprive of sensibility or of material motion.
STUPEFACIOUS, *a.* Astonishing; wonderful; of astonishing magnitude or elevation.
STUPEFACIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite astonishment.
STUPEFACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous.
STUPID, *a.* [Fr. *stupid*; *L.* *stupidus*.] Very dull; insensible; wanting understanding; heavy; sluggish; formed without skill or genius.
STUPIDITY, *n.* Extreme dullness.
STUPIDITY, *n.* of perception; insensibility; sluggishness; senselessness; sottishness.
STUPID-LY, *ad.* With extreme dullness; with suspension of understanding; absurdly. [numbness.]
STUPOR, *n.* Suppression of sense; **STUPOR**, *v. t.* To ravish; to debauch. [tity by force.]
STUPOR-TION, *n.* Violation of chastity.
STUPOR-LY, *ad.* Stoutly; hardily; boldly. [strength.]
STUPOR-NESS, *n.* Stoutness; brutal strength; *a.* Stout; hardy; lusty; strong; implying coarseness or rudeness.
STUTTER, *v. t.* To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words.
STUTTERER, *n.* One that stammers.
STY, *a.* A pen for swine; an inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid; a place of debauchery.
STY, *v. t.* To shut up in a sty.
STY-AN, *a.* Infernal; dark; black.
STYLE, *n.* [L. *stylus*.] Manner of writing; title; pin of a dial; filament of a pistol. [denominate.]
STYLE, *v. t.* To call; to name; to **STYLET**, *n.* A small poniard or dagger. [fine.]
STYLISH, *a.* Fashionable; showy.
STY-TIC, *a.* Restraining bleeding; **STY-TIC-AL**, *a.* Being under or

STY-TIC, *n.* A medicine which has an astringent quality.
STY-TIC-ITY, (*-tis-ic-ty*), *n.* The quality of stanching blood.
STYX, *n.* In mythology, a river of the lower world, which was to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead.
SUA-BLE, *a.* That may be sued.
SUI-BLE, *a.* That may be persuaded. [suading.]
SUI-SION, (*swi'zhu:n*), *n.* Act of persuading.
SUI-SIVE, *a.* Tending to persuade.
SUI-SO-RY, (*swi'so-ry*), *a.* Able or tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason.
SUAVITY, *v. t.* To make affable.
+SUAVITY-TER IN MODO, [L.] Agreeable in manner. [pleasantness.]
SUAVITY, (*swav'-*), *n.* Sweetness; **SUA**, *a.* Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix. [sour.]
SUB-ACID, *a.* Moderately acid or sharp.
SUB-ACID, *a.* Moderately acid or sharp. [gether.]
SUB-ACTION, *n.* Act of beating to.
SO-SIAH, *n.* In India, a province; a viceregency.
SUB-ALTERN, *a.* Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior. *Used chiefly of military officers.*
SUB-ALTERN, *n.* An inferior officer.
SUB-ALTERNATE, *a.* Succeeding by turns. [surface of water.]
SUB-AQUEOUS, *a.* Being under the stars.
SUB-AQUEAL, *a.* Being beneath the stars. [astrigent.]
SUB-ASTRIMENT, *a.* Slightly.
SUB-ASTRIMENT, (*-diah'an*), *n.* The act of understanding something not expressed.
SUB-BASS, *n.* In music, the deepest pedal note, or the lowest notes of an organ. [committee.]
SUB-COMMITTEE, *n.* An under committee.
SUB-CONTRACT, *n.* A contract under a previous contract.
SUB-CONTRACTOR, *n.* A person who takes a subcontract.
SUB-DEACON, *n.* An under deacon.
SUB-DIVID, *v. t.* To divide what is divided. [sion.]
SUB-DIVISION, *n.* A part of a division.
SUB-DOMINANT, *n.* In music, the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant. [dued.]
SUB-DUCE, *a.* That may be subtracted; *v. t.* To subtract by subtraction; to withdraw. [away.]
SUB-DUCTION, *n.* The act of taking away.
SUB-DUCE, *v. t.* To conquer; to reduce to subjection; to overcome by persuasion; to soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness.
SUB-DUCE, *n.* One who subdues; that which destroys the force of.
STY-TER-IO, *a.* Pertaining to cork.
+STY-TER-IO, [It.] In music, quick.
SUB-JACENT, *a.* Being under or

lower; being in a lower situation though not directly beneath.
SUBJECT, *a.* Being under authority; liable; being that on which anything operates, whether intellectual or material; prone; exposed.
SUBJECT, *n.* [L. *subjectus*.] One who is under the power of another; a matter in discussion; that on which any mental or physical operation is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; the hero of a piece.
SUB-JECT, *v. t.* To bring under power; to enslave.
SUB-JECTION, *n.* A being under control; slavery. [subject.]
SUB-JECTIVE, *a.* Relating to a subject.
SUB-JECTIVE-LY, *ad.* In relation to the subject. [being subjective.]
SUB-JECTIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being joined.
SUB-JOIN, *v. t.* To add at the end.
+SUB-JOIN, [L.] Before the judge.
SUB-JOIN, *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to bring under the absolute control of another.
SUB-JOIN-TION, *n.* Act of subduing.
SUB-JUNCTIVE, *a.* Subjoined; added.
SUB-LAP-SARY, *a.* Done after the fall of man. [the fall of man.]
SUB-LATION, *n.* The act of taking away. [sublimated.]
SUB-LIMABLE, *a.* That may be of being sublimable.
SUB-LIMATE, *v. t.* To refine, as solid substances, by heat; to exalt. [limation.]
SUB-LIMATE, *n.* The product of sublimation.
SUB-LIMATE, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.
SUB-LIMATION, *n.* The act of bringing a solid substance to a state of vapor, and condensing it.
SUB-LIME, *a.* Lofty in style or excellence. [limity.]
SUB-LIME, *n.* A lofty style; **SUB-LIME-LY**, *ad.* In a lofty manner; grandly.
SUB-LIMENESS, *n.* Loftiness of style or sentiment; grandeur; sublimity. [or style.]
SUB-LIN-E, *n.* Elevation of place.
SUB-LIN-E-TION, *n.* Mark of a line or lines drawn under a word in a sentence. [tongue.]
SUB-LIN-EUAL, *a.* Being under the sun.
SUB-LUNAR, *a.* Being under the moon; terrestrial.
SUB-MARINE, *a.* Being under the water of the sea.
SUB-MIDIANT, *n.* In music, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant.
SUB-MERSE, *v. t.* To put or plunge under water. [der water.]
SUB-MERSE, (*-merst*), *a.* Being under water.
SUB-MERSION, (*-merhun*), *n.* Act of putting or plunging under water.

SUB-MIS-SION, *n.* [*L. submissio.*] Act of yielding to authority; obedience; resignation. [humble.]
SUB-MIS-SIVE, *a.* Yielding to another; **SUB-MIS-SIVE-LY**, *ad.* With submission. [humility.]
SUB-MIS-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Obedience; **SUB-MIT**, *v. t.* To surrender; to yield one's person to the power of another; to yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; *v. t.* to yield; to resign; to refer.
SUB-MUL-TI-PLE, *n.* A number or quantity which is an aliquot part of another. [neath.]
SUB-NASCENT, *a.* Growing under-
SUB-ORDIN-A-CY, *n.* State of being subordinate, or subject to control.
SUB-ORDIN-ATE, *a.* Inferior; lower; subject.
SUB-ORDIN-ATE, *v. t.* To bring under something else in order or rank; to make subject.
SUB-ORDIN-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a subordinate manner.
SUB-OR-DIN-ATION, *n.* A state of subjection; the state of being inferior to another; place of rank among inferiors.
SUB-ORN, *v. t.* To procure to take a false oath.
SUB-ORN-ATION, *n.* Act of seducing to a bad action, particularly the crime of perjury.
SUB-ORNER, *n.* One who suborns.
SUB-OVAL, *a.* Nearly ovate, or egg-shaped.
SUB-PENA, *n.* A summons for writ-
SUB-PENNA, *n.* nesses.
SUB-PENNA, *v. t.* To summon by **SUB-PENNA**, *n.* subpoena; to command attendance in court.
SUB-RECTOR, *n.* The deputy of a rector. [privately.]
SUB ROSA, [*L.*] Under the rose;
SUB-SALT, *n.* A salt having an excess of the base.
SUB-Scribe, *v. t.* To sign; to attest; to consent; *v. t.* to promise to give a certain sum, by setting one's name to paper; to assent.
SUB-Scribe, *n.* One who subscribes; one who writes his name beneath.
SUB-Scription, *n.* The signing of a name; attestation; the sum subscribed. [tion.]
SUB-SEC-TION, *n.* Division of a sec-
SUB-SEQUENCE, *n.* The state of following.
SUB-S-quent, *a.* Following; coming after; in time or in place succeeding. [lowing.]
SUB-S-quent-LY, *ad.* In time fol-
SUB-SERVE, *v. t.* To serve instrumentally.
SUB-SERV-ENCE, *n.* Instrumental **SUB-SERV-ENCE**, *n.* use of operation.
SUB-SERV-ENT, *a.* Subordinate; instrumental; serving to promote a purpose. [to aid.]
SUB-SERV-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a way

SUB-SIDE, *v. i.* To sink; to fall; to cease; to end. [sation.]
SUB-SIDENCE, *n.* A sinking; cess-
SUB-SID-ENT, *a.* Assisting; aiding; *n.* one who contributes aid. [to.]
SUB-SID-ENT, *v. t.* To pay a subsidy
SUB-SID-ENT, *n.* [*Fr. subsid.*] Aid in money; money given by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops.
SUB-SIGN, *v. t.* To sign under or below. [In silence.]
SUB-SI-L-ENT-IO, (*-len'-she-o.*) [*L.*] **SUB-SIST**, *v. i.* [*Fr. subsister.*] To continue; to exist; to live; *v. t.* to feed; to maintain; to support with provisions. [of support.]
SUB-SIST-ENCE, *n.* Being; means
SUB-SIST-ENT, *a.* Having being; existent. [face and base.]
SUB-SOIL, *n.* Soil between the sur-
SUB-STR-UCT-ES, *n.* Division of a species.
SUB-STANCE, *n.* A being; essential part; something real, not imaginary; body; matter; goods.
SUB-STANTIAL, *a.* Belonging to substance; real; solid; corporeal; possessed of goods. [teriality.]
SUB-STANTIAL-ITY, *n.* Reality; ma-
SUB-STANTIAL-LY, *ad.* Really; in substance. [strength.]
SUB-STANTIAL-NESS, *n.* Firmness;
SUB-STANTIALS, *n.pl.* Material parts.
SUB-STANTIATE, *v. t.* To prove or confirm.
SUB-STANTIVE, *n.* A noun; name of a thing; the part of speech denoting something that exists; *a.* noting existence; real.
SUB-STANTIVE-LY, *ad.* In substance; essentially. In grammar, as a name or noun.
SUB-STI-TUTE, *n.* One who acts for another; that which is used for another thing. [place of.]
SUB-STI-TUTE, *v. t.* To put in the
SUB-STI-TUTION, *n.* The putting of one for another; as, the putting of an agent or attorney to act for another in his absence.
SUB-STI-TUTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to substitution.
SUB-TRACT, *v. t.* To take away part. [Subtraction is now used.]
SUB-TRACTION, *n.* In law, the deduction of one from another. See **SUBTRACTION**. [neath.]
SUB-STRATE, *n.* That which lies be-
SUB-STRATUM, *n.* A layer under something. [ing; a prop.]
SUB-STRUCT-ION, *n.* An under build-
SUB-ST-IL-AR, *a.* Under the style.
SUB-ST-IL-AR, *n.* A right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected.
SUB-SULTIVE, *a.* Bounding; leap-
SUB-SULT-OR-AT, *v. t.* ing; moving by sudden leaps. [under.]
SUB-TEND, *v. t.* To lie or extend
SUB-TENSE, *n.* The chord of an arch.
SUB-TRE, *a.* Latin preposition, signifying under.

SUB-TRE-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing un-
SUB-TRE-FLU-OUS, *a.* der or beneath. [evanesc.]
SUB-TRE-FUG-ER, *n.* An excuse or
SUB-TRE-FUG-ER-AN, *a.* Being un-
SUB-TRE-FUG-ER-OUS, *a.* der the sur-
SUB-TILE, *a.* Fine; thin; artful; cunning; refined; in the last three senses, generally pronounced *su'til*. [a making volatile.]
SUB-TIL-ATION, *n.* Refinement;
SUB-TIL-ER, *v. t.* To make fine.
SUB-TIL-ITY, *n.* Fineness; aliness; craft; generally pronounced *su'til-ty*, except in the first sense.
SUB-TLE, (*su'til*), *a.* Sly in design; cunning; artful.
SUB-TLY, (*su'til*), *ad.* Silly; artfully.
SUB-TLE-SS, (*su'til-ty*), *n.* See **SUB-TILITY**.
SUB-TRACT, *v. t.* To withdraw a part; to deduct; to take part from the rest.
SUB-TRACT-ER, *n.* He that deducts.
SUB-TRACT-ION, *n.* The taking a lesser sum from a greater; a withdrawing. [tract.]
SUB-TRACTIVE, *a.* Tending to sub-
SUB-TRA-HE-RE, *n.* Number to be subtracted.
SUB-URB, *n.* [*L. suburbium.*] A
SUB-URBS, *n. pl.* building with-
SUB-URBS, *n. pl.* out the walls of a city, but near them; the confines of a city.
SUB-URBAN, *a.* Being in the sub-
SUB-URBAN-LY, *ad.* urbs of a city.
SUB-VA-NT-ITY, *n.* A subordinate variety.
SUB-VAR-SION, *n.* [*L. subvertio.*] Total overthrow; ruin; downfall; extinction. [turn, or ruin.]
SUB-VERSIVE, *a.* Tending to over-
SUB-VERT, *v. t.* [*L. subvert.*] To overthrow; to destroy; to ruin; to corrupt. [throwa.]
SUB-VERT-ER, *n.* One who over-
SUB-VERT-I-AL, *a.* That may be subverted. [a helper.]
SUB-WORKER, *n.* An underworker;
SUB-OR-DIN-ATE, *a.* Supplying the place.
SUB-CB-DI-NE-UM, *n.* A substitute.
SUB-CB-DI-NE-UM, *v. t.* To follow in order; to come after; to prosper; to make successful; *v. t.* to follow in order; to come in place of one who has died, or quitted the place; to obtain the object desired.
SUB-CB-DI-NE-UM, *n.* One that follows, and comes in place of another.
SUB-CB-DI-NE-UM, *n.* Prosperity; good fortune. [fortunate.]
SUB-CB-DI-NE-UM, *n.* Prosperous; for-
SUB-CB-DI-NE-UM, *n.* Prosperously.
SUB-CB-DI-NE-UM, *n.* Prosperous conclusion.
SUB-CB-DI-NE-UM, *n.* Series of things following; lineage; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. In music, progression. [dion.]
SUB-CB-DI-NE-UM, *n.* Noting success

SUE-CES-SIVE, *a.* Following in order.
SUE-CES-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In regular order.
SUE-CES-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Regular
SUE-CES-SIVE-NESS, *a.* Having no suc-
 cess; unprosperous.
SUE-CES-SOR, *n.* One who succeeds;
 one who takes the place which an-
 other has left, and sustains the like
 part and character. [summary]
SUE-CINET, *a.* Girded; brief; short;
SUE-CINET-LY, *ad.* Shortly; briefly.
SUE-CINET-NESS, *n.* Brevity; con-
 ciseness.
SUE-CIN-TE, } *a.* Pertaining to am-
SUE-CIN-TOUS, } ber.
SUE-CION, *v. t.* [*L. succuro.*] To
 help; to relieve in distress or
 difficulty. [trans.]
SUE-CION, *n.* Aid; assistance in dis-
SUE-CION-ER, *n.* One who succors.
SUE-CION-LESS, *a.* Void of help or
 friends. [beans boiled together.]
SUE-CION-TASH, *n.* Green maize and
SUE-CION-LENCE, *n.* Juiciness; full-
 ness of sap. [juiciness]
SUE-CION-LEN-CY, *n.* Fullness of sap;
SUE-CION-LENT, *a.* Juicy; full of sap.
SUE-CUMS, (*suk-kum*), *v. t.* [*L.*
succumbo.] To yield; to submit;
 to sink under.
SUE-CUSION, (*-kush'un*), *n.* Act of
 shaking; a shaking. In medi-
 cine, an ague.
SUCK, *a.* Being of the like kind;
 the same that; the same as what
 has been mentioned.
SUCK, *v. t.* [*Sax. succa.*] To draw
 with the mouth; to draw milk
 from the breast; to draw in, as a
 whirlpool; *v. i.* to draw by ex-
 hausting the air; to draw the
 breast. [the mouth; milk.]
SUCK, *n.* The act of drawing from
SUCK-ER, *n.* He or that which sucks;
 a shoot; a fish; a cant term for
 an inhabitant of Illinois.
SUCK-ER, *v. t.* To strip suckers or
 shoots from. [the breast.]
SUCK-LE, (*suk'l*), *v. t.* To nurse at
SUCK-LING, *n.* A child nursed at the
 breast.
SUC-TION, *n.* The act of drawing in.
SUC-TION-AL, *a.* Adapted for suck-
 ing. [ing.]
SUC-TION, *n.* The act of sweat-
SUC-TION-ARY, *n.* A sweating bath.
SUC-DEN, (*sax. soden*; *Fr. sou-
 daia.*) Coming without notice;
 hasty; coming unexpectedly, or
 without the common preparations.
SUC-DEN-LY, *ad.* In a hasty or un-
 expected manner. [pectedly.]
SUC-DEN-NESS, *n.* A coming unex-
SUC-DEN-TO, *a.* Tending to pro-
 mote sweat; a medicine that
 produces sweat.
SUC-DON-OR, *a.* Consisting of sweat.
SUDS, *n. s.* Water impregnated with
 soap.
SUE, *v. t.* To prosecute in law; to
 entreat. To sue out, to petition
 for and take out.

SUE, *v. t.* To prosecute; to make
 interest for.
SUAT, *n.* Fat, particularly that
 about the kidneys. [met.]
SUAT-Y, *a.* Consisting of or like
SUF-FER, *v. t.* [*L. suffere.*] To feel
 or bear what is painful; to en-
 dure; to support; to allow; to
 undergo; to sustain; *v. i.* to feel
 or undergo pain of body; to un-
 dergo, as punishment; to sustain
 loss. [dured.]
SUF-FER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be en-
SUF-FER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tolerable-
 ness. [dured.]
SUF-FER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be en-
SUF-FER-ANCE, *n.* Permission; pa-
 tience; bearing of pain; negative
 consent by not forbidding.
SUF-FER-ER, *n.* One who endures or
 undergoes pain; either of body or
 of mind.
SUF-FER-ING, *n.* Act of bearing pain;
 pain endured; distress; loss or
 injury incurred.
SUF-FICE, (*suf-fize*), *v. t. or i.* To
 be enough; to satisfy.
SUF-FICE-NT, (*fish'en-se*), *a.*
 Enough; a full supply; qualifica-
 tion for any purpose; ability;
 adequate power; self-confidence.
SUF-FICIENT, (*fish'ent*), *a.* Enough;
 adequate to wants; equal to the
 end proposed; of competent pow-
 er or ability; satisfactory.
SUF-FICIENT-LY, *ad.* So as to sat-
 isfy; enough. [needed.]
SUF-FIX, *n.* A letter or syllable an-
SUF-FIX, *v. t.* To add or annex a
 letter or word.
SUF-PLA-MI-NATE, *v. t.* To retard the
 motion of a carriage by chaining
 one of its wheels, or otherwise
 preventing its revolution. [state.]
SUF-PLATE, *v. t.* To blow up; to in-
SUF-PLATION, *n.* Act of inflating.
SUF-PRO-CEDE, *v. t.* To choke or kill
 by stifling respiration; to stifle;
 to smother.
SUF-PRO-CUTION, *n.* The act of chok-
 ing; the act of stifling, destroying,
 or extinguishing. [fecate.]
SUF-PRO-CUTION, *a.* Tending to suf-
SUF-PRO-CEDE, (*-fosh'un*), *n.* A dig-
 ging under; undermining.
SUF-PRO-CAN, *n.* A coadjutor bishop,
 or one amenable to a superior see.
SUF-PRO-CAN, *n.* A vote; voice; ap-
 probation.
SUF-PRO-TI-CEDE, *n.* Part shrubby.
SUF-PRO-TI-CEDE, *v. t.* To apply smoke
 or fumes to the parts of the body.
SUF-PRO-MI-CUTION, *n.* Fumigation;
 the operation of smoking any
 thing.
SUF-PRO-MI, (*-fize*), *v. t.* To over-
 spread on the surface.
SUF-PRO-MI-ON, (*-fize'un*), *n.* The act
 of overspreading; that which is
 suffused or spread over.
SUGAR, (*shug'ar*), *n.* [*Fr. sucre.*] The
 juice of canes or other plants re-
 duced to a concrete state. The

ultimate elements of sugar are
 oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen.
SUGAR, (*shug'ar*), *v. t.* To sweeten
 or cover with sugar.
SUGAR-CANE, *n.* The cane whose
 juice produces sugar.
SUGAR-HOUSE, (*shug'ar-house*), *n.*
 A building in which sugar is re-
 fined.
SUGAR-LAF, (*shug'ar-laf*), *n.* A
 conical mass of refined sugar.
SUGAR-PLUM, (*shug'ar-plum*), *n.* A
 kind of sweetmeat.
SUGAR-Y, (*shug'ar-y*), *a.* Tasting of
 sugar; sweet.
SUGGEST, *v. t.* [*L. suggere.*] To
 hint; to intimate or mention in
 the first instance; to offer to the
 mind or thoughts.
SUGGESTION, (*sug-jestyun*), *n.*
 Hint; intimation; notice; pre-
 sentation of an idea to the mind;
 insinuation. [or intimation.]
SUGGESTIVE, *a.* Containing a hint
SUGGESTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to suicide.
SUG-GER, (*shug'ger*), *n.* A self-
 murderer. [dering.]
SUG-GER, (*shug'ger*), *n.* State of self-mur-
 der.
SUG-GER, (*shug'ger*), [*L.*] Of its own
 peculiar kind; singular.
SUG, *n.* A set; retinue; request;
 process in law.
SUG, *v. t. or i.* To be fit or be fitted;
 to adapt; to agree; to have cor-
 responding qualities. [ant.]
SUG-GER, *a.* Fit; proper; accord-
SUG-GER, *a.* Fitness; agreeableness.
SUG-GER, *ad.* Fitly; properly;
 agreeably; with propriety.
SUG-GER, (*sweet*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Retinue.
SUG-GER, *n.* One courting; one that
 prosecutes a demand of right in
 law; one who solicits a woman
 in marriage; a lover.
SUG-GER, *n.* A female supplicant.
SUG-GER, (*a.* Marked by longi-
SUG-GER, } tudinal channels;
 grooved.
SUG-GER, *ad.* Sullenly; morosely.
SUG-GER, *n.* Sullenness; silent
 moroseness. [note; sour.]
SUG-GER, *a.* Sullen; morose; obsti-
SUG-GER, *n.* A carriage for one per-
 son. [ness.]
SUG-GER, *a.* Sullenness; morose-
SUG-GER, } *n.* Filth of the street,
 or a drain of filth.
SUG-GER, *a.* Sour; morose; obsti-
 nate; intractable; dark; dismal;
 dull; sorrowful.
SUG-GER, *ad.* Sourly; morosely;
 gloomily. [gloominess.]
SUG-GER, *n.* Moroseness;
SUG-GER, *v. t. or i.* To soil; to spot;
 to tarnish, as the purity of reputa-
 tion; to stain.
SUG-GER, *n.* A compound of sul-
 phuric acid and a base.
SUG-GER, (*L.*; *Fr. sucre*), *n.* Brim-
 stone; a very combustible min-
 eral. [phur.]
SUG-GER, (*n.* Pertaining to sul-

SUM

SULPHU-RATE, *s. f.* To combine with sulphur.
SULPHU-RATION, *s.* The subjecting of a thing to the action of sulphur.
SULPHU-RATE, *s.* A combination of sulphur with an earth, metal, or alkali. [qualities of sulphur.]
SULPHU-RIOUS, *a.* Having the
SULPHU-RIC, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur. [sulphur.]
SULPHU-OUS, *a.* Like or containing
SULPHU-OUS-NES, } *s.* Qualities
SULPHU-OUS-NES, } of sulphur.
SULPHUR-Y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur. [sulphur.]
SULTAN, *s.* A title of the Turkish
SULTANA, *s.* The queen of a sultan; the empress of the Turks.
SULTAN-NES, *s.* The empress of the Turks.
SULTRI-NES, *s.* State of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air. [ive.]
SULTRY, *a.* Hot and close; oppress-
SUM, *s.* [Fr. *somme*.] A quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely; compendium or abridgment; height; completion.
SUM, *v. t.* To add and find the amount; to reckon.
SÜMAC, } (*shü'mak*). *s.* A plant of
SÜMACH, } of several species,
some of which are used in tan-
ning and dyeing.
SUMMA-RIZ-Y, *ad.* Briefly; in few words; concisely; in a short way or method. [cise.]
SUMMA-RY, *a.* Brief; short; con-
SUMMA-RY, *s.* An abridged account; an abstract or compendium containing the substance of a fuller account; abridgment.
SUM-MATION, *s.* The act of forming a sum or a total amount; an aggregate.
SUMMER, *s.* [Fr. *summer*.] A large stone laid over columns or pilasters; a large timber or beam, laid as a central floor timber.
SUMMER, *s.* [Sax. *summer*.] The hot season. *Indian summer*, in the United States, a period of warm weather late in autumn, when the Indians hunt to supply themselves with provisions. [summer.]
SUMMER, *v. i.* To pass the season of
SUMMER-FALLOW, *s.* A fallow made during the summer months to kill weeds.
SUMMER-HOUSE, *s.* A house or apartment in a garden for summer use; a house for residence in summer. [head.]
SUMMER-LEAP, *s.* A leap heels over
SUMMIT, *s.* The top; highest point.
SUMMIT-LESS, *a.* Having no summit.
SUM-MON, *v. t.* To call or cite by authority.
SUM-MON-ER, *s.* One who summons.
SUMMONS, *s.* *Mag.* A call by authority; citation. [est good.]
+SUMMER SÖNUM, [L.] The great
SUMPTER, *s.* A pack-horse.

SUP

SUMM^{ER}-A-RY, (sum'yū-a-rē), *a.* Regulating expenses of living.
 SUMM^{ER}-S-OW, *a.* Expensive; splendid. [coat manner.]
 SUMM^{ER}-S-OW-LY, *ad.* In a magnificent manner.
 SUMM^{ER}-S-OW-NESS, *n.* Costliness; splendor.
 SUN, *n.* [Sax. *sunn.*] The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth; a sunny place. [the sun.]
 SUN, *v. t.* To expose to, or warm by SUNB^{AK}E, *n.* A ray of light from the sun. [the sun.]
 SUN-B^{AK}T, *a.* Shone or tanned by SUN-B^{AK}ENT, *a.* Bright as the sun.
 SUN-B^{AK}-ED, (-burd.), *a.* Brown or tanned by the sun.
 SUNDAY, *n.* [Sax. *sunnas-dag.*] The Christian Sabbath; the first day of the week.
 SUNDER, *a.* Sunder, in two.
 SUNDER, *v. t.* To part; to separate; to divide.
 SUN-DIAL, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a style. [things.]
 SUNDRINE, (sun'driz), *n. pl.* Divers
 SUNDAY, *a.* Diverse; several; many.
 SUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SING.
 SUNK^{EN}, (sunk'), *a.* Lying in the bottom of a river or other water.
 SUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SINK.
 SUNLESS, *a.* Wanting sunbeams; gloomy. [the sun.]
 SUN-LIGHT, (-lite), *a.* The light of SUN-LIT, *a.* Lighted by the sun.
 SUNNY, *a.* Exposed to the sun; proceeding from the sun; like the sun; bright.
 SUNSHINE, } *n.* First appearance
 SUNSHINE, } of the sun in the morning.
 SUNSET, } *n.* The disappear-
 SUNSETTING, } ance of the sun at the close of the day.
 SUNSHINE, *n.* The light of the sun; a place warmed and illuminated.
 SUNSHINE, } *a.* Bright with the
 SUNSHIN-Y, } sun's rays; clear.
 SUN-STROKE, *n.* A stroke of the sun, or his heat. [right.]
 +SŪ^Ō JŪ^ŌRE, [L.] In one's own
 +SŪ^Ō MĀ^ŌRE, [L.] By his own strength or execution.
 SUR, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the lips; to sip; *v. i.* to eat the evening meal.
 SUR, *n.* [Sax. *supan.*] A little taken with the lips; a sip; a small mouthful. [upon.]
 SŪ^ŌRE, *a. prefix*, denotes *above* or SŪ^ŌRE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome.
 SŪ^ŌRE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conquerable or surmountable. [come.]
 SŪ^ŌRE-A-BLY, *ad.* So as may be over-
 SU-RE-A-SOUND', *v. t.* To be very abundant. [abundant.]
 SU-RE-A-SOUND'ING, *pp.* or *a.* Very
 SU-RE-A-SOUND'ANCE, *n.* More than is sufficient. [enough.]
 SU-RE-A-SOUND'ANT, *a.* More than

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SU-PER-A-BUND'ANT-LY, *ad.* In great plenty. [above.]
 SU-PER-ADD', *v. t.* To add over and
 SU-PER-AD-DITION, (*-ad-dish'un.*)
 1. The act of superadding; that which is added. [the angels.]
 SU-PER-AN-DEL'IC, *a.* Superior to
 SU-PER-AN'NU-ITE, *v. t.* To impair by old age. [qualified by old age.]
 SU-PER-AN'NU-I-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Dis-
 SU-PER-AN-W'ITION, *n.* State of being too old for office or business.
 SU-PERS', *a.* [*L. superius.*] Charac-
 terized by splendor; magnificent; splendid. [cently.]
 SU-PERS'LY, *ad.* Grandly; magnifi-
 SU-PER-EIN'CO, *a.* A person in a merchant ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of a voyage. [social.]
 SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS, *a.* Haughty; dicta-
 SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-LY, *ad.* With haughtiness; with an air of contempt; dogmatically.
 SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Overbear-
 ing temper.
 SU-PER-DOM'IN-ANT, *n.* In music, the sixth of the key, in the descend-
 ing scale.
 SU-PER-EM-I-NENCE, *n.* Eminence superior to what is common.
 SU-PER-EM'I-NENT, *a.* Eminent in a high degree; surpassing others in excellence.
 SU-PER-EM'I-NENT-LY, *ad.* In a superior degree; with unusual distinction. [than duty.]
 SU-PER-EN'O-GLY, *v. t.* To do more
 SU-PER-EN-O-GL'ION, *n.* A doing more than duty requires.
 SU-PER-EN-SOC'A-TO-RY, *a.* Being more than duty requires.
 SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENCE, *n.* Superior excellence.
 SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENT, *a.* Very excellent; excellent in an uncommon degree.
 SU-PER-EX-T'ITION, *n.* A second conception on a former one.
 SU-PER-FI'CIAL, (*-sh'al.*) *a.* [*Sp. superficial.*] Being on or pertaining to the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; composing the surface or exterior part; shallow; not deep or profound.
 SU-PER-FI'CIAL-LY, *ad.* On the surface only; without going deep or searching into things. [uses.]
 SU-PER-FI'CIAL-NESS, *n.* Shallow.
 SU-PER-FI'CI'AL, (*-sh'el.*) *a.* [*L. super and facies.*] Surface; exterior part. *A superficies* consists of length and breadth.
 SC'PER-FINE, *a.* Very fine; surpassing in fineness.
 SU-PER-FLU-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. superfluité.*] Excess; that which is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance.
 SU-PER-FLU-OUS, *a.* Exceeding what

is wanted; more than sufficient; unnecessary; useless.

SU-PER-FLU-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a superfluous degree.

SU-PER-FLU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous, or beyond what is wanted. [human.]

SU-PER-HUMAN, *a.* Beyond what is

SU-PER-IN-FUSE, *v. t.* To lay on something.

SU-PER-IN-CUM-BENT, *a.* Resting on.

SU-PER-IN-DUCE, *v. t.* To bring in or upon, as an addition to something else. [perinducing.]

SU-PER-IN-DUCTION, *n.* Act of super-in-tend', *v. t.* To oversee; to take care of with authority; to have charge of.

SU-PER-IN-TEND-ENCE, } *n.* Care
SU-PER-IN-TEND-ENT, } and oversight, for the purpose of direction,
 and with authority to direct.

SU-PER-IN-TEND-ENT, *n.* An overseer; a manager; an ecclesiastical superior. [perintending.]

SU-PER-IN-TEND-ER, *n.* One that super-

SU-PER-IO-R, *a.* Higher; greater; that surpasses.

SU-PER-IO-R, *n.* One older or higher in rank; that which excels; chief of an abbey. [higher rank.]

SU-PER-IO-R-ITY, *n.* Pre-eminence;

SU-PER-LA-TIVE, *n.* In grammar, the superlative of adjectives.

SU-PER-LA-TIVE, *a.* Being of the highest degree. [est degree.]

SU-PER-LA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the highest

SU-PER-LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being in the highest degree.

SU-PER-LUNAR, } *a.* Being above
SU-PER-LUNAR-LY, } the moon; not
 sublunary.

SU-PERNAL, *a.* [L. *supernus*.] Existing in a higher place or region; locally higher; relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

SU-PER-NATANT, *a.* Swimming on the top.

SU-PER-NATURAL, (-nat'yū-ral), *a.* Being beyond the laws of nature; miraculous.

SU-PER-NATURAL-ISM, } *n.* The
SU-PER-NATURAL-ISM, } state of
 being supernatural.

SU-PER-NATURAL-LY, *ad.* In a manner beyond the laws of nature.

SU-PER-NUMER-ARY, *a.* Exceeding the number prescribed or necessary.

SU-PER-NUMER-ARY, *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is usual.

SU-PER-POSITION, (-po-zish'un), *n.* A placing above; a placing or lying on something.

SU-PER-PRIMAL, *a.* Denoting a kind of printing paper one size larger than royal.

SU-PER-SALT, *n.* A salt with a greater number of equivalents of the acid than of the base. [to excess.]

SU-PER-SATURATE, *v. t.* To supply

SU-PER-SCRIBE, *v. t.* To write above or on the cover; to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover.

SU-PER-SCRIPTION, *n.* A writing over or on the outside; an impression of letters on coins.

SU-PER-SIDE-LAR, *a.* Being above the world.

SU-PER-SIDE, *v. t.* To make void or inefficacious; to take the place of; to succeed.

+SU-PER-SIDE-AS, *n.* [L.] In law, a writ to supersede, that is, to stay proceedings. [persuading.]

SU-PER-SIDE-ER, *n.* The act of super-stition, (-stish'un), *n.* Excessive rigor in religious opinions or practice; false religion; false worship; belief in the direct agency of superior powers, in certain extraordinary events, or in omens and prognostics.

SU-PER-STITIOUS, (-stish'un), *a.* Scrupulous to excess; bigoted; full of scruples in regard to religion. [perstitious manner.]

SU-PER-STITIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a super-stitious manner.

SU-PER-STITIOUS-NESS, *n.* Superstition.

SU-PER-STRATUM, *n.* A layer or stratum above another, or resting on something else. [any thing.]

SU-PER-STRUCT, *v. t.* To build on something.

SU-PER-STRUCTION, *n.* Building on something.

SU-PER-STRUCTIVE, *a.* Built or erected on something else.

SU-PER-STRUCTURE, (-strukt'yūr), *n.* What is built on something else.

SU-PER-VENE, *v. i.* To come extraneously; to come upon; to happen to. [transcend.]

SU-PER-VENIENT, *a.* Coming as something added; the act of super-vening.

SU-PER-VISAL, (-vī'z'al), } *n.* In-
SU-PER-VISION, (-vīzh'un), } spection;
 an overseeing.

SU-PER-VISE, *v. t.* To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect.

SU-PER-VISOR, *n.* An overseer or inspector.

SU-PER-VISOR-LY, *ad.* Having supervision. [survive.]

SU-PER-VIVE, *v. t.* To outlive; to super-vix'tion, *n.* A lying with the face upward.

SU-PINE, *n.* A word formed from a verb, or a modification of a verb.

SU-PINE, *a.* Having the face upward; leaning backward, or inclining with the face to the sun; negligent; heedless; inattentive.

SU-PINE-LY, *ad.* With the face upward; carelessly. [lence; sloth.]

SU-PINE-NESS, *n.* Carelessness; indolence.

SUPPER, *n.* The evening meal; an entertainment given at fashionable evening parties.

SUPPER-LESS, *a.* Having no supper.

SUP-PLANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *supplanter*.] To remove or displace by stratagem, or to displace and take the place of; to overthrow; to undermine. [planting.]

SUP-PLANT-ATION, *n.* Act of super-plant'er, *n.* One who undermines.

SUP-PLE, (sup'pl.) *a.* [Fr. *seuple*.] Easily bent; pliable; flexible; limber; yielding.

SUP-PLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become pliable. [supply.]

SUP-PLE-MENT, *n.* An addition for

SUP-PLE-MENTAL, } *a.* Additional;
SUP-PLE-MENTAL-ARY, } added to
 supply what is wanted.

SUP-PLE-NESS, (sup'pl-) *n.* Pliancy; flexibility. [clency.]

SUP-PLE-TO-RY, *a.* Supplying deficiency.

SUP-PLIANT, *a.* Entreating; beseeching.

SUP-PLIANT, *n.* A humble petitioner.

SUP-PLIANT-LY, *ad.* In a suppliant manner.

SUP-PLI-CANT, *n.* One who petitions or begs; *a.* entreating; asking submissively.

SUP-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To entreat; to implore; to beseech.

SUP-PLI-CATION, *n.* A humble petition; suit; earnest prayer in worship; request. [entreaty.]

SUP-PLI-CAT-ORY, *a.* Containing supplication.

SUP-PLI-ER, *n.* One that supplies.

SUP-PLIES, *n.* pl. of SUPPLY. Things supplied in sufficiency. In England, moneys granted by parliament for public expenditure.

SUP-PLY, *v. t.* [L. *supplere*.] To fill or furnish what is wanted; to serve instead of; to give; to bring; to furnish.

SUP-PLY, *n.* Sufficiency for wants given or furnished. [tenance.]

SUP-PORT, *n.* A prop; help; main-

SUP-PORT, *v. t.* [L. *supporto*.] To prop; to bear; to sustain; to maintain; to uphold. [sustained.]

SUP-PORTABLE, *a.* That may be super-PORTABLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tolerable.

SUP-PORTER, *n.* He or that which sustains. [posed.]

SUP-POSABLE, *a.* That may be super-POSAL, *n.* A supposition; something supposed.

SUP-POSE, *v. t.* To lay down without proof; to imagine; to require to exist, or be true.

SUP-POSE, *n.* One that supposes.

SUP-POSITION, (-zish'un), *n.* Belief without evidence; something supposed; hypothesis.

SUP-POSITIVE, *a.* Not genuine; illegitimate; put by trick in the place of another.

SUP-POSITIVE-LY, *ad.* By supposition. [position.]

SUP-POSITIVE, *a.* Implying a super-POSURE, *v. t.* [L. *suppressus*.] To overpower; to crush; to restrain; to stifle; to conceal.

SUR-PRES-SION, *n.* The act of suppressing. [*ceasing*].
SUR-PRES-SIVE, *a.* Subduing; con-
SUR-PRES-SION, *n.* One who sup-
 presses.
SUR-PU-ANT, *v. t. or i.* To cause to sup-
 surbate; to generate matter or
 pus. [*matter*].
SUR-PU-RI-TION, *n.* A ripening into
SUR-PU-RI-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that
 promotes suppuration; *a.* promot-
 ing suppuration. [*beyond*].
+SU-PRA, *a* prefix, signifies *above* or
SU-PRA-MUN-DANE, *a.* Being above
 the world.
SU-PRA-NAT'-U-RAL-ISM, *n.* The state
 of being supernatural; supernat-
 uralism. [*state of being supreme*].
SU-PREM'-A-CY, *n.* Highest authority;
SU-PREM'-CY, [*L. supremus*]. High-
 est in authority; greatest; chief;
 principal. [*degree*].
SU-PREM'-LY, *ad.* In the highest
SU-, *a* prefix, signifies *over*, *upon*,
beyond. [*the leg.*]
SU-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the calf in
SU-SIDE, *n.* A border or molding
 about the base.
SU-SIDE-MENT, *n.* The trait of an
 arch which describes a portion of
 an ellipse. [*an end*].
SU-CE-DE, *v. t.* To cease; to be at
SU-CH-AN-, *v. t.* To overcharge;
 to fill to excess; *n.* excessive load;
 reptation. [*loads*].
SU-CH-AN-, *n.* One that over-
SU-CIN'-GLE, (*sur'-sing-gl*) *n.* A
 belt, band or girth, which passes
 over the saddle. [*a sucker*].
SU-CL-, (*sur'-kl*) *n.* A little shoot;
SU-CLAT, *n.* A short coat, worn
 over the other clothes.
SUD, *n.* A quantity whose root can
 not be exactly expressed in num-
 bers.
SUD, *a.* Deaf; designating a quan-
 tity whose root can not exactly be
 expressed in numbers.
SUNE, (*ah'-re*) *a.* Certain; true;
 confident; firm; *ad.* certainly;
 without doubt.
SUN-POOT-ED, *a.* Not apt to stum-
 ble. [*undoubtedly*].
SUN-LY, *ad.* Certainly; infallibly;
SUN-NES, *n.* Certainty; truth;
 firmness. [*another*].
SUN-TI-SHIP, *n.* A being bound for
SUN-TY, (*ah'-re-ti*) *n.* [*Fr. sureté*].
 A bondsman; one who gives bail;
 certainty; security; foundation
 of stability; evidence.
SUR, *n.* A swell, or continual swell
 of the sea.
SUR-FACE, *n.* The outside; super-
 ficies; the exterior part of any
 thing that has length and breadth.
SUR-FEIT, *n.* Fullness by excessive
 eating, &c.
SUR-FEIT, (*sur'-fit*) *v. t. or i.* To feed
 or to be fed so as to oppress the
 stomach; to clog.
SUR-FEIT-ER, *n.* One who riots; a
 glutton.

SURGE, *n.* A large wave or billow.
SURGE, *v. t.* [*L. surge*]. To swell;
 to rise high. [*SURGE*].
SUR-GE, (*surj*) *pret.* and *pp.* of
SURGE-LESS, *a.* Free from surges.
SUR-GEON, *n.* One who heals exter-
 nal injuries.
SUR-GEON-CT, *n.* Office of a surgeon.
SUR-GEON-Y, *n.* The art or act of heal-
 ing external injuries of the body.
SUR-GE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.
SUR-GE, *a.* Rising in billows; swell-
 ing high.
SUR-LI-LY, *ad.* Morosely; crabbedly.
SUR-LI-NES, *n.* Crossness; crab-
 bedness.
SUR-LOIN, *n.* See **SIRLOIN**.
SUR-LY, *a.* Morose; crabbed; sour;
 rough. [*agrine*; to think;
SUR-MISE, *v. t.* To suspect; to im-
SUR-MISE, *n.* Suspicion; imperfect
 notion. [*conquer*].
SUR-MOUNT, *v. t.* To overcome; to
SUR-MOUNT-ABLE, *a.* That can be
 overcome. [*comes*].
SUR-MOUNT-ER, *n.* One that over-
SUR-NAME, *n.* [*Fr. surnom.*] A name
 added to the baptismal name, and
 which thus becomes the family
 name.
SUR-NAME, *v. t.* To call by a name
 added to the original name.
SUR-PAS, *v. t.* To go beyond in any
 thing, good or bad; to outdo; to
 exceed; to excel.
SUR-PAS-ABLE, *a.* That may be
 surpassed.
SUR-PLACE, *n.* [*Fr. surplis*]. A white
 garment for clergymen.
SUR-PLIN-FEES, *n. pl.* Fees paid to
 the English clergy for occasional
 services.
SUR-PLUS, } *n.* Overplus; ex-
SUR-PLUS-AGE, } cess beyond what
 is wanted.
SUR-PRISAL, *n.* Act of surprising.
SUR-PRIS, *n.* Wonder suddenly ex-
 cited; the act of coming upon un-
 aware; state of being taken
 unexpectedly; astonishment;
 amazement.
SUR-PRIS, *v. t.* [*Fr. from surpris-*
dre]. To come or fall on unex-
 pectedly; to excite wonder in;
 to confuse; to take unaware.
SUR-PRISING, *pp.* Falling on unex-
 pectedly; *a.* exciting surprise;
 extraordinary.
SUR-PRISING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to
 excite surprise.
SUR-RE-BUT, *v. i.* To reply to a de-
 fendant's rebutter.
SUR-RE-BUT-TER, *n.* A plaintiff's re-
 ply to a defendant's rebutter.
SUR-RE-JOIN, *v. i.* To reply to a de-
 fendant's rejoinder.
SUR-RE-JOIN-ER, *n.* Answer of a
 plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.
SUR-REN-DE, *v. t.* To yield; to give
 up; to resign; to yield to any
 passion, influence, or power; *v. i.*
 to yield; to give up one's self into
 the power of another.

SUR-REN-DE, } *n.* The act of yield-
SUR-REN-DIT, } ing possession to
 another.
SUR-REN-DER-ER, *n.* The tenant who
 surrenders an estate into the
 hands of his lord. [*ceived*].
SUR-RE-TION, *n.* A coming upon.
SUR-RE-TI-TIOUS, (*-tish-us*) *a.*
 Done by stealth or fraudulently;
 secret.
SUR-RE-TI-TIOUS-LY, (*sur-rep-tish-*
us-ly) *ad.* By stealth; fraudu-
 lently.
SUR-RO-GATE, *n.* A delegate; de-
 puty; a substitute; one who has
 the probate of wills.
SUR-ROUND, *v. t.* To environ; to
 encompass; to inclose on all sides;
 to fence about. [*root*].
SUR-SO-UD, *n.* The fifth power of a
SUR-SO-UT, (*sur-soot*) *n.* A close
 overcoat.
+SUR-VIL-LANCE, (*sur-vil'yans*) *n.*
 [*Fr.*] Inspection; watch.
SUR-VIL, (*sur-vil*) *v. t.* [*Norm. sur-*
veer]. To view attentively; to in-
 spect; to examine with a refer-
 ence to condition, situation, and
 value; to measure as land.
SUR-VIL, (*sur-vil*) *n.* View; plan;
 or draft; district for collecting
 revenue. [*a viewing*].
SUR-VIL-AL, (*sur-vil'al*) *n.* Survey;
SUR-VIL-ING, (*-vil'ing*) *n.* That
 branch of mathematics which
 teaches the art of measuring land.
SUR-VIL-ON, *n.* An overseer; one
 who measures land; an inspector
 of goods, highways, &c.
SUR-VIL-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a
 surveyor. [*other*].
SUR-VIV-AL, *n.* A living beyond an-
SUR-VIV-ANCE, *n.* Survivorship.
SUR-VIVE, *v. t.* To live beyond the
 life of another, or beyond any
 event.
SUR-VIVE, *v. i.* To remain alive.
SUR-VIVER, *n.* One who outlives
SUR-VIV-OR, } another; the longer
 liver of two joint tenants.
SUR-VIV-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a
 survivor.
SUR-VE-RI-TI-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The qual-
SUR-VE-RI-TI-BIL-I-TY, } ity of re-
 ceiving impressions, or admitting
 some change, affection, or passion.
SUR-VE-RI-TI-BIL, *a.* Capable of re-
 ceiving; impenetrable; tender;
 having nice sensibility.
SUR-VE-RI-TI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Suscepti-
 bility. [*manner*].
SUR-VE-RI-TI-BIL, *ad.* In a susceptible
SUR-VE-RI-TI-BIL, *a.* Capable of admit-
 ting. [*mission*].
SUR-CIP-I-RE-CT, *n.* Reception; ad-
SUR-CIP-I-RE-NT, *a.* Receiving; admit-
 ting. [*admit*].
SUR-CIP-I-RE-NT, *n.* One who takes or
SUR-CIP-I-TATE, *v. t.* To rouse; to ex-
 cite; to stir up.
SUR-SPECT, *v. t.* [*L. suspectus*]. To
 imagine or mistrust; to imagine
 to be guilty upon slight evidence;

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to hold to be uncertain ; to doubt ; to conjecture ; to mistrust.
SUS-PECT, *v. t.* To imagine guilt.
SUS-PECTED-LY, *ad.* So as to be suspected. [suspected].
SUS-PECTED-NESS, *n.* State of being suspected.
SUS-PECTER, *n.* One who suspects.
SUS-PECTFUL, *a.* Apt to suspect.
SUS-PEND, *v. t.* [*L. suspendo.*] To debar from any privilege ; to hold in a state undetermined ; to hang ; to intermit ; to delay.
SUS-PEND'ER, *n.* One that suspends.
SUS-PEND'ERS, *n. pl.* Straps to sustain a garment. [doubt].
SUS-PENSE, *n.* State of uncertainty ;
SUS-PENSION, *n.* The act of hanging up ; cessation for a time ; temporary privation of powers.
SUS-PENS'IVE, *a.* Doubtful ; uncertain. [a. truss].
SUS-PENS'O-RY, *a.* That suspends ;
SUS-PIC'ION, *n.* Act of suspecting ; mistrust.
SUS-PIC'IOUS, (*-pish'us*), *a.* [*L. suspicio.*] Apt to suspect ; liable to be suspected.
SUS-PIC'IOUS-LY, *ad.* With suspicion. [suspicion].
SUS-PIC'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Liableness to suspect.
SUS-PIC'UAL, *a.* A breathing-hole.
SUS-PIC'ULATION, *n.* A long breath ; a sigh. [breath].
SUS-PICE, *v. t.* To fetch a long, deep breath.
SUS-TAIN, *v. t.* [*L. sustineo.*] To support ; to maintain ; to bear ; to endure ; to uphold.
SUS-TAIN'ABLE, *a.* That can be supported. [sustains].
SUS-TAIN'ER, *n.* He or that which sustains ;
SUS-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of sustaining ; support.
SUS-TENANCE, *n.* Food that sustains ; maintenance ; that which supports life. [tenance].
SUS-TEN'ATION, *n.* Support ; maintenance.
SUS-SUR'ACTION, *n.* A whispering ; soft murmur.
SUT'LER, *n.* One who attends an army, to sell provisions and liquors to the troops.
SUT'LER, *n.* In *India*, a widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her husband. In the *Sanscrit*, a female deity.
SUT'UR'ISM, *n.* The practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindostan. [to suture or seam].
SŪ'YUR-AL (*sū'yur'al*), *a.* Relating to sewing.
SŪ'YUR, (*sū'yur*), *n.* A sewing ; union of the parts of a wound ; joint of the skull.
SWAB, (*swob*), *n.* A mop for cleaning floors ; a bit of sponge for cleaning the mouth.
SWAB, (*swob*), *v. t.* [*Sw. swedda.*] To wipe with a swab ; to wipe when wet, or after washing ; to clean a door or deck.
SWAB'BER, *n.* One who uses a swab.
SWAB'DLE, *n.* [*Sw. swathe, swethel*, a border, or band.] To swathe ; to bind round.

SWAP'DLE, *n.* Clothes bound round the body.

SWAP'DLING-BAND, } *n.* A cloth
SWAP'DLING-CLOTH, } wrapped round an infant.

SWAG, *v. t.* [*Sax. sigan.*] To sink down by its weight; to lean.

SWÄGE, *v. t.* To ease; to soften; to mitigate. *See* ASSUAGE; *v. t.* to use a sawge; to fashion a piece of iron, by drawing it into a groove or mold having the required shape.

SWÄGE, *n.* Among workmen in sheet iron, a tool used for making moldings upon sheet iron.

SWAG'GER, *v. t.* To boast; to brag; to bully; to bluster; to be tumultuously proud.

SWAG'GER-ER, *n.* One who brags and bullies; a boastful, noisy fellow.

SWAG'GY, *a.* Hanging or leaning by its weight. [al youth.]

SWAIN, *n.* A young man; a pastor.

SWÄLE, *n.* A tract of low land; an interval. [the throat.]

SWÄL'LÖW, *n.* A genus of birds;

SWÄL'LÖW, *v. t.* To take down the throat; to receive implicitly; to engross; to engage completely.

SWAM, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWIM.

SWAMP, (*swomp*), *n.* Wet, soft, spongy ground.

SWAMP, *v. t.* To plunge, overset, or sink in water; to plunge into inextricable difficulties.

SWAMP'y, *a.* Wet, soft, and spongy.

SWAN, (*swon*), *n.* A large white water-fowl. [cloth.]

SWANS'DOWN, *p.* A fine soft woolen

SWAN'-SKIN, *n.* A fine soft kind of flannel. [to swop.]

SWAP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter;

SWARD, *n.* [*Sax. sward.*] The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat.

SWARD, *v. t.* To cover with sward.

SWARD'ED, *a.* Covered with sward.

SWARD'y, *a.* Covered with sward or grass. [SWORD.]

SWIRE, *old pret.* of SWEAR; now

SWARM, *n.* [*Sax. swacarm.*] A large number of body of small animals, or insects in motion; a great multitude or assemblage.

SWARM, *v. i.* [*Sax. swacmian.*] To crowd; to leave a hive in a body, as bees; to appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to be crowded; to breed multitudes; *v. t.* to crowd or throng.

SWART, } *a.* Being of dark hue;

SWARTH, } moderately black;

tawny. [hue; dusky.]

SWARTH'-LY, *ad.* With a tawny

SWARTH'-NESS, *n.* A dark complexion. [tawny; black.]

SWARTH'y, *a.* Of a dark hue;

SWASH, (*swosh*), *n.* A blustering noise; vaporing; violent flow; a narrow sound.

SWATH, *n.* A line of grass or grain, cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing; the whole breadth or sweep of a scythe; a band or fillet.

SWATHS, *v. t.* To wrap and bind with cloth, bandage or rollers.

SWAY, *v. t. or i.* To wield; to govern; to incline. [*Influence.*]

SWAY, *n.* Rule; command; power;

SWEAL, *v. t.* To melt; to blaze away, as tallow.

SWEALN, *v. i.; pret. and pp.* sworen *pp.* sworn. [*Sax. swerda.*] To affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to give evidence on oath; to be profane; *v. t.* to cause to take an oath; to declare or charge upon oath. [*profane person.*]

SWEARER, *n.* One who swears; a

SWEARNING, *n.* Profaneuess; utterance of oaths.

SWEAT, (*swet*), *n.* The sensible moisture which issues through the pores of an animal.

SWEAT, *v. t. or i.; pret. and pp.* sweat or sweated. To emit moisture through the pores; to toil; to drudge. [*sweat.*]

SWEATINESS, *n.* Moisture from

SWEATY, (*swet'te*), *a.* Moist with sweat.

SWEDISH, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.

SWEEP, *v. t.; pret. and pp.* swept. [*Sax. swegan.*] To clean or brush with a broom; to pass along; to fetch a long stroke; to carry with a long swing or dragging motion; to draw or drag over.

SWEEP, *v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, *n.* Act of sweeping; compass; range; a large ear; a chimney-sweeper.

SWEEPER, *n.* One that sweeps.

SWEEPINGLY, *ad.* By sweeping.

SWEEPINGS, *n. pl.* What is swept together; refuse things collected by sweeping. [*all.*]

SWEESTAKE, *n.* One who wins

SWEESTAKES, *n. pl.* The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race. [*compass.*]

SWEETLY, *a.* Pasing over a great

SWEET, *a.* Grateful to the taste, smell, ear, or eye; *n.* that which is sweet; something pleasing or grateful to the mind; a word of fondness. [*a calif.*]

SWEET-BREAD, *n.* The pancreas of

SWEET-BAL-ER, *n.* A fragrant shrub.

SWEETEN, (*sweet'n*), *v. t.* To make sweet; to make pleasing or grateful to the mind; to soften; to make delicate; to restore to purity; *v. i.* to become sweet.

SWEETEN-ER, (*sweet'n-er*), *n.* That which gives sweetness; he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony. [*beloved.*]

SWEET-HEART, *n.* A lover, or one

SWEET'ING, *n.* A sweet apple; a word of endearment.
SWEET'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste. [*fully.*]
SWEET'LY, *ad.* Gratefully; delight-
SWEET'NEAT, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.
SWEETNESS, *n.* Gratefulness to the taste, smell, &c.; the quality of being sweet; agreeableness of manners; softness; amiableness.
SWELL, *v. i.* *pret.* swelled; *obs.* swollen. [*Sax. swollen.*] To increase the size, dimensions, or bulk of anything; to aggravate; to heighten; to enlarge; *v. t.* to grow larger; to dilate or extend.
SWELL, *n.* Extension of bulk; increase; a wave.
SWELL'ING, *n.* A place enlarged; a tumor; a rising or enlargement by passion. [*fish with heat.*]
SWELL'EN, *v. t. or i.* To melt or per-
SWELL'EN, *v. t.* Almost melting with heat; suffocating with heat; oppressive; sultry.
SWERT, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SWEEP**.
SWERVE, *v. i.* To deviate; to err from a rule; to wander; to bend; to incline; to move forward by winding or turning.
SWERV'ING, *n.* The act of wander-
 ing; deviation from any law, rule, or standard.
SWIFT, *a.* [*Sax. swift.*] Moving with celerity; rapid; speedy; ready; prompt. [*low and a lizard.*]
SWIFT, *n.* A reel; a kind of swal-
SWIFT'LY, *ad.* Rapidly; with haste, or velocity. [*velocity of speed.*]
SWIFTHNESS, *n.* Rapidity; celerity;
SWIG, *v. t. or i.* To drink in large draughts.
SWIG, *n.* A large draught. [*Pulgar.*]
SWILL, *v. t.* To drink largely or voraciously. [*draughts of liquor.*]
SWILL, *n.* Drink for swine; large
SWILL'EN, *n.* One who drinks voraciously.
SWIM, *v. i.* *pret.* swam; *pp.* swum. [*Sax. swimman.*] To move on a fluid; to float; to be dizzy.
SWIM, *v. i.* To pass or move on.
SWIMMER, *n.* One who swims, or can swim. [*dizziness.*]
SWIMMING, *n.* A moving on water;
SWIMMING-LY, *ad.* Without obstruction.
SWINDLE, *v. t.* To cheat or defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.
SWINDLER, *n.* A cheat; one who defrauds grossly or with deliberate artifice. [*A hog or hogg.*]
SWINE, *n. sing. and pl.* [*Sax. swin.*]
SWINE-HEAD, *n.* A keeper of swine.
SWINE-POX, *n.* A variety of chicken-pox.
SWING, *v. t. or i.* *pret.* and *pp.* swung. To move when suspended; to move or whirl round; to practice swinging.
SWING, *n.* A waving or vibratory motion; sweep; unrestrained liberty.

SWING'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge that may be moved by swinging. [*Used on canals.*] [*chastise.*]
SWIND, *v. t.* To beat soundly; to
SWIND'EN, *n.* One who swings; one who hurls.
SWING'ING, *n.* The act of swinging; an exercise for health or pleasure.
SWIND'ING, (*swing'ing*), *a.* Huge; large. [*Pulgar.*]
SWIND'ING-LY, *ad.* Hugely; vastly.
SWIN'GLE, (*swing'gl.*) *v. t.* To clean flax or hemp by beating; to dangle.
SWIN'GLE-TREE, (*swing'gl.-*) *n.* A whiffle-tree, or whipple-tree.
SWIN'GLING-KNIFE, *n.* An instru-
SWIN'GLE, *n.* ment of wood, like a large knife, for swinging flax. [*part of flax.*]
SWIN'GLING-TOW, *n.* The coarse
SWIN'ISH, *a.* Like swine; gross; brutish. [*nor.*]
SWIN'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a swinish man-
SWIRL, *n.* The beam, moving on
SWEEP, *n.* a post or fulcrum, with a bucket at one end, by which water is raised in a well.
SWITCH, *n.* A flexible twig. On
 railways, a movable part of the rail, for transferring a car from one track to another.
SWITCH, *v. t.* To strike with a small twig or rod.
SWIV'EL (*swiv'l.*) *n.* A ring turning on a staple; a small gun that may be turned. [*movable pin.*]
SWIV'EL, *v. t. or i.* To turn on a
SWOB, *n.* See **SWAB**, **SWABBER**.
SWOL'LEN, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SWELL**;
SWOLN, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SWELL**.
SWOON, *v. t.* To faint; to sink into
SWOON, *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.
SWOON'ING, *n.* A fainting; syncope.
SWOOP, *v. t.* To fall on with a sweeping motion; *v. i.* to pass with pomp. [*bird of prey.*]
SWOOP, *n.* A pouncing on; as, a
SWOR, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another.
SWÖRD, (*swörd* or *sörd.*) *n.* A weapon for cutting or stabbing.
SWÖRD'-BELT, *n.* A belt to suspend a sword by.
SWÖRD'EN, *a.* Bearing a sword.
SWÖRD'-FISH, *n.* A fish with a long nose or snout.
SWÖRD'-NOT, (*-not.*) *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.
SWÖRD'SMAN, *n.* A soldier; a fight-
SWÖREN, *pret.* of **SWEAR**. [*ing man.*]
SWÖRN, *pp.* of **SWEAR**.
SWUM, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SWIM**.
SWUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SWING**.
SWY'-NIX, *n.* A person devoted to luxury.
SWY'-NIX'IC, *a.* Luxurious; wanton.
SWY'-NIX'IC, *n.* A species of fig-
SWY'-NIX'IC, *n.* tree; also, the maple and the button-wood.
SY-CHÉ, *n.* In China, silver in the

shape of small globules, used as currency.
SYC'-PHAN-CY, *n.* Mean tale-bearing; servility; obsequious flattery.
SYC'-PHANT, *n.* An obsequious flatterer; a parasite.
SYC'-PHANT'IC, *a.* Servilely
SYC'-PHANT'IC-AL, *a.* flattery; courting favor by mean adulation.
SYC'-PHANT-IZE, *v. t.* To play the sycophant.
SYLLAB'IC, *a.* Pertaining to syllables.
SYLLAB'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a syllabic manner.
SYLLAB-I-CI'TION, *n.* The formation of syllables or division of words into syllables.
SYLLA-BLE, *n.* A letter or combination of letters uttered by one impulse of the voice.
SYLLA-BUS, *n.* An abstract, or compendium, containing the heads of a discourse.
SYLL'ER'IA, *n.* In grammar, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the sense of the author.
SYLLO-GISM, *n.* [*L. syllogismus.*] An argument of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. [*sylogism.*]
SYLLO-GIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to a
SYLLO-GIS'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the syllogistic form. [*logically.*]
SYLLO-GY, *v. t.* To argue sylle-
SYLPH, (*sylf.*) *n.* A kind of fairy.
SYLPH'ID, *n.* A diminutive of sylph.
SYLVAN. See **SILVAN**.
SYLVAN, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic. [*creed.*]
SYM'BOL, *n.* A type or emblem; the
SYM'BOL'IC, *a.* Representative;
SYM'BOL'IC-AL, *a.* expressing by resemblance or signa.
SYM'BOL'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By signs; typically. [*creeds.*]
SYM-BOL'ICS, *n.* The science of
SYM'BOL'ISM, *n.* Exposition of symbols; among chemists, consent of parts.
SYM'BOL-IZE, *v. t.* To have a resemblance in properties or qualities; *v. t.* to make to agree in properties; to make representative of something. [*by symbol.*]
SYM-BOL-O-GY, *n.* Art of expressing
SYM-ME'TRAL, *a.* Commensurable.
SYM-ME'TRIC-AL, *a.* Proportional in its parts. [*proportions.*]
SYM-ME'TRIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With due
SYM-ME'TRIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to proportion.
SYM-ME'TRY, *n.* Proportion of parts to each other or to the whole; harmony.
SYM-PA-THET'IC, *a.* Having a
SYM-PA-THET'IC-AL, *a.* common feeling; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another.

SYM-PA-THET'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With common feeling.

SYM'PA-THIZE, *v. t.* To have a common feeling.

SYM'PA-THY, *n.* [Gr. *συμπάθεια*.] A fellow-feeling; compassion; the quality of being affected by feelings like those of another.

SYM-PHO'NI-OUS, *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

SYM-PHO-NY, *n.* [Gr. *συμφωνία*.] A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; a full concert; an overture or other composition for instruments.

SYM-PHY-SIS, *n.* In *anatomy*, the union of bones by cartilage.

SYM-RÓ'SI-AC, *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.

SYM-RÓ'SI-UM, *n.* A drinking together; a merry feast.

SYM-TOM, *n.* An affection which attends a disease; a sign; a token.

SYM-TOM-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to symptoms; proceeding from a prior disease. [symptoms.]

SYM-TOM-AT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By contraction; the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter.

SYN'A-GOGUE, *n.* An assembly of Jews, or their place of worship.

SYN'A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYN-A-LÉPHA, *n.* In *grammar*, a contraction of syllables by the suppression of vowels or diphthongs at the end of a word before another vowel or diphthong.

SYN'AR-CHY, *n.* Joint sovereignty.

SYN'CHRO-NAL, { *a.* Happening

SYN-CHRON'IC-AL, { at the same time; simultaneous.

SYN'CHRO-NISM, *n.* Simultaneousness; concurrence of two or more events in time.

SYN'CHRO-NIZE, *v. i.* To agree in time; to be simultaneous.

SYN'CHRO-NOUS, *a.* Happening at the same time.

SYN'CO-PHIZ, *v. t.* To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters from a syllable; to prolong a note in music.

SYN-CO-PH'ITION, *n.* Contraction of a word; interruption of regular measure in music; a prolonging of a note begun on the unaccented

part of a bar to the accented part of the next bar.

SYN'CO-PH, *n.* Synecopation; ellision of one or more letters from the middle of a word. In *medicine*, a fainting or swooning.

SYN'CO-PHIZ, *v. t.* To shorten by omitting a letter in the middle of a word.

SYN'CRE-TISM, *n.* A mixture in philosophy or religion.

SYN'DIC, *n.* A magistrate; an officer of government; one chosen to act for others. [dica.]

SYN'DIC-ATE, *n.* A council of syn-

SYN'DRO-ME, *n.* Concurrence or combination, as of symptoms in a disease.

SYN'E'DO-CHE, *n.* A trope by which a part is put for the whole, and the contrary.

SYN'E-DOCH'IC-AL, *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

SYN-OD, *n.* In *church history*, a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion; a meeting or convention; a conjunction of two or more planets.

SYN-OD-AL, *n.* A pecuniary rent; constitution made in provincial synods; *a.* relating to a synod.

SYN-OD'IC, { *a.* Done by a synod;

SYN-OD'IC-AL, { pertaining to a synod. [ity of a synod.]

SYN-OD'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the author-

SYN-OD'IC-AL-MONTH, *n.* The interval from one change of the moon to another.

SYN'O-NYM, *n.* [Gr. *συνώνυμος*.] A word which has the same signification as another.

SYN-ON'Y-MIZE, *v. t.* To express the same meaning by different words.

SY-NON'Y-MA, *n. pl.* Words having the same signification.

SYN-ON'Y-MOUS, *a.* The same in meaning; conveying the same idea. [sense.]

SYN-ON'Y-MOUS-LY, *ad.* In the same

SYN-ON'Y-MY, *n.* The quality of expressing the same meaning in different words.

SYN-OP'SIS, *n.; pl. SYNOPSIS.* [Gr. *συνopsis*.] A general view or a collection of things or parts, so arranged as to exhibit the whole, or the principal parts, in a general view.

SYN-OP'TIC, { *a.* Affording a gen-

SYN-OP'TIC-AL, { eral view of all the parts.

SYN-OP'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* So as to present a general view in a short compass.

SYN-TAC'TIC, { *a.* Pertaining to

SYN-TAC'TIC-AL, { syntax.

SYN'TAX, *n.* [L. *syntaxis*.] Arrangement of words in sentences; it includes concord and regimen, or the agreement and government of words.

SYN'THESIS, *n.* Composition, or the putting of two or more things together; the uniting of elements in a compound. *Synthesis* is the opposite of *analysis*.

SYN'THET'IC, { *a.* Pertaining to

SYN'THET'IC-AL, { synthesis, or composition. [sis.]

SYN'THET'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By synthe-

SYN'I-LIS, (*sif'-*) *n.* The venereal disease. [syphilis.]

SYN'I-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to

SYN'I-AC, *a.* Pertaining to Syria; as, the Syriac version of the Pentateuch; *n.* the language of Syria.

SYN'INGE, *n.* A pipe for injecting liquids; *v. t.* to inject or cleanse with a syringe.

+SYN'TIS, *n.* [L.] A quicksand.

SYS'TEM, *n.* Connection of parts or things; a whole connected scheme; order.

SYS-TEM-AT'IC, { *a.* Pertaining to

SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL, { system; methodical; connected; formed with regular connection and adaptation of parts to each other. [ally.]

SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Methodic-

SYS-TEM-AT'IZE, { *v. t.* To reduce to

SYS-TAM-IZZ, { system or order.

SYS-TEM-I-ZA'TION, *n.* Act of systemizing. [tem.]

SYS-TEM-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to sys-

SYS-TEM-IZ-ER, *n.* One who reduces to system.

SYS-TO-LIC, *n.* The shortening of a syllable; contraction of the heart.

SYS-TOL'IC, *a.* Relating to systole.

SYS'TYLE, *n.* An arrangement of columns so that the spaces between the shafts consist of two diameters.

SYTHZ. See SCYTHZ.

SYZ'GY, *n.* The period of new or full moon, when the sun, moon, and earth are in one line.

T.

T is a pure mute, not having a vocal sound, as in *thick*, and a vocal sound, as in *that*. **TAB'ARD**, *n.* A short gown; a herald's coat.

TAB'ARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a coat.

TAB-A-SHERR, *n.* A substance found on the joints of the bamboo, and used in medicine.

TAB'ARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a coat.

TAB-A-SHERR, *n.* A substance found on the joints of the bamboo, and used in medicine.

BOOK; **TONE**, **PULL**, **USE**. **Θ** like **K**; **Ω** like **SH**; **Ω** like **J**; **Σ** like **Z**; **Τ** as in *thou*; **+** not English.

TABBY, *a.* Brindled; diversified in color. [*watered*.]
TABBY, *n.* A waved silk, usually
TABBY, *v. t.* To give a wavy appearance to silk or mohair; to cause to look wavy.
TABER-FACIUN, *n.* A wasting away.
TABER-NA-CLE, *n.* A movable building; a tent; a place of worship; our natural body.
TABER-NA-CLE, *v. t.* To dwell; to reside for a time.
TACHYDIA, *n.* [L.] A disease characterized by a gradually progressive emaciation of the body.
TACHID, *a.* Wasted by disease.
TACHID-NESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease.
TACHYLA-TURE, *n.* Painting on walls; manner of writing a piece for instruments by letters.
TACHYLE, *n.* [L. *tabula*.] A flat surface or utensil; board; index; set of numbers. [*or set down*.]
TACHYLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To board; to note
TACHYLEAU, *n.* [Fr.] A representation; picture; a table.
TACHYLO-PHON, *n.* A book for noting or tracing on without ink; tablets.
TACHYLO-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a table.
TACHYLO D'HÖTTE, (tā'bl-dōte), *n.* [Fr.] A common table for guests; an ordinary.
TACHYLO-LAND, *n.* Elevated flat land.
TACHYLORES, (tā'blz), *n. pl.* A board for backgammon.
TACHYLET, *n.* A little table; a flat surface; something flat, on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave; a medicine in a square form.
TACHYLO-TALK, (-tauk), *n.* Conversation at table.
TACHYLING, *n.* A forming into tables; the letting one timber into another by alternate scores or projections.
TACHYLO, *n.* In the *isles of the Pacific*, a word denoting prohibition; a religious interdict, of great force among the inhabitants.
TACHYLO, *v. t.* To forbid approach to; to hold sacred. [*little drum*.]
TACHYLO, *v. t.* To play on a tabor or **TACHYLO**, *n.* A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.
TACHYLO-RET, *n.* A tabor; a small **TACHYLO-RET**, } shallow drum.
TACHYLO-RINE, *n.* A tabor; a small drum. [*or plate*.]
TACHYLO-LAB, *a.* Formed into a table
TACHYLO-LITE, *v. t.* To reduce to a table or tables; to make flat.
TACHYLO-GRAPHY, *n.* The art or practice of quick writing; stenography; short-hand.
TACHY, *a.* Silent; implied, but not expressed. [*tion*.]
TACHYLO-LY, *ad.* Silently; by implication.
TACHYLO-TURN, *a.* Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak. [*hence: reserve*.]
TACHYLO-TURN-ITY, *n.* Habitual silence.
TACK, *n.* A small nail; a rope to

fasten the lower foremost corner of a sail.
TACK, *v. t.* To fasten; to sew; to fasten slightly by nails.
TACK, *v. t.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other.
TACKLE, (tak'l), *n.* [D. *takel*.] Ropes and machines for raising weights; weapons; apparatus.
TACKLE, *v. t.* To harness; to seize.
TACKLING, *n.* Furniture of ships; harness; instruments for drawing a carriage.
TACT, *n.* [L. *tactus*.] Touch; feeling; nice perception or skill; peculiar faculty.
TACTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the
TACTIC-AL, } art of military and naval dispositions for battles, evolutions, &c. [*versed in tactics*.]
TACTICIAN, (-tish'an), *n.* One
TACTICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *tactikos*.] The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, &c. [*be felt*.]
TACTILE, *a.* Tangible; that may
TACTILITY, *n.* Perceptibility of touch. [*ing*.]
TACTION, *n.* Touch; act of touch.
TACTLESS, *a.* Destitute of tact.
TACTUAL, *a.* Pertaining to the touch. [*wiggle*.]
TADPOLE, *n.* A young frog; a port-
TADPOLE, *n.* A contraction of *taken*.
TADPOLE, *n.* [L. *Tedium*.] *Tedium* *di-cum*, weariness of life; a mental disorder.
TADPOLE, *n.* [D. *tafferel*.] The
TADPOLE, } upper part of a ship's stern.
TADPOLE, *n.* A fine, glossy silk
TADPOLE, *n.* stuff.
TADPOLE, *n.* [Sw. *tagg*.] A metallic point at the end of lace; something paltry.
TADPOLE, *n.* A common play among boys.
TADPOLE, *v. t.* To fit with a point.
TADPOLE, (tal'yā), *n.* [It.] In mechanics, a particular combination of pulleys.
TAIL, *n.* [Sax. *tael*.] The hinder appendage of an animal; hinder part of any thing.
TAIL, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*.] An estate in *tail* is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs.
TAILOR, *n.* One whose occupation is to make men's clothes.
TAILOR-ESS, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.
TAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *tindre*.] To infect; to corrupt; to mully; *v. t.* to be infected or corrupted; *as*, meat soon *taints* in warm weather.
TAIN, *n.* Infection; corruption.
TAINLESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection. [*spot*.]
TAINURE, *n.* Taint; defilement.
TAKE, *v. t.* [*pret. took*; *pp. taken*.] [Sax. *tacan*.] To receive; to seize; to catch; to swallow; to allow;

to suppose; to hire; to agree; *v. t.* to move or direct the course; to resort to; to resemble.
TAKER, *n.* One who takes or apprehends.
TAKING, *ppr.* Receiving; catching; *a.* alluring; attractive; that invites; *a.* a seizure; agitation; distress. [*pleasing*.]
TAKINGNESS, *n.* The quality of **TAKING**, *n.* A dog of quick scent.
TALC, *n.* A species of magnesian earth.
TALC-ONE, } *a.* Pertaining to or com-
TALC-ONE, } posed of talc; talcky.
TALC-ONE, *a.* Like talc; consisting of talc.
TALE, *n.* A story; narrative; reckoning; number; a telling; disclosure of any thing secret.
TALC-ONE, *n.* An officious informer.
TALC-ONE, *n.* Officially giving information; *a.* act of telling secrets. [*ries*.]
TALC-ONE, *a.* Abounding with stories.
TALC-ONE, *n.* A weight; a coin; faculty; gift; skill; eminent abilities; superior genius.
TALC-ONE, *a.* Furnished with talents or skill.
TALC-ONE, (tāl'ez), *n. pl.* [L.] Men occasionally present at court, from whom jurors may be taken to supply a defect in the panel.
TALC-ONE, *n.* A person summoned as a juror from among the bystanders at court.
TALC-ONE, *n.* A magical character.
TALC-ONE, *a.* Magical; preserving against evil.
TALK, (tauk), *n.* Familiar conversation; conference; speech.
TALK, (tauk), *v. t.* [D. *taalk*.] To speak; to converse familiarly.
TALKATIVE, (tauk'a-tiv), *a.* Given to much talking; prating; loquacious; garrulous.
TALKATIVENESS, (tauk'a-tiv-ness), *n.* Loquacity; garrulity; the habit or practice of speaking much in conversation.
TALKER, *n.* One who talks much; a boaster.
TALL, *a.* [W. *tal*.] High in stature; long, and comparatively slender.
TALLAGE, *n.* A tax; toll; tribute.
TALLNESS, *n.* Height of stature.
TALLOW, *n.* The hard fat of an animal. [*to fatten*.]
TALLOW, *v. t.* To smear with tallow.
TALLOW-CHANDLER, *n.* One who makes candles.
TALLOW-FACED, (-fāst), *n.* Having a sickly complexion; pale.
TALLOW-ISE, *a.* Having the properties of tallow. [*of tallow*.]
TALLOWY, *a.* Greasy; consisting
TALLOWY, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*.] A notched stick, corresponding to another, for keeping accounts; one thing made to suit another.
TALLOWY, *v. t.* or *i.* To fit or be fitted;

to agree; to score with correspondent notches; to suit.

TAL'Y-MAN, *n.* One who keeps tally.

TAL'MUD, *n.* The body or the book of Hebrew traditions, laws, and explanations. [Talmud.]

TAL-MUD'ITE, *a.* Contained in the Talmud.

TAL-MUD'IT, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

TAL-MUD-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud.

TAL'ON, *n.* [Sp. and Fr. *talón*.] The claw of a rapacious fowl; an ogee.

TA'LUS, *n.* The ankle; slope of a rampart; the inclination of any work. [or subdued.]

TAM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tamed

TAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being tamable.

TAM'A-MIND, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

TAM'SAC, *n.* A mixture of gold and copper.

TAM'SUR, (tam'boor,) *n.* A small drum; embroidery; a little box of timber work, covered with a ceiling, within the porches of certain churches. [cushion.]

TAM'SUR, *v. t.* To embroider on a TAM-SUR-INE, (tam-boor-een,) *n.* A small drum; a kind of animated and very lively dance, formerly in vogue.

TAME, *a.* [Sax., Dan. and D. *tam*.] Mild; accustomed to man; dull; spiritless.

TAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *tamie*; Sw. *tamie*; D. *tammen*.] To reclaim from wildness; to domesticate; to make gentle; to civilize; to subdue.

TAME'LY, *ad.* With mean submission; servilely; without manifesting spirit. [submission.]

TAME'NESS, *n.* Gentleness; mean

TAM'ER, *n.* One that reclains from wildness.

TAM'ES, *n.* A worsted cloth used for the purpose of straining sauces.

TAM'FY, *n.* A thin woolen stuff.

TAM'FER, *v. t.* To meddle with; to deal with secretly; to have to do without fitness or necessity.

TAMP'ING, *n.* Matter used to fill the hole in blasting; act of filling a hole for blasting.

TAM'PI-ON, *n.* The stopper of a Tom'PI-ON, *n.* cannon, consisting of a short cylinder of wood.

TAP, *v. t. or i.* To convert skins into leather; to make or become brown. [tanning.]

TAN, *n.* Bark bruised and broken for TAN'DEN, [Horseman's Latin.] Horses are harnessed tandem, when they are placed single, one before another.

TAN'VAT, *n.* A vat in which hides are laid in bark and liquor.

TAN'VARD, *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

TANG, *n.* A strong taste; relish. [Ing.]

TAN'GEN-CY, *n.* A contact or touch-

TAN'GENT, *n.* A right line touching a curve.

TAN-GI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being tangible. [or realized.]

TAN'GI-BLE, *a.* That may be touched

TAN'GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling. [touch.]

TAN'GI-BLY, *ad.* Susceptibly to the

TAN'GLE, (tang'gl,) *v. t.* To entangle or make intricate; to embroil; to embarrass; *v. i.* to be entangled or united confusedly. [cistern.]

TANK, *n.* A reservoir of water; a

TANK'ARD, *n.* A drinking cup with a lid. [tan hides.]

TAN'NER, *n.* One whose trade is to

TAN'NER-Y, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning leather.

TAN'NIN, *n.* The astringent substance of bark.

TAN'ST, *n.* An extremely bitter plant.

TAN'TA-LISM, *n.* A teasing with vain hopes. [lizing.]

TAN-TA-LI-BA'TION, *n.* Act of tantalizing.

TAN'TA-LIZE, *v. t.* To tease with false hopes. [lizee.]

TAN'TA-LIZ-ER, *n.* One who tantalizes.

TAN'TA-LUS, [L from Gr.] In *fab*, a Lydian king, who, for his crimes, was condemned to perpetual hunger and thirst, with food and water near him, which he could not reach.

TAN'TA-MOUNT, *a.* Equal; equivalent in value or signification.

TAN'TIV-Y, *ad.* To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with great speed. [ill-humor.]

TAN'TRAUMS, *n. pl.* Whims; bursts of

TAP, *v. t.* To touch lightly; to broach; to open a cask, and draw liquor; to bore into.

TAP, *n.* A gentle touch; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor.

TARE, *n.* A narrow fillet or band.

TAR'PER, *n.* [Sax. *teper*.] A small wax candle or light.

TAR'PER, *a.* Sloping to a point; becoming gradually smaller in diameter.

TAR'PER, *v. t.* To make gradually smaller in diameter; *v. i.* to diminish or gradually become smaller toward one end.

TAR'PER-ING, *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end; diminishing. [taper.]

TAR'PER-NESS, *n.* A state of being

TAR'PER-Y, *n.* Woven hangings, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures, &c.

TAR'ES-TAY, *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry. [intestines.]

TAR'P-WORM, *n.* A worm bred in the

TAR'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for selling liquors.

TAR-I-DEA, *n.* The fecula obtained from scraping and washing the roots of the cassava.

TAR'IS, *n.* [Fr.] Tapestry. On the *tapis*, under consideration, or on the table. [downward.]

TAR'-ROOT, *n.* The chief root running

TAR'STER, *n.* One who draws liquors.

TAR, *n.* A thick, resinous substance, obtained from pine trees in a smothering heat; a sailor, so called from his clothes.

TAR, *v. t.* To smear with tar.

TAR-AN'TU-LA, *n.* A spider. See TARANTULA. [pace.]

TAR'DI-LY, *ad.* Slowly; with slow

TAR'DI-NESS, *n.* Slowness of motion; lateness.

TAR'DY, *a.* Slow; dilatory; late.

TARE, *n.* A weed that grows among corn. In *agriculture*, a plant cultivated for fodder.

TARE, *n.* An allowance in weight for the cask, chest, or bag in which goods are contained. [tare.]

TARE, *v. t.* To mark the weight of

TARE, *old pret.* of TARE.

TAR-REN'TU-LA, *n.* A species of spider, whose bite sometimes produces an effect about equal to the sting of a wasp.

TAR'GET, *n.* A small buckler or shield; a mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.

TAR'GET-NESS, *n.* One armed with a target.

TAR'GUM, *n.* A paraphrase of the Scriptures in the Chaldean language or dialect.

TAR'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *tarif*.] A list of various articles and goods; a table of duties. [tica.]

TAR'IFF, *v. t.* To make a list of duties.

TAR'IN, *n.* A bog; a marsh; a pen.

TAR'INISH, *v. t.* To sully; to soil; to diminish or destroy the purity of; *v. i.* to lose luster; to become dull.

TAR-PAULIN, *n.* A piece of canvas tarred; a sailor's tarred hat; a sailor, in contempt.

TAR'RAS, *n.* A coarse earth, resembling puzzuolana, and used as a cement. [of TARRY.]

TAR'RI-ED, (tar'rid,) *pret.* and *pp.*

TAR'RY, *v. i.* To stay; to continue; to delay.

TAR'RY, *a.* Consisting of tar, or like tar. [vere.]

TART, *a.* Acid; sharp; keen; so-

TART, *n.* A kind of pie or pastry.

TARTAN, *n.* A small coasting vessel with one mast; *n.* a woolen stuff.

TARTAR, *n.* An acid; concrete salt formed on the sides of wine casks; a person of an irritable temper; a native of Tartary.

TAR-TAR-AN, { *a.* Pertaining to

TAR-TAR-OUS, { Tartarus; hellish.

TAR-TAR-OUS, { *a.* Consisting of

TAR-TAR-OUS, { or like tartar.

TAR-TAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Tartary in Asia. Tartaric acid, the acid of tartar. [ing tartar.]

TAR-TAR-I-ZA'TION, *n.* Act of forming

TAR-TAR-IZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar.

TAR-TARUS, *n.* The name of the in-

fernal regions over which Pluto or Hades ruled.

TART'AR, *a.* Somewhat tart or acid.

TART'AR, *ad.* Sharply; keenly; with sourness. [sharpness.]

TART'NESS, *n.* Sourness; acidity.

TART'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of tartaric acid with a base. [fellow.]

TAR-TUFF', *n.* A stupid, morose

TAR-WATER, *n.* A cold infusion of tar.

TASK, *n.* Business imposed; employment, or burdensome employment; drudgery.

TASK, *v. t.* To impose something to be done; to burden with some employment.

TASK'ER, *n.* One that imposes tasks.

TASK'-MÄ-TER, *n.* One who imposes tasks.

TASSEL, *n.* An ornamental bunch of silk; a male hawk.

TASSEL-NO, (*tas'sel*), *a.* Adorned with tassels.

TASSER, *n. pl.* Armor for the thighs.

TAST'-BLE, *a.* That may be tasted; savory.

TASTE, *v. t.* [Norm. *taster*.] To perceive by the tongue; to feel; to experience; to relish; to have pleasure from; *v. i.* to try by the mouth; to experience; to enjoy sparingly.

TASTE, *n.* The sense of tasting; nice discernment; the sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing; intellectual relish; a little piece tasted or eaten.

TAST'ER, *n.* One that tastes; a dram-cup. [ish; savory.]

TASTE'FUL, *a.* Having a high relish.

TASTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* With good taste.

TASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* High taste; relish. [sapid; rapid.]

TASTE'LESS, *a.* Having no taste; insipid.

TASTE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of taste; insipidity.

TAST'U-LY, *ad.* With good taste.

TAST'Y, *a.* Having a nice perception of excellence; according to taste.

TAT'TER, *v. t.* To tear or rend in pieces. [rag.]

TAT'TER, *n.* A torn piece; a loose

TAT'TER-DE-MAL'ION, *n.* A shabby fellow. [for tell tales.]

TAT'TLE, (*tattl'*), *v. i.* To talk idly.

TAT'TLE, *n.* Idle trifling talk; prate.

TAT'TLER, *n.* A prater; a gossip; a tell-tale. [to quarters.]

TAT-TOO', *n.* A beat of drum to call

TAT-TOO', *v. t.* To puncture the skin, and stain the punctured spots in figures. [skin.]

TAT-TOO', *n.* Figures stained on the

TAUGHT, (*taut*), *pret.* and *pp.* of **TEACH**.

TAUGHT, *a.* Stretched; not slack.

TAUNT, *v. t.* To rail at; to revile; to insult; to reproach. [insult.]

TAUNT, *n.* A gibe; scoff; reproach;

TAUNT'ER, *n.* One who taunts.

TAUNT'ING-LY, *ad.* With upbraid-

ing; insultingly; with bitter and sarcastic words.

TAU'RI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a bull.

TAU'RIUS, *a.* Relating to a bull.

TAU'RUS, *n.* The bull; a sign in the zodiac. [same sense.]

TAU-TO-LOO'IO-AL, *a.* Repeating the

TAU-TOL'O-ÖIST, *n.* One who uses tautology.

TAU-TOL'O-ÖISE, *v. t.* To repeat the same thing in different words.

TAU-TOL'O-ÖY, *n.* Repetition of the same sense in different words.

TAU-TO-PHON'IO-AL, *a.* Repeating the same sound.

TAU-TOPH'O-ÖY, (*tof'*) *n.* Repetition of the same sound.

TAU'ERN, *n.* [Fr. *tavern*.] A house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, and to entertain travellers.

TAU'ERN-ER, } *n.* An inn-

TAU'ERN-KEEP-ER, } holder; one

who keeps a tavern. [erna.]

TAU'ERN-ING, *a.* A feasting at

TAW, *v. t.* To dress white or alum leather; to dress and prepare skins in white. [finery.]

TAW'DRI-LY, *ad.* With excess of

TAW'DRI-NESS, *n.* Excessive finery; tinsel; ostentatious finery without elegance.

TAW'DRY, *a.* Gaudy in dress; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace. [leather.]

TAW'ER, *n.* A dresser of white

TAW'NY, *a.* Of a yellowish brown color.

TAX, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*.] A rate or sum of money imposed on an individual for a public purpose; that which is imposed; a burden.

TAX, *v. t.* To lay a tax; to impose; to accuse; to load with a burden or burdens.

TAX'-BLE, *a.* Liable to be taxed; that may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

TAX-I'ATION, *n.* The act of imposing taxes; the act of assessing a bill of costs.

TAX'ER, *n.* One who taxes.

TAX-I-DER'MIC, *a.* Belonging to the art of preserving the skins of animals.

TAX-I-DER-MY, *n.* The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

TAX-ON'O-MY, *n.* That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

TEA, *n.* [Chinese, *tsa*, or *the*; Fr. *thé*.] A Chinese plant or decoction of it; any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as, *sage tea*.

TEA'-CUP, *n.* A small cup in which tea is drank.

TEA'-POT, *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured. [tea.]

TEA'-SPOON, *n.* A small spoon for

TEA'-TIX-BLE, *n.* A table for tea furniture.

TEACH, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* taught. [Sax. *tecan*.] To instruct; to inform; to give intelligence; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind; to make familiar; to direct.

TEACH, *n.* In *sugar works*, the last boiler. [taught; decile.]

TEACH'-ABLE, *a.* Willing to be

TEACH'-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being capable of receiving instruction; aptness to learn.

TEACH'ER, *n.* One who teaches; an instructor; one who instructs others in religion; a preacher.

TEACH'ING, *n.* Act of teaching; instruction. [ship timber.]

TEAK, *n.* A tree which furnishes

TEAL, *n.* The smallest of the duck kind.

TEAM, *n.* [Sax. *team*.] Two or more horses or oxen, &c., harnessed for drawing. [team.]

TEAM'YER, *n.* One who drives a

TEAR, *n.* A fluid, secreted and flowing from the eye.

TEAR, (*tiere*), *n.* A rent; a fissure.

TEAR, *v. t. or i. pret.* tore. To rend; to pull in pieces; to rave; to rage.

TEAR'FUL, *n.* One that rends by force; one that rages or raves with violence. [weeping.]

TEAR'FUL, (*teer'*) *a.* Full of tears;

TEAR'LESS, *a.* Free from tears; unfeeling.

TEASE, *v. t.* To comb or card as wool or flax; to vex with impatience.

TEAS'EL, (*tee'el*) *n.* [Sax. *tesel*.] A plant, whose bar is used in dressing cloth. [varna.]

TEAS'ER, *n.* One who teases or

TEAT, *n.* [Sax. *tit*.] The nipple of the breast; the dug of a beast.

TEAVEN, *v. t.* To feed and enrich by live stock. [ly; stowardly.]

TECH'N-IC-LY, *ad.* Touchily; peevish-

TECH'N-IC-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.

TECH'NIC, } (*tek'nik*) *a.* Per-

TECH'NIC-AL, } taining to the arts or to professions.

TECH'NIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions.

TECH'NIC-AL-NESS, } *n.* The quality

TECH'NIC-AL-ITY, } of being technical.

TECH'NICS, *n.* Branches of learning that respect the arts; the doctrine of arts in general.

TECH-NO-LOG'IO-AL, *a.* Pertaining to technology; pertaining to the arts.

TECH-NO-L'O-ÖIST, *n.* One who treats of terms of the arts.

TECH-NO-L'O-ÖY, *n.* A treatise on the arts; an explanation of terms of art.

TECH'Y, *a.* Peevish; fretful. More correctly, *teachy*.

TEC-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to building. [grass in the swath.]
TED, *v. t.* To spread or turn, as **TED'DER**, *n.* A rope or chain to tie a beast in feeding; that by which one is restrained.
TED'DER, *v. t.* To tie to a spot in feeding; to restrain to certain limits.
+TE DE'UM, *n.* [L.] A hymn sung in churches on occasions of joy.
TE'DI-ous, *a.* Slow; wearisome; tiresome. [weary.]
TE'DI-ous-ly, *ad.* Slowly; so as to **TE'DI-ous-ness**, *n.* Slowness or prolixity; length; tiresomeness; quality of wearying. [someness.]
TE'DI-um, *n.* Irksomeness; weariness, *v. t.* or *i.* To abound; to bring forth abundantly; to be pregnant; to conceive. [young.]
TEEM'ER, *n.* One that brings forth **TEEM'FUL**, *a.* Pregnant; very prolific. [not prolific.]
TEEM'LESS, *a.* Barren; unfruitful;
TEEN, *n. pl.* Years between twelve and twenty.
TEETH, *n. pl.* of **TOOTH**. In the teeth, directly; in direct opposition; in front.
TEETH, *v. t.* To breed teeth.
TEETH'ING, *n.* The process by which teeth first make their way through the gums.
TEE-TO-TAL-ER, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks.
TEE-TO-TUM, *n.* A toy like a top.
TEO'MER, *n. pl.* **TEO'MI-NA**. A tegument. [tiles.]
TEO'U-LAR, *a.* Like or pertaining to **TEO'U-MENT**, *n.* A covering or cover.
TEO-U-MENT-ary, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.
TEIL, *n.* The lime tree or linden.
TENT, *n.* See **TINT**. [web.]
TEL'A-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a spider's **TEL'E-GRAPH**, *n.* A machine for communicating information by signals for letters. [telegraph.]
TEL'E-GRAPH, *v. t.* To convey by **TEL'E-GRAPH'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to a telegraph; communicated by telegraph.
TEL'E-GRAPHY, *n.* Art or practice of communicating by a telegraph.
TEL'E-SCOPE, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance. [telescope.]
TEL'E-SCOPE, *a.* Pertaining to a **TEL'ESM**, *n.* A kind of amulet.
TEL'E-MAT'IC, *a.* Relating to telegrams; magical.
TE-LIS-TICH, (-les'tik), *n.* A poem, in which the final letters of the lines make a name.
TEL'IC, *a.* Denoting the final end.
TELL, *v. t.; pres. and pp. told.* To relate; to inform; to report; to count; *v. i.* to give an account.
TELL'ER, *n.* One who tells or counts; an officer who pays money on checks.

TELL'TALE, *n.* An officious informer; a telling tales; blabbing.
TEL'LU-RAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the
TEL-LU'RIC, } earth.
TEL-LU'RI-UM, *n.* A metal, in color between tin and silver, discovered 1793. [headstrong.]
TEM-E-RE'RI-ous, *a.* Rash; hasty;
TEM-ER'ITY, *n.* Rash boldness; unreasonable contempt of danger; temerity.
TEM'PER, *n.* Due mixture of different qualities; frame of mind; passion; state of a metal.
TEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *temperare*.] To mix; to qualify; to soften; to adjust; to form the proper degree of hardness. [the body.]
TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* Constitution of **TEM'PER-ANCE**, *n.* Moderate indulgence of the appetites or passions.
TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* Moderate; sober; mild; cool. [tion.]
TEM'PER-ATE-ly, *ad.* With moderation; **TEM'PER-ATE-NESS**, *n.* Moderation; calmness; freedom from excess.
TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* State with regard to heat and cold; constitution; degree of any quality.
TEM'PEST, *n.* [L. *tempestas*.] Violent wind; a storm; a gale; violent agitation.
TEM-PEST'U-ous, *a.* Stormy; turbulent; rough with wind. [ly.]
TEM-PEST'U-ous-ly, *ad.* Turbulently; **TEM-PEST'U-ous-NESS**, *n.* Storminess; violence of wind.
TEM'PLAR, *n.* Student of law, or in the Temple. [Eng.] *Templars*, *Knights of the Temple*, a religious military order, first established in Jerusalem, in favor of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land.
TEMP'LE, *n.* An edifice created to some pagan deity; a church; side or slope of the head. In England, the Temples are two inns of court.
TEMP'LET, *n.* A piece of timber in a building.
TEM'PO-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the life; not ecclesiastical or spiritual; secular.
TEM-PO-RAL-I-TIES, } *n. pl.* Secular
TEM'PO-RALS, } possessions
} or revenues. [session.]
TEM-PO-RAL-I-TY, *n.* A secular position.
TEM'PO-RAL-ly, *ad.* With respect to this life. [only.]
TEM'PO-RAL-I-ty, *ad.* For a time **TEM'PO-RAL-I-NESS**, *n.* State of being temporary. [time only.]
TEM'PO-RAL-ry, *a.* Continuing for a **TEM'PO-RIZE**, *v. i.* To comply with the time or occasion; to procrastinate; to delay. [a trimmer.]
TEM'PO-RIZ-ER, *n.* A time-server;
TEM'PO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Yielding to the times; a time-serving; *n.* a yielding to the times.
TEMPT, *v. t.* [L. *tento*.] To entice; to entice to ill; to try; to solicit; to prove. [ed.]
TEMPT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tempt-

TEMPT-I-TION, *n.* Act of tempting; trial; solicitation of the passions.
TEMPT'ER, *n.* One who entices to evil. [a. adapted to allure.]
TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Enticing to evil;
TEMPT'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being tempting. [of twice five.]
TEN, *a.* [Sax. *ten*.] Noting the sum **TEN'-BLE**, *a.* That can be held or maintained. [hesive; obstinate.]
TEN'-CI-ous, *a.* Holding fast; **TEN'-CI-ous-ly**, *ad.* Adhesively; obstinately.
TEN'-CI-ous-NESS, } *n.* Adhesive-
TEN'-NAC-I-ty, } ness; ob-
} stinacy. [sion of land.]
TEN'-AN-ty, *n.* A holding or possession.
TEN'-ANT, *n.* One who holds or possesses land or other real estate, under another; one who holds possession of any place.
TEN'-ANT, *v. t.* To hold as a tenant.
TEN'-ANT-ABLE, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant. [unoccupied.]
TEN'-ANT-LESS, *a.* Having no tenant;
TEN'-ANT-ry, *n.* Tenants in general.
TEND, *v. t.* To attend; to wait; to conduce; *v. i.* to move in a certain direction; to be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at.
TEND'ER-ty, *n.* Drift; direction; course.
TEND'ER, *n.* A small vessel that attends a larger, to convey provisions, &c.; an officer; a nurse.
TEND'ER, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*.] Soft; easily broken; sore; affectionate.
TEND'ER, *v. t.* To offer; to exhibit; to present.
TEN'DER-LING, *n.* A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness. [flesh.]
TEN'DER-LOIN, *n.* A tender part of **TEN'DER-ly**, *ad.* Softly; gently; kindly.
TEN'DER-NESS, *n.* State of being tender; softness; soreness; kindness; sensibility. [forming service.]
TEN'DERS, *n. pl.* Proposals for per-
TEN'DIN-ous, *a.* Pertaining to or containing tendons; full of tendons; sinewy.
TEN'DON, *n.* A hard, insensible cord, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.
TEN'DRIL, *n.* The clasper of a vine, &c.; a clasping, as a tendril.
TEND'ERN, *a.* Requiring much attention.
TEN'-EROUS, } *a.* Dark; gloomy;
TEN'-ERIOUS, } obscure.
TEN'-MENT, *n.* A house; an apartment; that which is held.
TEN'-MENTAL, *a.* That may be held by tenants.
+TEN-NUS-MUS, *n.* [L. *literally*, a straining.] Ineffectual effort or desire for stool.
TEN'ET, *n.* [L. *tento*, he holds.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person believes or maintains to be true.

TER

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TES

TEN'FOLD, *a.* Ten times more.

TEN'NIS, *n.* A play, in which a ball is continually driven or kept in motion by rackets.

TEN'ON, *n.* That part of timber which enters a mortise.

TEN'OR, *n.* [L.] Continuity of state; purport; drift; part in music; the persons who sing tenor.

TENSE, *a.* Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid. [time.]

TENSE, *n.* Form of a verb expressing TENSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being tense; rigidity.

TENS'I-BLE, } *a.* Capable of exten-
TENS'ILE, } sion, or of being extended.

TEN'SION, (ten'shun,) *n.* [Fr. from *L. tensio*.] A stretching; stiffness; rigidity; distension.

TENS'IVE, *a.* Giving the sensation of stiffness, tension, or contraction. [or stretches a part.]

TENSOR, *n.* A muscle that extends TEND, *n.* A pavilion or movable lodge; a roll of lint: a red wine.

TENT, *v. t. or i.* To lodge in a tent; to probe; to fill with a tent.

TENTACLE, (ten'ta-kl,) *n.* A filiform organ of certain insects for feeling or motion. [tentacles.]

TENTACULAR, *a.* Pertaining to TEND'ITION, *n.* Temptation; trial; proof.

TENTATIVE, *a.* Trying; essaying.

TENTER, } *n.* A hook for
TENTER-HOOK, } stretching cloth on a frame. *To be on the tenters*, to be on the stretch, or in suspense.

TENTER, *v. t.* To stretch on hooks.

TENTH, *n.* The ordinal of ten.

TENTH, *n.* One part in ten; a tithe; the tenth part of annual produce or increase. In music, the octave of the third.

TENTHLY, *ad.* In the tenth place.

TEN'U-ITY, *n.* Thinness; slenderness; rareness. [small; minute.]

TEN'U-OUS, *a.* Thin; slender; TEND'URE, (ten'yure,) *n.* A holding; manner of holding lands and tenements.

TEN'U-FAC'ION, *n.* [L. *expedatio*.] Act of warming; making tepid or moderately warm.

TEN'U-FY, *v. t.* To make moderately warm. [warm.]

TEN'ID, *a.* Moderately warm; luke-

TEN'ID-ITY, } *n.* The state of being
TEND'ID-NESS, } tepid.

+TEND'OR, *n.* [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

TEND'UM, (ter'af,) *n.* Supposed by some to be an idol, and by others an amulet. [or images.]

TEN'U-FIM, *n.* Household deities

TEN'U-MI-JOR, *n.* A sequence of the three best cards. [tree.]

TEN'U-NINTH, *n.* The turpentine

TEN'U-NINTH, *a.* Pertaining to turpentine. [columnar.]

TEN'U-TE, *a.* Round and tapering;

TEN'U-TER'IN-OUS, *a.* Threefold.

TEN'U-VER-SION, *n.* A shifting; evasion; fickleness.

TERM, *n.* [L. *terminus*.] A limit; bound; boundary; the extremity of any thing; any limited time; condition; time of session.

TERM, *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate. [bolsterousness.]

TEN'U-GAN-CY, *n.* Turbulence;

TEN'U-GANT, *a.* Turbulent; bolsterous; *n.* a bolsterous, brawling woman.

TERM'ER, } *n.* One who has an es-
TERM'OR, } tate for a term of years, or for life. [a term.]

TERM-FEE, *n.* A fee for a suit during

TERM'IN-ABLE, *a.* That may be bounded.

TERM'IN-AL, *a.* Ending; growing at the end; forming the extremity; terminating.

TERM'IN-ITE, *v. t.* [Fr. *terminer*.] To end; to limit; to conclude; to put an end to; *v. i.* to be limited; to end; to come to a limit in time; to close.

TERM'IN-ATION, *n.* A limiting; end; result.

TERM'IN-ATION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or forming the end or concluding syllable. [termination.]

TERM'IN-ATIVE, *a.* Directing de-

TERM'IN-OL-O-GY, *n.* Explanation of terms.

+TERM'IN-US, *n.* pl. TERMINA. [L.] A boundary; the extreme point; the beginning or the end, as in a railroad or chain of lakes; a column.

TERM'LESS, *a.* Unlimited; boundless.

TERM'LY, *a.* Occurring every term; *ad.* term by term; every term.

TERN, *a.* Threefold; consisting of three.

TERN-ARY, *a.* Consisting of three; proceeding by threes; *n.* the number three. [on a petiole.]

TERN'ATE, *a.* Having three leaflets

TERP'ICH-O-RE'AN, *a.* Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing.

TERRACE, *a.* A raised bank, covered with turf; a flat roof; an open gallery or balcony.

TERRACE, *v. t.* To form into a terrace; to open to the air and light.

+TERRA T'ER'RA, [L.] Firm or solid earth. [water tortoise.]

TERRA-FIN, *n.* A species of tide-

TERR'IQUE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth. [earth; earthy.]

TERR'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the

TERR'ESTRI-AL, *a.* Belonging to the earth. [earthly manner.]

TERR'ESTRI-AL-LY, *ad.* After an

TERR'ESTRI-AL, *a.* Formidable; that may excite terror.

TERR'ESTRI-AL-NESS, *n.* The qualities that excite terror.

TERR'ESTRI-AL, *ad.* Dreadfully; frightfully; violently; very greatly.

TERR'ER, *n.* A dog that pursues game into burrows; a hole where foxes, rabbits, &c., secure themselves; a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals of a lordship.

TERR'IFIC, *a.* Adapted to excite great fear; terror; dreadful; causing terror.

TERR'IFY, *v. t.* To frighten greatly; to alarm or shock with fear.

TERR'IT-ORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to territory; limited to a certain district.

TERR'IT-ORIAL-LY, *ad.* In regard to territory; by means of territory.

TERRITORY, *n.* [L. *territorium*.] The extent or compass of land within the bounds or jurisdiction of any state or city; a tract of land under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the seat of government; domain.

TERR'OR, *n.* [L. *terror*.] That which may excite dread; dread; great fear or alarm.

TERR'OR-LESS, *a.* Free from terror.

TERR'OR-ISM, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror.

TESS, (ters,) *a.* Smooth; neat; cleanly written.

TESS'ELY, *ad.* Neatly; smoothly.

TESS'NESS, *n.* Neatness of style; smoothness of language.

TENTIAL, *n.* pl. Feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

TER'RIAN, (ter'shan,) *a.* Happening every third day; *n.* a disease whose paroxysms return every other day. [formation.]

TERR'IA-RY, *a.* Third; of the third

TERR'IT-ARY, (ter'hâte,) *v. t.* [L. *ter-tium*.] To examine the thickness of ordnance; to do the third time.

+TERTIUM ACID, [L.] A substance made by mixing two things together.

TERR'EL-AR, *a.* Formed in squares.

TERR'EL-ATE, *v. t.* To form into squares, or lay with checkered work.

TERR'EL-ATION, *n.* Mosaic work, or the making of Mosaic work.

TERR'EL-IC, *a.* Diversified by squares.

TEST, *n.* A cupel to try metals; trial; examination; discrimination; characteristic; judgment; distinction. [ard; to prove.]

TEST, *v. t.* To try by a fixed stand-

TERR'ESTRI-AL, *a.* That may be devised by will.

TERR'ESTRI-AL, *n.* pl. Shelled animals.

TERR'ESTRI-AL, *a.* Having a hard shell.

TESTA-MENT, *n.* [L. *testamentum*.] A will; one of the divisions of the Scriptures. [a will.]

TESTA-MENT-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to

TESTATE, *a.* Having made a will.

TEST-I-TON, *n.* One who leaves a will at his death.
TEST-I-TRIX, *n.* A female who leaves a will. [bed.]
TEST-TER, *n.* The top covering of a testicle.
TEST-I-CLE, *n.* An organ of animals.
TEST-I-F-I-CATION, *n.* Act of witnessing. [timony.]
TEST-I-F-I-ER, *n.* One who gives testimony.
TEST-I-F-Y, *v. t.* To give testimony; to protest; *v. i.* to make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact.
TEST-I-LY, *ad.* Freely; peevishly.
TEST-I-MO-NI-AL, *n.* A certificate of character. [timony.]
TEST-I-MO-NI-AL, *a.* Relating to testimony.
TEST-I-MO-NT, *n.* Affirmation in proof of something; profession; evidence. [fulness.]
TEST-I-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.
TEST-ING, *n.* The act of trying for proof. [tortoise.]
TES-TU-DI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the test-tube.
TES-TU-TO, *n.* A tortoise; a cover of shields; a broad, soft tumor.
TEST-I-R, *a.* Peevish; petulant; fretful.
TEST-A-NUS, *n.* The locked jaw.
TECH-Y, *a.* Corrupted from TOUCHY.
+TETS, (tâte,) [Fr.] False hair; a kind of wig.
+TETA-A-TETE, (tâte'a-tâte,) [Fr.] Head to head; private conversation; in private.
TEVN-ER, *n.* A rope by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits. See TADDAR.
TEVN-ER, *v. t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.
TEV-ER-CHORD, *n.* In ancient music, a series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constitute a fourth. [angles.]
TEV-ER-GON, *n.* A figure of four.
TE-TRAC-O-N-AL, *a.* Having four sides and angles.
TE-TR-A-RE-DRON, *n.* A figure of four equal triangles. [feet.]
TE-TRAM-E-TER, *n.* A verse of four.
TE-TR-A-PET-A-L-ous, *a.* Having four petals. [petals.]
TE-TRAP-HY-Lous, *a.* Having four.
TE-TRAP-HY, *n.* The governor of a fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince.
TE-TRARCH-ATE, *n.* The fourth part of a province.
TE-TRARCH-Y, *n.* part of a province. [verses.]
TE-TRASTICH, *n.* A stanza of four.
TE-TR-A-STY-L, *n.* In ancient architecture, a building with four columns in front.
TE-TR-A-STY-LAR-I-E, *a.* Consisting of four syllables.
TE-TR-A-STY-LA-RE, *n.* A word of four syllables. [eruptions.]
TEV-TER, *n.* A cutaneous disease or eruption.
TEU-RO-NI-E, *a.* Noting what belongs to the Teutons or ancient Germans.
TEW-EL, *n.* A funnel for smoke; an

iron pipe in forges, to receive the pipe of the bellows.
TEXT, *n.* [L. *textus*.] A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; a verse or passage in Scripture.
TEXT-BOOK, *n.* A book containing the leading principles of a science. [writing.]
TEXT-HAND, *n.* A large hand in writing.
TEXT-ILE, *a.* Woven, or that may be woven; *n.* that which is or may be woven.
TEXT-I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to text.
TEXT-INE, *n.* weaving.
TEXT-I-AL (tekst-yu-), *a.* Contained in the text.
TEXT-I-A-NIST, *n.* One well versed in Scripture.
TEXT-I-A-NY, *a.* Contained in the text; authoritative.
TEXT-URE, *n.* Manner of weaving or connecting; the web that is woven; the disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with each other. [of dollar.]
THÄ-LER, *n.* The German spelling of a dollar.
THA-LIA, *n.* [Gr.] The muse of pastoral poetry. [son.]
THAN, *ad.* or *con.* Noting comparison.
THINE, *n.* [Sax. *thegn*.] The Saxon name for baron. [for a favor.]
THANK, *v. t.* To express gratitude.
THANK, *n.* [Sax. *thanc*.] Expression of gratitude, or sense of favor received.
THANK-FUL, *a.* Grateful; feeling gratitude. [sense of favor.]
THANK-FUL-LY, *ad.* With a grateful feeling.
THANK-FUL-NESS, *n.* Gratitude; acknowledgment for a favor.
THANK-LESS, *a.* Unthankful; not gaining thanks; not deserving thanks, or not likely to gain thanks.
THANK-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of gratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness. [of gratitude.]
THANK-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering.
THANKS-GIVER, *n.* One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a kindness.
THANKS-GIV-ING, *n.* Act of giving thanks; a day for expressing gratitude. [thanks.]
THANK-WÖR-TH, *a.* Deserving of thanks. [Sax. *thant, that*.] *Pro.* or *substitute*, designating a particular person or thing, a word or sentence. In some cases, it has been called a conjunction.
THATCH, *n.* Straw for covering a building. [or reeds.]
THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw.
THATCH-ER, *n.* One who thatches buildings. [der.]
THAU-MA-TU-NI-E, *a.* Exciting wonder.
THAU-MA-TU-NI-E, *n.* Act of doing something wonderful. [snow.]
THAW, *v. t.* or *i.* To melt, as ice or snow.
THAW, *n.* The dissolution of frost; the melting of ice or snow into a liquid state; liquefaction.

THE, *a.* or *definitive*, denoting a particular person or thing. *It is usually called the definite article.*
THE-AT-HRO-PISM, *n.* A state of being both God and man.
THE-AR-CHY, *n.* Government by God.
THE-AT-ER, *n.* [Fr. *theatre*.] A play-house; a house for shows; an anatomical room; a building for scholastic exercises; place of action.
THE-AT-RIC, *a.* Pertaining to the stage and its exhibition. [suits the stage.]
THE-AT-RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the stage and its exhibition. [suits the stage.]
THE-AT-RIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner.
THE-AT-RIC-AL, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.
THE-BAN-YEAR, *n.* In ancient chronology, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.
THEE, *pron.* Objective case, singular of THOU.
THEFT, *n.* [Sax. *thefta*.] A felonious taking of property privately from the owner; act of stealing; the thing stolen. [tea.]
THEFT-FORM, *a.* Having the form of theft.
THE-ISM, *n.* A principle obtained from tea.
THE-ISM, (thäre,) *pron. adjective*. Belonging to them. *Thirs* is used as a substitute of the adjective or the noun to which it refers. It is usually considered as in the possessive case. [of a God.]
THE-ISM, *n.* Belief in the existence of God.
THE-IST, *n.* One who believes in a God.
THE-IST-I-E, *a.* Pertaining to theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrines of theists. [THEY.]
THEM, *pron.* Objective case of THEE.
THEME, *n.* [L. *thema*.] Subject or topic on which one writes a discourse.
THEM-SELVES, *pron. pl.* them and selves, and added to they by way of emphasis.
THEM, *ad.* At that time; in that case; afterward; that time.
THENCE, *ad.* From that place; from that time; for that reason.
THENCE-FORTH, *ad.* From that time; for that reason.
THENCE-FOR-WARD, *ad.* From that time; for that reason.
THE-OR-AC-Y, *n.* A government or state under the immediate direction of God.
THE-O-CRAT-I-E, *a.* Pertaining to theocracy.
THE-O-CRAT-I-AL, *a.* To theocracy.
THE-O-D-O-LITE, *n.* An instrument for taking heights and distances.
THE-O-D-O-NY, *n.* In mythology, the generation or genealogy of heaven deities. [divinity.]
THE-O-LÖ-GI-AN, *n.* One versed in theology.
THE-O-LÖ-GI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to theology.
THE-O-LÖ-GI-AL-LY, *ad.* According to the principles of theology.
THE-O-LÖ-GIST, *n.* One versed in theology.

THE-OL-O-AY, *n.* The science of God and divine things.

THE-OM-A-ENT, (-om'a-ko,) *n.* A fighting, as of the giants, against the pagan deities. [subdus sin.]

THE-OP-A-THY, *n.* A suffering to **THE-OP-NEUS-TY**, *n.* Divine inspiration.

THE-O-REM, *n.* In *mathematics*, a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning.

THE-O-RE-MAT'IC, *a.* Relating to a theorem.

THE-O-RET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to theory; speculative; not practical; terminating in speculation.

THE-O-RET'IC-AL-LV, *ad.* In theory; in speculation; speculatively, not practically. [theory.]

THE-O-RIST, *n.* One who forms a **THE-O-RIZ-E**, *v. i.* To form a theory; to speculate. [theories.]

THE-O-RIZ-ER, *n.* One who forms **THE-O-RY**, *n.* Speculation; science; scheme founded on inferences from established principles.

THE-O-SOPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to theosophism.

THE-O-SOPHISM, *n.* Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

THE-O-SOPHIST, *n.* A pretender to divine illumination.

THE-O-SOPHY, *n.* Divine wisdom; knowledge of God.

THE-R-A-PH'IC, *a.* Curative; that pertains to the healing art.

THE-R-A-PH'ICS, *n.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

THE-RE, (thäre,) *ad.* [Sax. Goth. *thar*.] In that place. It is sometimes opposed to *hære*, *there* denoting the place most distant.

THE-R-A-BOU', *ad.* Near that

THE-R-A-BOU'S, *a.* place; near that number, quantity, or degree; nearly. [after that.]

THE-R-I-P'ER, *ad.* According to or

THE-R-AT, *ad.* At that place; then; on that account.

THE-R-E', *ad.* By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

THE-R-ON', *ad.* For that or this; for it.

THE-R-FÖRE, (thærföre or thærföre,) *ad.* For this reason; consequently; in recompense for this or that.

THE-R-FROM', *ad.* From that or this.

THE-R-IN', *ad.* In that or this place, time, or thing.

THE-R-IN-TÖ', *ad.* Into that or this.

THE-R-OF', *ad.* Of that or this.

THE-R-ON', *ad.* On that or this.

THE-R-OUT', *ad.* Out of that or this.

THE-R-Ö', *ad.* To that or

THE-R-ÖN', *ad.* this.

THE-R-ÖN', *ad.* Upon that or this; in consequence of that or this; immediately.

THE-R-WITH', *ad.* With that or this.

THYER-WITH-AL', *ad.* Also; with that; over and above; at the same time.

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* A remedy against poison. [riac.]

THE-Ä-Ä-ÄL, *a.* Pertaining to the-
THY-Ä-ÄL, *a.* Warm; tepid; pertaining to heat. [matter of heat.]

THY-Ä-Ä-ÄN, *n.* The elementary

THY-Ä-Ä-ÄN, *n.* An instrument to measure heat.

THY-Ä-Ä-ÄL, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer.

THY-Ä-Ä-ÄN, *n.* The differential thermometer.

THY-Ä-Ä, *pres. pl.* of **THY-Ä**.

THY-Ä, *n.* [L. *thesis*.] A theme; a proposition which a person advances, and offers to maintain by argument. In *music*, the unaccented part of the measure.

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* Term applied to tragic acting. [theory.]

THY-Ä-Ä-ÄL, *a.* Pertaining to

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* The art of doing things which are peculiar to God.

THY-Ä, *pres. pl.* in the nominative case. Denoting persons or things.

THY-Ä, *a.* [Sax. *thick*.] Dense; close; insinuated; noting the diameter of a body; frequent; dull; somewhat deaf. [cession.]

THY-Ä, *ad.* Closely; in quick suc-

THY-Ä-Ä, (thik'n,) *v. i.* To make thick; to insinuate; to make frequent; to fill up interstices; to confirm; *v. t.* to become thick; to become obscure; to become close or consolidated; to press.

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* A wood with trees or shrubs closely set. [or heavy.]

THY-Ä-Ä, *a.* Rather thick; dull

THY-Ä-Ä, *ad.* Closely; compactly; densely. [grossness.]

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* Density; closeness;

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* Close planted; having a short, thick body.

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* A stupid person; a blockhead.

THY-Ä, (thæf,) *n.*; *pl.* **THY-Ä-Ä**, (thævz,) [Sax. *thæf*; D. *dief*.] One who secretly and feloniously takes the goods of another; an excrement in the snuff of a candle. [to pilfer.]

THY-Ä, *v. i.* To practice stealing;

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft.

THY-Ä-Ä, *a.* Given to stealing; secret; sly; acting by stealth; partaking of the nature of theft.

THY-Ä-Ä-Ä, (thæv'ish-ly,) *ad.* By theft. [thievish.]

THY-Ä-Ä-Ä, *n.* Quality of being

THY-Ä, *n.* The part of the leg above the knee.

THY-Ä, *n.* The shaft of a carriage.

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* A metal cap for the finger, used by seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth.

THY-Ä, [Sax. *thinn*.] Not thick; lean; slim; slender; not full or well grown; not crowded; slight;

ad. not thickly or closely; in a scattered state.

THY-Ä, *v. i.* [Sax. *thinnian*.] To make thinner; to dilute; to attenuate

THY-Ä, *a.* Belonging to thee; relating to thee.

THY-Ä, *n.* [Sax. *thing*.] An event; any substance; a portion.

THY-Ä, *v. i.* or *t.*; *pres.* and *pp.* thought. [Sax. *thinnian*.] To have the mind occupied on a subject; to imagine; to judge; to muse on.

THY-Ä, *n.* One who thinks.

THY-Ä-Ä, *pp.* Having ideas; imagining; *a.* having the faculty of thought; *a.* imagination; cognition; judgment.

THY-Ä-Ä, *ad.* In a scattered manner.

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* Slenderness; smallness; rarity. [second.]

THY-Ä, (thurd,) *a.* The next to the

THY-Ä, *n.* One of three equal parts in *music*, an interval containing three diatonic sounds.

THY-Ä-Ä, *ad.* In the third place.

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* *pl.* The third part of an estate, to which a widow is entitled by law during her life.

THY-Ä, (thurst,) *n.* [Sax. *thurst*.] Pain from want of drink; an eager desire after any thing.

THY-Ä, *v. i.* To feel a want of drink; to desire greatly; *v. t.* to want to drink. [Rare.] [thirsty.]

THY-Ä-Ä-Ä, *n.* State of being

THY-Ä-Ä, (thurst'e,) *a.* Suffering the want of drink; having no moisture; parched; having vehement desire for any thing.

THY-Ä-Ä, *a.* Noting the sum of ten and three. [thirteen.]

THY-Ä-Ä-Ä, *a.* The ordinal of

THY-Ä-Ä-Ä, *a.* The ordinal of thirty. [and ten.]

THY-Ä, *a.* Thrice ten; twenty

THY-Ä, *pl.* **THY-Ä**; *a.* *adjective* of *prænom*, denoting a specific person, thing, or sentence, near or just mentioned. [A prickly plant.]

THY-Ä-Ä, (this'l,) *n.* [Sax. *thistel*.]

THY-Ä-Ä, (this'ly,) *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

THY-Ä-Ä, *ad.* To that place or end.

THY-Ä-Ä-Ä, *ad.* Toward that place.

THY-Ä, a contraction of *though*.

THY-Ä, *a.* A pin in the gunwale of a boat.

THY-Ä, *n.* [Sax. *thæng*.] A strip of leather, used for fastening any thing.

THY-Ä-Ä, (tho-ras'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to the thorax or breast.

THY-Ä-Ä, *a.* Pertaining to a bed.

THY-Ä-Ä, *n.* [L.] That part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest.

THY-Ä, *n.* [Sax. *thorn*.] A tree or shrub armed with spines; a spine; any thing troublesome; worldly care.

THY-Ä-Ä, *a.* Destitute of thorns.

THORN'y, *a.* Full of thorns; prickly; perplexing.
THOROUGH, (thur'ro,) *a.* Perfect; complete; *prep.* from side to side.
THOROUGH-LESS, (thur'ro-bāse,) *a.* An accompaniment to a continued base by figures.
THOROUGH-BRED, *a.* Bred from the best blood; completely bred; accomplishment.
THOROUGH-FIRE, (thur'ro-fire,) *a.* A passage through; an unobstructed way; power of passing.
THOROUGH-LY, (thur'ro-ly,) *ad.* Completely; fully.
THOROUGH-NESS, (thur'ro-ness,) *a.* Completeness; perfectness.
THOROUGH-PACE, (-pāse,) *a.* Perfectly; fully.
THOROUGH-SWITCH, *ad.* Completely.
THOU, *pron. pl.* of **THAT**.
THOU, *pron.* denoting the second person, or person addressed in solemn style. *Obj. Thee.*
THOUGH, (thō,) *verb defective.* Grant; admit; allow. *Usually classed as a conjunction.*
THOUGHT, (thout,) *pret.* and *pp.* of **THOUGHT**, (thout,) *a.* Act of thinking; idea; opinion; judgment; solicitude; concern. [anxious]
THOUGHTFUL, *a.* Contemplative;
THOUGHTFUL-LY, *ad.* With contemplation. [meditating]
THOUGHTFUL-NESS, *a.* State of **THOUGHTLESS**, *a.* Careless; heedless; giddy. [thought or care]
THOUGHTLESS-LY, *ad.* Without thought; heedlessness; inattention. [neglect]
THOUGHTSICK, *a.* Uneasy with remembrance. *a.* The number of ten hundred; *a.* denoting ten hundred. [thousand]
THOU'GHTFUL, *a.* The ordinal of **THIRTY**, *a.* slave; slavery. [Obs.]
THRAL'DOM, *n.* Slavery; bondage; servitude.
THRASH, *v. t.* To beat; to beat grain from the ear; to beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.
THRASHER, *n.* One who thrashes grain. [to bragging]
THRASHER-AL, *a.* Boastful; given
THREAD, (thred,) *n.* [Sax. *thead*.] A small line or twist; a filament; the prominent, spiral part of a screw.
THREAD, (thred,) *v. t.* To put a thread in; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.
THREADBARE, *a.* Worn out; common; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.
THREAD'Y, (thred'e,) *a.* Like thread or filaments; slender; containing thread.
THREAT, (thret,) *n.* [Sax. *threat*.] A menace; denunciation of ill.
THREAT'EN, (thret'n,) *v. t.* To menace; to declare the purpose of

inflicting evil; to exhibit the appearance of something evil approaching.
THREE, *a.* Noting the sum of two and one. [three double]
THREEFOLD, *a.* Consisting of three;
THREEFENCE, (thripence,) *n.* The sum of three pence; a small silver coin.
THREEPENNY, (thrip-en-ny,) *a.* Worth three-pence only; mean.
THREEPLY, *a.* Consisting of three thicknesses or folds; three-fold.
THREESEAN, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty. [ful]
THRENETIC, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.
THRENDOL, *n.* A song of lamentation.
THRESH, *v. t.* To thresh; *which see.*
THRESH'ER, *n.* One who threshes.
THRESHOLD, *n.* The door-sill; entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning.
THREW, (thru,) *pret.* and *pp.* of **THROW**. [times]
THREE, *ad.* Three times; at three
THRU, *v. t.* To slide through a passage; to slip, shoot, or run through, as a needle.
THRIFT, *n.* Frugality; economical management; prosperity; increase of worldly goods; gain.
THRIFT-LY, *ad.* Frugally; prosperously.
THRIFT-NESS, *n.* Frugality; a thriving by industry; prosperity in business; increase.
THRIFTLESS, *a.* Profuse; neglecting frugality. [thrifless]
THRIFTLESS-NESS, *n.* State of being **THRIFTY**, *a.* Using economy; frugal; sparing; thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous; growing vigorously; well husbanded. [bore; to tangle]
THRILL, *v. t.* or *t.* To pierce; to thrill, *n.* [Sax. *thrillan*.] A warbling; a breathing-hole.
THRILLING-LY, *ad.* With thrilling sensations.
THRIVE, *v. i.*; *pret.* thrived; *pp.* thrived, thriven. To prosper by industry.
THRIVER, *n.* One who prospers and increases in the acquisition of property. [ing; a prosperous]
THRIVING, *pp.* Growing; prospering.
THRUST, *n.* [Sax. *thrusta*.] The fore part of the neck; the windpipe; the fauces. [heart or pulse]
THROB, *v. t.* To beat forcibly, as the **THROB**, *a.* A strong pulsation or beating; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; palpitation.
THROB, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony; particularly applied to the pains of parturition; *v. t.* to agonize; to suffer anguish.
THRONED, *a.* A royal seat; seat of a bishop.
THRONED, *v. t.* To enthroned; to place on a throne.
THRONING, *n.* [Sax. *throning*; Ir. *drong*.]

A crowd; a press of people; a great multitude.
THROW, *v. t.* or *t.* To crowd together; to press together; to come in multitudes. [ing together]
THROWING, *n.* The act of crowd-
THROW'LE, (throw'l,) *n.* A bird; the song-thrush. [throat]
THROW'LE, *n.* The windpipe; the **THROW'LE**, *v. t.* or *t.* To choke; to breathe hard; to utter with breaks and interruptions.
THROUGH, (thru,) *prep.* From end to end, or side to side; by means of; noting passage.
THROUGH, (thru,) *ad.* To the ultimate purpose; from beginning to end; to the end.
THROUGH-OUT, *prep.* Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other; *ad.* in every part.
THROW, *old pret.* of **THROW**.
THROW, *v. t.*; *pret.* threw; *pp.* thrown. To fling; to cast; to toss; to turn; to twist; *v. i.* to perform the act of throwing.
THROW, *n.* Act of hurling or flinging; a cast of dice; the distance which a missile may be thrown; a stroke; effort; violent Sally.
THROW'ER, *n.* One who casts or flings. [hurled; twisted]
THROWN, *pp.* of **THROW**. Cast;
THROW'STER, *n.* One who twists silk. [threads]
THRU, *n.* The ends of a weaver's **THRU**, *v. t.* or *t.* To insert threads; to knot; to play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers.
THRU, *n.* A bird; ulcers in the mouth.
THRUST, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* thrust. To push or drive with force; to shove; to impel.
THRUST, *n.* A violent push or driving impulse. [drives]
THRUST'ER, *n.* One that thrusts or **THRUST'ING**, *n.* *pl.* In cheese-making, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand.
THR'LE, *n.* The name given in early history to the northernmost part of the habitable world, as Norway, or more probably Iceland; hence, the Latin phrase *ultima thule*.
THUMB, (thum,) *n.* [Sax. *thuma*.] The short, thick finger.
THUMB, *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to soil with the fingers.
THUM'ING, *n.* *pl.* [Heb.] Perfections.
THUMP, *v. t.* To beat with something thick; *v. i.* to fall on with a heavy blow. [something thick]
THUMP, *n.* A heavy blow with **THUMPS-STALL**, *n.* A kind of thimble of iron or leather for protecting the thumb.
THUNDER, *n.* [Sax. *thundor*.] The sound which follows lightning; any loud noise; denunciation published.
THUNDER, *v. i.* To sound; to roar

or rattle after an electrical discharge; *v. t.* to emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciatory threat.

THUN'DER-BOLT, *n.* A shaft of lightning; fulmination.

THUN'DER-CLAP, *n.* A burst of thunder; a sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

THUN'DER-ER, *n.* One that thunders.

THUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Roaring or rattling after electrical discharges; *a.* loud; heavy in sound.

THUN'DER-SHOW-ER, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.

THUN'DER-STORM, *n.* A storm with thunder.

THUN'DER-STRIKE, *v. t.* To strike or injure by lightning; to astonish; to strike dumb. [inense.]

THU-RIF-ER-ous, *a.* Bearing frank-

THU-RIF-ER-ATION, *n.* The act of fuming with incense; act of burning incense. [week.]

THURS'DAY, *n.* The fifth day of the

THURS, *ad. So*; in this manner.

THWACK, *v. t.* To beat; to bang; to strike hard.

THWACK, *n.* A blow; a heavy stroke.

THWART, *a.* Cross; being across something else. [to oppose.]

THWART, *v. t.* To cross; to traverse; **THWART-SHIP**, *ad.* Across the ship.

THY, *pron. a.* Belonging to thee; thine.

THYME, (*time*), *n.* A fragrant plant.

THY'NY, (*thim'y*), *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THY'ROID, *a.* Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the throat. [thou or thee only.]

THY-SELF, *pron.* Emphatically,

THY'SA, *n.* A diadem; crown or head-dress.

†THY'SOUL-OR-REUX', [*Fr.*] The painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head. [pipe.]

TIE'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a flute or

TICK, *n.* Credit; trust; an insect; a case for feathers, wool, &c.

TICK, *v. t.* To run upon credit; to tap.

TICK'EN, { *n.* A case for a bed, or

TICK'ING, { closely woven cloth for a case.

TICK'ET, *n.* A piece of paper for admission to a place, or one bearing a number in a lottery.

TICK'ET, *v. t.* To mark by a ticket.

TICK'LE, (*tk'l*), *v. t.* To excite a thrilling sensation by the touch; *v. i.* to feel titillation.

TICK'LER, *n.* One that tickles or pleases. [with titillation.]

TICK'LING, *n.* The act of affecting

TICK'lish, *a.* Sensible to slight touches; tottering; easily affected; nice; critical.

TICK'lish-NESS, *n.* A ticklish state or quality. [thing eatable.]

TID'-BIT, *n.* A delicate piece of any

TID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to tides; peri-

odical rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

TIDE, *n.* [*Sax. tīdan.*] The flowing of the sea; flux and reflux; stream; course; confluence.

TIDE, *v. t. or i.* To drive with the stream.

TIDE'-GATE, *n.* A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows.

TIDE'LESS, *a.* Having no tide.

TIDE'S'MAN, { *n.* A man who

TIDE'-WAIT-ER, { watches the

landing of goods.

TI'DI-LY, *ad.* With neat simplicity.

TI'DI-NESS, *n.* Neatness and simplicity. [notice.]

TI'DINGS, *n. pl.* News; intelligence;

TI'DY, *a.* Neat and simple; cleanly; being in good order; dressed with neat simplicity.

TIE, { *v. t.* To bind; to fasten; to

TIE, { hold; to restrain; to knit; to complicate.

TIE, { *n.* A knot; a fastening; an

TIE, { obligation, moral or legal; a bond; a restraint. [set or row.]

TIE'ER, *n.* A row of guns in a ship; a

TIERCE, (*ters or tērs*), *n.* A cask, containing one third of a pipe, or forty gallons.

TIE'N-CH'N, *n.* In poetry, a triplet.

TIFF, *n.* A draught of liquor; a pet; a fit of peevishness.

TIF'F-RY, *n.* A thin kind of silk.

TIG'ER, *n.* A rapacious animal, of the feline genus.

TIGHT, (*titē*), *a.* Tense; close; not loose or open; snug; hard; closely dressed. [more tight; to straiten.]

TIGHT'EN, (*tit'n*), *v. t.* To make

TIGHT'LY, *ad.* Closely; compactly; neatly. [neat.]

TIGHT'NESS, *n.* Compactness; close-

TIG'NESS, *n.* A female tiger.

TIG'ON, *a.* Resembling a tiger.

TIE'N, *n.* A clown; a plowman; a dog.

TIL'BU-RY, *n.* A gig or two-wheeled carriage, without a top or cover.

TILE, *v. t.* To cover with tiles; *as*, to tile a house.

TIL'ER, *n.* One who lays tiles.

TIL'ING, *n.* A roof covered with tiles; tiles in general.

TILL, *n.* A money-box; a shelf; a vetch. [until.]

TILL, *prep. or ad.* To the time;

TILL, *v. t.* [*Sax. tīljan.*] To labor; to cultivate; to plow, and prepare seeds, and to dress crops.

TILL'-BLE, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow.

TILL'AGE, *n.* The cultivation of land.

TILL'ER, *n.* One who cultivates; a husbandman; the bar used to turn a rudder. [cions.]

TILL'ER, *v. t.* To put forth shoots or

TILT, *n.* A tent; a covering; a thrust; a military exercise on horseback; a large hammer.

TILT, *v. t.* To incline; to point or thrust; to hammer or forge; to

rush; to lean on one side; *a. i.* to run or ride, and thrust with the lance. [hammers.]

TILT'ER, *n.* One that tilts; one that

TILTH, *n.* The state of being tilled, or prepared for seed.

TILT'-HAM-MER, *n.* A heavy hammer in iron-works. [TUMMAL.]

TIM'BAL, *n.* A kettle-drum; *See*

TIM'BER, *n.* [*Sax. timber.*] The body or stem of a tree; a single piece or squared stick of wood for building; the materials, in *strong*.

TIM'BER, *v. t.* To furnish with timber. [music.]

TIM'BER, *n.* An instrument of

TIME, *n.* [*Sax. tim, time.*] A part of duration; season; age; the present life; measure of sounds.

TIME, *v. t.* To adapt to the occasion; to regulate sounds.

TIME'ER, *n.* In music, a performer who keeps good time; one who conforms with the times.

TIME'-KEEP-ER, *n.* A clock or watch. [able.]

TIME'LESS, *a.* Untimely; unseason-

TIME'-LI-NESS, *n.* Seasonableness; a being in good time.

TIME'LY, *a.* Seasonable; in good time; *ad.* early; in good time.

TIME'-PIECE, *n.* A clock or watch; a chronometer.

TIME'-PLEAS-ER, *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions.

TIME'-SERV-ER, *n.* One who complies with the times.

TIME'-SERV-ING, *a.* Obsequiously complying with fashionable opinions. [timorous; not bold.]

TIM'ID, *a.* [*L. timidus.*] Fearful;

TI-MID'-TY, { *n.* Want of courage;

TI-MID'-NESS, { cowardice.

TIM'ID-LY, *ad.* In a weak, cowardly manner.

TI-MOC'RA-CY, *n.* Government by men of property, who have a certain income. [scrupulous.]

TIM'OR-ous, *a.* Fearful; bashful;

TIM'OR-ous-ly, *ad.* With fear; scrupulously. [timidity.]

TIM'OR-ous-NESS, *n.* Fearfulness;

TIN, *n.* [*Sax. tin.*] A white metal, with a tinge of yellow; thin plates of iron, covered with tin.

TIN, *v. t.* To overlay with tin; to cover with tin.

TIN'CAL, *n.* A name of crude borax.

TIN'-TURE, (*ting'tur*), *n.* An extract of a substance; infusion; a tinge of color.

TIN'-TURE, *v. t.* To tinge; to imbue the mind; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign.

TIN'DER, *n.* Something very inflammable.

TIN'DER-BOX, *n.* A box in which tinder is kept.

TINE, *n.* A tooth or prong, as of a fork or a harrow. [tinea.]

TIN'ED, (*ting'd*), *a.* Furnished with

TIN'FOIL, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin

TING, *n.* A sharp sound. [leaf.]

TIR, *v. t.* [*L. tingere.*] To imbue with something foreign.
TIN, *n.* A color; dye; tincture, or a slight degree of it.
TIN'OLE, (*ting'ol*). *v. t.* To feel a thrilling sound or pain.
TIN'OLING, *n.* A thrilling sensation.
TINK, *v. t.* To make a sharp, shrill sound. [*of metal.*]
TINKER, *n.* One who mends vessels.
TINKLE, (*tink'l*). *v. t.* To make small, sharp sounds.
TIN'MAN, *n.* One who deals in tin; one who manufactures tin vessels.
TIN'-MINE, *n.* A mine where tin is obtained.
TIN'NER, *n.* One who works in tin mines; one who manufactures tin vessels.
TIN'NT, *a.* Abounding with tin.
TIN'SEL, *n.* Something shining and gaudy; something superficially showy, and more gay than valuable; a kind of lace.
TIN'SEL, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess.
TIN'SEL, *v. t.* To adorn with something showy.
TINT, *n.* [*It. tinte.*] A color; a slight coloring, distinct from the ground or principal color. [*coloring to.*]
TINT, *v. t.* To tinge or give a slight
TIN-TIN-NAN'U-LA-RY, *a.* Having or making the sound of a bell.
TINY, *a.* Very small; pany; little.
TIP, *n.* Tip end; point; a slight stroke.
TIP, *v. t.* To form a point; to cover the tip or end; to lower one end, as a cart. [*of females.*]
TIP'ET, *n.* A covering for the neck.
TIP'PLE (*tip'pl*). *v. t.* To drink; as, strong liquors, in luxury or excess; *v. i.* to drink strong liquors habitually. [*liquors habitually.*]
TIP'PLEN, *n.* One who drinks strong
TIP'PLING, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking spirituous liquors.
TIP'PLING-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantity.
TIP'SI-IV, *ad.* In a tipsy manner.
TIP'SIPP, *n.* An officer; a constable.
TIP'SY, *a.* Fuddled; intoxicated.
TIP'TOE, *n.* The end of the toes.
TIP'TOE, *n.* The highest or utmost degree. [*tion.*]
TI-RIDE, *n.* A strain of declamation.
TIRE, *n.* A tier or row; a head-dress; furniture; a band of iron for a wheel. [*Obs.*]
TIRE, *v. t.* To adorn; to attire.
TIRE, *v. t.* To fatigue; to harass; to weary. [*fatigued.*]
TIRE'D, (*tird*), *pp.* or *a.* Worn; fatigued.
TIRE'D-NESS, (*tird-*) *n.* Weariness; fatigue.
TIR'ING-ROOM, *n.* The room or
TIR'ING-HOUSE, *n.* place where players dress for the stage.
TIRE'SOME, *a.* Tedious; wearisome; exhausting the strength or patience.

TIRE'SOME-NESS, *n.* Wearisomeness.
TIR'U-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman whose occupation is to make head-dresses.
TIR'U'NI-AN, *a.* *Tiruvian notes*, the short-hand of Roman antiquity.
TIS, *a.* contraction of *it is*.
TIS'SUE, (*tish'yū*). *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; a texture of parts; a connected series.
TIS'SUE, *v. t.* To make tissue; to interweave; to variegate.
TIT, *n.* A small horse; a little bird.
TIT'SIT, *n.* See **TIDBIT**.
TIT'N-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.
TITHES, *n.* The tenth of any thing, especially of profits.
TITH'N, *v. t.* To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.
TITH'ER, *n.* One who collects tithes.
TITH'ER-FREE, *a.* Exempt from paying tithes. [*pany of ten.*]
TITH'ING, *n.* A decennary; a com-
TITH'ING-MAN, *n.* A peace officer; a parish officer; an under-constable.
TIT'HO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to those rays of light which produce chemical effects. [*tickle.*]
TIT'IL-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. titillo.*] To
TIT'IL-LATION, *n.* The act of tickling, or state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.
TIT'LE, *n.* An inscription; appellation; right; the instrument which is evidence of right.
TIT'LE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle. [*taining the title.*]
TIT'LE-PLATE, *n.* The page con-
TIT'MOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* **TIT'MICE**. A small bird.
TIT'TER, *v. t.* To laugh diminutively; to giggle; to laugh with restraint.
TIT'TER, *n.* [*n.* Restrained laugh-
TIT'TER-ING, *n.* ter.
TIT'TER-ER, *n.* One that giggles.
TIT'TLE, *n.* A point; a dot; a small particle. [*prattle.*]
TIT'TLE-TAT-TLE, *n.* Idle talk or
TIT'U-LAR, (*tityu-lar*). *a.* Existing in name only; nominal; having the title of an office without discharging its duties.
TIT'U-LAR, *n.* One invested with
TIT'U-LAR-IV, *n.* a title, in virtue of which he holds an office, whether he performs the duties of it or not.
TIT'U-LAR-IV, *a.* Pertaining to a title.
TIT'U-LAR-IV, *ad.* In title only; nominally.
TIT'U'ES, *n.* [*Gr.*] A figure by which a compound word is separated by the intervention of one or more words. [*ward.*]
TÖ, *prep.* Toward, or moving to
TÖAD, *n.* A paddock; a small clumsy animal.
TÖAD'-EAT-ER, *n.* A vulgar name given to a mean sycophant.

TÖAD'-STOOL, *n.* A mushroom or fungous plant.
TÖAST, *v. t.* To dry and scorch by heat; to honor in drinking.
TÖAST, *n.* Bread dried and scorched, or such bread dipped in melted butter; one honored in drinking.
TÖAST'ER, *n.* He or that which toasts.
TO-BAC'CO, *n.* A plant, a native of America, used for cigars and not snuff. [*manufacturer of tobacco.*]
TO-BAC'CO-NIST, *n.* A dealer in or a
TO-COL'O-DRY, *n.* Science of obstetrics.
TO'CH-AN, *n.* [*Fr.*] A bell for giving alarm.
TOD, *n.* A quantity of wool of the weight of twenty-eight pounds; a bush; a fox.
TOD'DY, *n.* A juice from the palm tree; a mixture of spirit and water sweetened.
TÖE, *n.* [*Sax. tæ.*] One of the extremities of the foot.
TO'VE, *n.* A grove of trees.
TÖ'ÖL-TED, *a.* Dressed in a gown; wearing a gown.
TÖ'ÖL VI-AT'LIS, [*L.*] Manly gown; a gown worn by men; first put on by Roman boys about the time of completing their fourteenth year. [*concert.*]
TO-OR'N'ER, *ad.* In company; in
TO'VE, *v. t.* [*Sax. teolan.*] to strive.
TÖDGE, *v. t.* To drudge; to work hard; to labor with pain and fatigue.
TOIL, *n.* Hard labor; fatigue; a net.
TOIL'ER, *n.* One who toils or labors with pain.
TOIL'ET, *n.* A cloth over a table in a dressing room; a dressing table; mode of dressing.
TOIL'LESS, *a.* Free from toil.
TOIL'SOME, *a.* Laborious; wearisome.
TOIL'SOME-NESS, *n.* Laboriousness; fatigue. [*feet.*]
TOISE, *n.* A measure of six French
TO-KAP, *n.* Wine made at Tokay in Hungary. [*mark; memorial.*]
TÖ'KEN, (*w'kn*). *n.* A sign; note;
TÖLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TELL**. Related; said. [*some bait.*]
TÖLE, *v. t.* To draw or allure by
TO-LE'DO, *n.* A sword of the finest temper.
TO'LE-R-ABLE, *a.* Supportable; sufferable; moderately good or agreeable.
TO'LE-R-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being supportable.
TO'LE-R-ABLY, *ad.* Moderately well; passably.
TO'LE-R-ANCE, *n.* Act of enduring.
TO'LE-R-ANT, *a.* Enduring; indulgent.
TO'LE-R-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. tolero.*] To allow; to suffer; to permit; not to restrain. [*forbearance.*]
TO'LE-R-ATION, *n.* Allowance; suf-
TÖLL, *n.* A tax or fee for passing; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell.
TÖLL, *v. t.* or *i.* To ring a bell in a particular way, or slowly and uniformly repeated.

TÖLL/-BOOM, n. A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll; a prison.
TÖLL/-DISH, n. A dish for measuring tolls in mills. [paid].
TÖLL/-GÄTE, n. A gate where toll is taken.
TÖLL/-GÄTH-ER-ER, n. A man who takes toll. [is taken].
TÖLL/-HOUSE, n. A house where toll is taken.
TÖM/-HÄWE, n. An Indian hatchet; v. *to* to cut or kill with a hatchet.
To-mä'to, or To-mä'to, n. A plant; the love-apple.
TÖMS, (toom), n. [Fr. *tombe*.] The grave; a vault for the dead; a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.
TÖMS, (toom), v. t. To bury; to inter.
TÖMS/-LESS, a. Destitute of a tomb.
TOM/-BOY, n. A rude boy or romping girl.
TÖMS-STÖNE, n. A stone over or near a grave, erected to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.
TÖME, n. [Fr.] A book; a volume.
To-mon'dow, n. The day after the present.
TÖN, n. The prevailing fashion.
TÖN, (tun), n. A tun; the weight of twenty hundred gross. *See* TUN.
TÖNE, n. [L. *tonus*.] Sound; accent; a whining; strength. In music, an interval of sound. [to tune].
TÖNE, v. t. To utter with a whine; **TÖN'ed, (tund), a.** Having a tone.
TÖNE/-LESS, a. Having no tone; unmusical. [handle fire].
TONG, n. pl. An instrument to tongue, (tung), n. [Sax. *tunga*, *tunga*.] The instrument of taste and of speech; speech; discourse; a language. [scold].
TÖNGUS, (tung), v. t. To chide; to tongue.
TÖNG'ed, (tund), a. Having a tongue.
TÖNGU/-LESS, a. Having no tongue.
TÖN'ic, a. Relating to sounds; increasing strength.
TÖN'ic, n. A medicine that gives strength. In music, the key note, or principal sound, which generates all the rest.
TÖN'NAÖ, (tun'na), n. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.
TÖN'SIL, n. A gland in the mouth.
TÖN'SILE, a. That may be clipped.
TÖN-SÖM/-AL, a. Pertaining to a barber.
TÖN'SURE, (ton'shure), n. Act of clipping or shaving off the hair.
TÖN-TING, (ton-teen'), n. Annuity or survivorship. Thus, an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors. [wise; also].
Too, ad. Over; nothing excess; like-
TOOK, pret. and pp. of TAKE.
TOOL, n. An instrument; a person used as an instrument by another person; a word of reproach.
TOOL, v. t. To shape with a tool.

Toot, v. t. To make a particular sound with the tongue, or with a horn.
TOOTH, n.; pl. TEETH. A bony substance in the jaw for chewing; a tine; a prong. [with teeth].
TOOTH, v. t. To indent; to furnish.
TOOTH'LEMS, n. A pain in the teeth or jaw. [tracts teeth].
TOOTH-DRAW-ER, n. One who extracts teeth.
TOOTH-DRAW-ING, n. The act or practice of drawing teeth.
TOOTH'EDGES, n. Sensation in the teeth, excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances.
TOOTH/-LESS, a. Deprived of, or wanting teeth.
TOOTH'-PICK, } n. An instru-
TOOTH'-PICK-ER, } ment to clear
teeth. [taste].
TOOTH'-SÖME, a. Grateful to the
TÖR, n. [Sax., D., Dan. and W. *top*.] The highest part; the surface; the highest place or person.
TÖR, n. [G. *topf*.] An inverted conoid, which children play with by whirling it on its point.
TÖR, v. t. or i. To be eminent; to tip; to crop. [a place].
TÖR'ACH, n. The principal man in
TÖR'ACH-er, n. A little state or government. [lowish color].
TÖR'AZ, n. A mineral of a yellow
TÖR'v, v. i. To drink to excess; to tipple. [drinks to excess].
TÖR'BA, n. A drunkard; one who
TÖR'-GALLANT, a. The top-gallant
sail, is one which is above the
sail extended across the top-mast;
highest; elevated. [sandy].
To-phä'crous, (-fä'shus), a. Gritty;
TÖR'-HEAVY, a. Too heavy at the
top.
TÖR'HENT, (tö'fet), n. [Heb.] Hell; a
place where children were burnt
to Moloch.
TÖR'-A-ry, a. Shaped by cutting.
TÖR'ic, n. [Gr. *toros*.] Subject of
discourse; an external remedy.
TÖR'ic, } a. Local; limited to
TÖR'ic-AL, } one place; pertaining
to a topic or subject of a discourse.
TÖR'ic-AL-ly, ad. Locally; with
application to a particular part.
TÖR'-KNOT, (-not), n. A knot on the
head.
TÖR/-LESS, a. Having no top.
TÖR'-MÄST, n. The mast next above
the lower mast.
TÖR'MÖST, a. Uppermost; highest.
To-roo'-ra-phen, n. A describer of
places.
TÖR-O-GRAPH'ic, } a. Descriptive
TÖR-O-GRAPH'ic-AL, } of a place;
pertaining to topography.
TÖR-O-GRAPH'ic-AL-ly, ad. By local
description.
To-roo'-ra-phen, n. Description of a
place, city, town, parish, or tract
of land.
TÖR'PING, pp. Covering on the top;
surpassing; a proud; fine.

TÖR'PLE, v. i. To fall or pitch forward. [the topmast].
TÖR'-SAIL, n. A sail extended across
TÖR'-STONE, n. A stone placed on
the top. [downward].
TÖR'V-TÖN'V, ad. With the head
TÖQU, (töke), } n. A kind of
To-quar, (to-kä'), } head-dress for
a woman.
TÖSCH, n. [Fr. *torch*.] A light made
of some combustible matter.
TÖSE, n. Dead grass on land in
TÖSE, pret. of TEAR. [spring].
To-rä'tic, a. In sculpture, highly
finished; applied to ivory figures,
&c.
TÖR'MENT, n. Extreme anguish;
torture; that which gives pain or
 vexation.
TÖR-MENT', v. t. To put to extreme
pain; to vex; to harass; to put
into great agitation.
TÖR-MENT'OR, } n. One who inflicts
TÖR-MENT'ER, } torture; that which
TÖRN, pp. of TEAR. [torments].
TÖR-NÄÖ, n. A sudden and violent
wind or tempest, distinguished by
a whirling motion.
TÖR'-FISH, n. The cramp fish, or
electric ray. [torpid].
TÖR'FENT, a. Incapable of motion;
TÖR'-FENCE, n. Insensibility;
torpor.
TÖR'RID, a. Destitute of feeling;
numb; dull; having lost motion,
or the power of feeling.
TÖR'-RID-ty, } n. Numbness; in-
TÖR'RID-ty, } sensibility; inac-
TÖR'-TIDE, } tivity; sluggish-
ness; stupidity.
TÖR'RON, n. Numbness; loss of power
of motion; sluggishness; stu-
pidity. [torpor].
TÖR-RO-ry'ic, a. Tending to produce
TÖR'-RO-ry'ic, n. The act of
drying or roasting. [or dry].
TÖR'-RY, v. t. To parch; to roast
TÖR'RY, n. [L. *torrens*.] A very
rapid stream; a strong current;
a rushing in a rapid stream.
TÖR'RID, a. [L. *torridus*.] Burning;
hot; parching; dried with heat.
TÖR'RID-NESS, n. A burning heat.
TÖR'SEL, n. Something twisted.
TÖR'SION, n. Act of twisting or
wreathing.
+TÖR'SO, n. [It.] The body of a
statue, mutilated of head and
limbs.
TÖRT, n. Wrong; injury done to
person or property. [wreathed].
TÖRT'ILE, a. Twisted; twined;
TÖRT'IOUS, (tor'shus), a. Done by
wrong. [wreathed].
TÖRT'IVE, a. [L. *torvus*.] Twisted;
TÖRT'IOUS, n. An animal covered
with a crust.
TÖRT'OUS, a. Twisted; wreathed.
TÖRT'UOUS, (tor'tur), n. [Fr. *tor-ture*.]
Torture, violent pain; anguish
of mind or body.
TÖRT'UOUS, v. t. To punish with torture;
to inflict extreme pain.

TORTURER, *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.

TORSUS, *n.* A large round molding used in the base of columns.

TORVUS, *a.* Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance.

TORV, *n.* An advocate for royal power. During the American revolution, those who opposed the war, and favored the claims of Great Britain were called *torics*.

TORV, *a.* Pertaining to the torics.

TORVISM, *n.* The principles of a torist.

Toss, *v. t. or i.* [*W. tossen.*] To throw with the hand; to agitate; to roll and tumble.

Toss, *n.* A throwing upward; a jerk; a particular manner of throwing up the head.

Toss-PORT, *n.* A toper; one given to strong drink.

TOST, *pref. and pp.* for **TOSSED**.

TOTAL, *a.* [*Fr.; L. totalis.*] Whole; full; complete; entire; not divided.

TOTAL, *n.* The whole; whole sum.

TO-TAL-ITY, *n.* The whole sum or amount. [*completely.*]

TOTAL-IV, *ad.* Wholly; fully;

TOTE, *v. t.* To carry or convey. [*Local.*]

+TOTI-DEM VERNIS, [*L.*] In so many words; in the very words.

+TOTI-ES QUOTI-ES, (*to'she-éz kwó'she-éz*), [*L.*] As often as one, so often the other.

+TO TO CO'LO, [*L.*] By the whole hemisphere; as opposite as the poles, or as possible.

TOTTER, *v. i.* To vacillate, so as to be in danger of falling; to shake; to reel.

TOUCH, (*tuch*), *v. t.* [*Fr. toucher.*] To reach to; to feel; to affect; to move; to come in contact with.

TOUCH, *n.* Contact; sense of feeling; act of touching.

TOUCHABLE, (*tuch'-a*) *a.* That may be touched; tangible.

TOUCH-HOLE, *n.* The vent of a cannon or other species of firearms. [*cibility.*]

TOUCHINESS, *n.* Peevishness; irascibility. [*movingly.*]

TOUCHING-IV, *ad.* Affectingly;

TOUCH-STONE, *n.* A stone to try metals.

TOUCH-WOOD, (*tuch'-w*) *n.* Decayed wood, that easily takes fire.

TOUCHY, (*tuch'y*) *a.* Peevish; irritable. [*not brittle; strong.*]

TOUGH, (*tuf*) *a.* Not easily parted;

TOUGHEN, (*tuf'n*) *v. t.* and *i.* To make or become tough.

TOUGHLY, (*tuf'ly*) *ad.* In a tough manner. [*of cohesion.*]

TOUGHNESS, (*tuf'ness*) *n.* Firmness

TOW-PAN, (*too-pá'*) *n.* An arti-

TOW-PAN, (*too-pá'*) *n.* A little tuft. [*revolution.*]

TOWN, (*toor*) *n.* A journey; a turn;

TOWNIST, (*toor'ist*) *n.* One who makes a tour.

TOWNMALL, (*toor'má-lin*) *n.* A stone sometimes used as a gem, and remarkable for exhibiting electricity by heat.

TOWNMENT, (*toor'n-ment*) *n.* A martial sport or exercise on horseback; a tilt.

TOWN'S-QUET, (*toor'n-ek-et*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A surgical instrument or bandage, which is straitened or relaxed by a screw, and used to check hemorrhages. [*Turn; contour.*]

TOWNURE, (*toor-núre'*) *n.* [*Fr.*]

TOWSE, *v. t.* To pull and haul; to tear.

TOWSE, (*to'uz*) *v. t.* To touse; to tumble; to tangle.

TOW, *n.* The course part of flax and hemp. [*by a rope.*]

TOW, *v. t.* To draw or drag on water

TOWAGE, *n.* Act of towing; price of towing.

TOWARD, (*to'ard*) *prep.* [*Sax. to-ward.*] In a direction; regarding; with respect to; with ideal tendency to; nearly; as a ready to do or learn; apt; *ad.* in a state of preparation. [*cility.*]

TOWARDLINESS, *n.* Aptness; do-

TOWARDNESS, *n.* Towardliness;

TOW-BAT, *n.* A boat that is towed.

TOWEL, *n.* [*Fr. towelle.*] A cloth for wiping the hands, &c.

TOWELING, *n.* Cloth for towels.

TOWER, *n.* [*Sax. tor.*] A high edifice; a citadel; a fortress.

TOWER, *v. i.* To soar aloft; to mount high.

TOWERING, *ppr.* Rising aloft; soaring; a very high; elevated.

TOWER-IV, *a.* Adorned or defended with towers.

TOW-PATH, *n.* A path used by horses that tow boats.

TOW-LINE, (*to'w-lín*) *n.* A rope for towing.

TOWN, [*Sax. tun.*] A collection of houses inhabited; the inhabitants; a township; the whole territory under certain limits.

TOWN-CLERK, *n.* A register of town proceedings.

TOWN-GRAN, *n.* A public crier.

TOWN-HOUSE, *n.* A house for town business. [*town.*]

TOWNSHIP, *n.* The territory of a town.

TOWNSMAN, *n.* A man of the same town.

TOWN-TALK, (*-tawk*) *n.* Common discourse of a town, or the subject of common conversation.

TOXICOLOGY, *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

TOXICOLOGY, *n.* The branch of medicine which treats of poisons.

TOY, *n.* A trifle; a plaything.

TOY, *v. t.* To dally amorously; to trifle or play.

TOYER, *n.* One who trifles or toys.

TOYFUL, *a.* Full of trifling play.

TOYISH, *a.* Given to dallying; trifling; wanton.

TOYISHNESS, *n.* Trifling behavior.

TOY-SHOP, *n.* A shop where toys are sold. [*out; to draw.*]

TOY-SHOP, *n.* A mark drawn or left by any thing passing; a footstep; remains; impressions. [*traced.*]

TOY-SHOP, *n.* That may be marked out.

TOY-SHOP, *n. pl.* The straps of a harness for drawing.

TOY-SHOP, *n.* Ornamental work.

TOY-SHOP, (*to'w-ke-a*) *n.* The wind pipe. [*trachea.*]

TOY-SHOP, *a.* Pertaining to the operation of making an opening in the windpipe.

TRACE, *n.* [*It. traccia.*] A mark left by something passing; footstep; beaten path; course.

TRACE, *v. t.* To follow by traces or footstep; to tow a boat in a canal. [*ing as of a boat.*]

TRACEABLE, *n.* A drawing and towing.

TRACELESS, *a.* Having no footstep or path.

TRACT, *n.* [*L. tractus.*] A region; extent; a treatise or written discourse of indefinite length.

TRACTABLE, *a.* Governable; manageable.

TRACTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being tractable or manageable; docility. [*pliance.*]

TRACTABLELY, *ad.* With ready compliance.

TRACTATE, *n.* A treatise; a tract.

TRACTATION, *n.* Treatment; discussion. [*out; ductile.*]

TRACTILE, *a.* That may be drawn

TRACTILITY, *n.* Capacity of being drawn in length.

TRACTION, *n.* The act of drawing.

TRACTIOUS, (*-tish'us*) *a.* Tractioning. [*ive.*]

TRACTIVE, *a.* That draws; attractive.

TRACTOR, *n.* That which draws.

TRACTORY, *n.* A curve whose tangent is always equal to a given line.

TRADE, *n.* The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter, or the business of buying and selling for money; the business which a person has learned: art; occupation; men engaged in the same profession. [*to barter.*]

TRADE, *v. t.* To buy or sell; to deal;

TRADESMAN, *n.* One who trades; a trading vessel. [*booksellers.*]

TRADESMAN, *n.* An auctioneer.

TRADESMAN, *n.* A shopkeeper; a mechanic.

TRADE-WIND, *n.* A wind that blows from the same point the whole year, or a periodical wind.

TRADESMAN, (*-dish'man*) *n.* Delivery; transmission from father to son; that which is handed down

from age to age by oral communication.

TRA-DI'TION-AL, } a. Delivered
TRA-DI'TION-ARY, } orally from
father to son.

TRA-DI'TION-AL-LY, (-dish'un-) ad.
By tradition; by transmission
from father to son.

TRA-DI'TION-ER, } (-dish'un-) n.
TRA-DI'TION-IST, } One that ad-
heres to tradition.

TRA-DI'TIVE, a. Handed down or
transmissible from age to age by
oral communication.

TRA-DUCE, v. t. To defame; to
slander; to vilify.

TRA-DUCEE, n. One who defames
or vilifies; a slanderer; a calum-
niator.

TRA-DUC'TION, n. Derivation; tra-
dition; transmission from one to
another. [duced.]

TRA-DUC'TIVE, a. That may be de-
rived.

TRA-P'IC, n. Trade; commerce,
either by barter or by buying and
selling; merchandise.

TRA-P'IC, v. t. To trade; to buy
and sell. [traffic.]

TRA-P'IC, v. t. To exchange in
trade.

TRA-P'ICK-ER, n. One who trades;
a dealer. [tering.]

TRA-P'ICK-ING, ppr. Trading; bar-
tering.

TRA-G'E-DI-AN, n. An actor of trage-
dies.

TRA-G'E-DY, n. [Fr. *tragedia*.] A dra-
matic poem, representing some
action having a fatal issue; a fatal
event; any event in which human
lives are lost by unauthorized
violence.

TRA-GIC, } a. Pertaining to trage-
TRA-GI-CAL, } dy; fatal; mourn-
ful. [event.]

TRA-GI-CAL-LY, ad. With a fatal
issue.

TRA-GI-CAL-NESS, n. Fatality;
mournfulness.

TRA-GI-COM'E-DY, n. A piece in
which serious and comic scenes
are blended.

TRA-GI-COM'IC, } a. Pertaining
TRA-GI-COM'IC-AL, } to tragi-com-
edy; partaking of a mixture of
grave and comic scenes.

TRAIL, v. t. or i. To drag or draw;
to be drawn; to lower; as, to
trail arms.

TAIL, n. Any thing drawn behind;
track; scent left on the ground
by the animal pursued; the en-
tails of a fowl.

TRAIN, v. t. [Fr. *trainer*.] To draw
along; to entice; to exercise for
discipline; to break, tame, and
accustom to draw, as oxen.

TAIL, n. The tail of a bird or a
gown; retinue; a series; a suc-
cession of connected things; a
process; regular method; a com-
pany in order; a procession; a
line of railroad cars.

TRAIN-BAND, n. A company of
militia.

TRAINING, n. The act or process of

drawing or educating; the dis-
cipling of troops.

TRAIN-OIL, n. Oil from the blubber
or fat of whales.

TRAIPER, v. t. To walk sluttishly
or carelessly.

TRAIT, n. [Fr. *trait*.] A stroke;
touch; a line; a feature; a char-
acteristic.

TRAITOR, n. One who violates his
allegiance or his trust, and be-
trays his country.

TRAITOR-OUS, a. Treacherous; de-
ceitful; consisting in treason; im-
plying breach of allegiance.

TRAITOR-OUS-NESS, n. Treachery;
breach of trust.

TRAITRESS, n. A female who be-
trays her country or her trust.

TRAJ-ECT, v. t. To throw or cast
through. [passing water.]

TRAJ-ECT, n. A ferry; a place for
trajecting.

TRAJ-ECT'ION, n. Act of darting
through; transportation; emis-
sion. [comet.]

TRAJ-ECT'O-RY, n. The orbit of a
comet.

TRAL-I-TION, n. A change in the
use of a word. [not literal.]

TRAL-A-TI'TIOUS, a. Metaphorical;

TRAL-U-CENT, a. Transparent;
clear.

TRAM-MEL, n. A long net; shackles;
an iron hook.

TRAM-MEL, v. t. To catch; to con-
fine; to hamper. [mountain.]

TRAM-MONTANE, a. Being beyond the
tramp.

TRAMP, v. t. or i. To tread; to travel;
to stroll.

TRAMP-ER, n. A stroller; a vagrant.

TRAMP-ER, (tramp'pl.) v. t. or i. To
tread under foot; especially to
tread upon with pride or scorn;
to prostrate by treading. [down.]

TRAMP-ER, n. One who treads
tramp.

TRAMP-POUSE, v. t. To walk with
labor.

TRAM-WAY, } n. A road laid with
TRAM-ROAD, } narrow tracks of
stone, &c., for wagons.

TRANCE, n. An ecstasy; a kind of
rapture. In medicine, catalepsy,
or a total suspension of mental
power and voluntary motion.

TRAN-QUIL, a. Quiet; calm; undis-
turbed.

TRAN-QUIL-IER, (tran'kwil-) v. t.
To allay when agitated; to quiet;
to calm.

TRAN-QUIL-LITY, (tran'kwil'-i-ty),
[L. *tranquillitas*.] Quietness; free-
dom from agitation of mind or ex-
ternal disturbance. [fully.]

TRAN-QUIL-LY, ad. Quietly; peace-
fully.

TRAN-QUIL-NESS, n. Peacefulness;
quietness.

TRANS-ACT, v. t. To do; to per-
form; to manage; v. i. to conduct
matters; to manage.

TRANS-ACTION, n. Performance;
act; management; that which is
done. [forma.]

TRANS-ACTION, n. One who per-
forms.

TRANS-AL-PINE, a. Being beyond

the Alps in regard to Rome; op-
posed to *disalpine*.

TRANS-AN-TI-MATE, v. t. To animate
by the conveyance of a soul to an-
other body.

TRANS-AT-LANTIC, a. Lying or be-
ing beyond or on the other side of
the Atlantic. [surpass.]

TRANS-CEND, v. t. To surmount; to
transcendence. } n. Superior
TRANS-CEND-ENCE, } excellence;
TRANS-CEND-ENT-CY, } elevation above truth; exaggera-
tion. [very excellent.]

TRANS-CEND-ENT, a. Surpassing;
TRANS-CEND-ENT-AL, a. Surpassing
others.

TRANS-CEND-ENT-AL-ISM, n. The
doctrine of aiming at, or arriving
at superior excellence.

TRANS-CEND-ENT-AL-IST, n. One
who believes in transcendental-
ism. [mentally.]

TRANS-CEND-ENT-LY, ad. Superemi-
nently.

TRANS-CEND-ENT-NESS, n. Superi-
ority or unusual excellence.

TRAN-SCRIBE, v. t. To copy; to
write over again in the same
words. [a copier.]

TRAN-SCRIBER, n. One who copies;

TRAN-SCRIPT, n. A copy from an
original; a copy of any kind.

TRAN-SCRIPTION, n. Act of copying.

TRAN-SCRIPTIVE-LY, ad. In manner
of a copy. [beyond limits.]

TRAN-SCURSION, a. A passing be-
tween.

TRAN-SCURSION, n. In ancient churches,
the aisles extending across the
nave and main aisle.

TRANS-FER, v. t. To convey from
one place or person to another; to
sell or alienate title.

TRANS-FER, n. The removal or con-
veyance of a thing from one place
or person to another.

TRANS-FER-A-BLE, a. That may be
conveyed; negotiable, as a note;
assignable. [transfer is made.]

TRANS-FER-REE, n. One to whom a
transfer is made.

TRANS-FER-REER, n. He who trans-
fers. [of form.]

TRANS-FIG-U-RATION, n. Change

TRANS-FIG-URE, (-fig'yur-) v. t. To
transform, or change the external
appearance of. [to kill.]

TRANS-FIX, v. t. To pierce through;

TRANS-FORM, v. t. To change the
form or shape; to change one
substance into another.

TRANS-FORM-ATION, n. The act or
operation of changing the form or
external appearance; metamor-
phosis; transmutation.

TRANS-FORM-A-TIVE, a. Tending to
transform.

TRANS-FORM-ING, a. Adapted to ef-
fect a change of form or state.

TRANS-FUSE, v. t. To pour into an-
other; to transfer, as blood, from
one animal to another.

TRANS-FUSI-BLE, a. That may be
transfused.

TRANS-FUSION, (-fuzhun-) n. Act
of pouring from one into another.

TRA

TRANS-GRESS', v. t. & i. To pass be-
yond; to violate; to sin.
TRANS-GRESS'ION, n. Violation of
law or duty. [ble.
TRANS-GRESS'IVE, a. Faulty; culpa-
TRANS-GRESS'OR, n. A law-breaker;
an offender; one who violates a
command. [to ship.
TRAN-SHIP', v. t. To carry from ship
TRAN-SHIP'MENT, n. A transferring
to another ship.
TRAN-SIENT, (tran'shent,) a. Pass-
ing; not stationary; hasty.
TRAN-SIENT-LY, ad. For a short
time; hastily. [age.
TRAN-SIENT-NESS, n. Speedy pass-
TRANS-IL-LU-ENCE, { n. A leap from
TRAN-SIL-LU-ENCY, { thing to thing.
TRANS'IT, n. A passing, as of goods,
through a country, or of a planet
over the disk of the sun.
TRANS-IT'ION, (trans-izh'un,) n.
Passing from one place or state
to another; change. In *rhetoric*,
passing from one subject to an-
other.
TRANS-IT'ION-AL, (-sizh'un,) a.
Containing or denoting transition.
TRANS'ITIVE, a. Passing over; in-
dicating a passing. In *grammar*,
a transitive verb is one which is
or may be followed by an object.
TRANS'ITIVE-LY, ad. In a transitive
manner. [continuance.
TRANS'I-TO-RI-LY, ad. With short
TRANS'I-TO-RI-NESS, n. A passing
with short continuance; speedy
evanescence. [stay; fleeting.
TRANS'I-TO-RY, a. Passing without
TRANS-LA'TA-BLE, a. Capable of be-
ing translated into another lan-
guage.
TRANS-LA'TE', v. t. To remove; to
render into another language.
TRANS-LA'TION, n. A removal from
one place to another; the act of
turning into another language.
TRANS-LA'TIVE, a. Taken from
others. [lates.
TRANS-LA'TOR, n. One who trans-
TRANS-LO-CA'TION, n. Exchange of
place; substitution.
TRANS-LU'CEN-CY, n. Imperfect
transparency.
TRANS-LU'CENT, a. Transmitting
rays imperfectly; transparent;
clear. [parent.
TRANS-LU'CID, a. Translucent; trans-
TRANS-MU-RINE', a. Being beyond
the sea.
TRANS'MI-GRANT, a. Migrating.
TRANS'MI-GRATE, v. i. To pass from
one country or body to another.
TRANS'MI-GRATION, n. Passing from
one country to another; the pas-
sage of the soul into another body.
TRANS'MI-GRA-TOR, n. One who
transmigrates.
TRANS-MIS-SI-BLE, a. That may be
transmitted through a transparent
body, or passed from one to an-
other.
TRANS-MIS-SION, (-mish'un,) n. Act

of sending from one place to another; a sending through.

TRANS-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Transmitted; sent; derived from one to another.

TRANS-MIT', *v. t.* [*L. transmittō.*] To send from one to another; to suffer to pass through.

TRANS-MIT'TAL, *n.* Transmission.

TRANS-MIT'TER, *n.* One who transmits. [*transmitted.*]

TRANS-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be changed into another substance.

TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of change into another substance.

TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLY, *ad.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANS-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* Change into another substance.

TRANS-MŪTE', *v. t.* To change into another substance. [*mutes.*]

TRANS-MŪTER, *n.* One that transmits.

TRANS-ŌM, *n.* A lintel; a beam across the sterna.

TRANS-PĀR'EN-CE, *n.* The quality of suffering light to pass through; perviousness to light.

TRANS-PĀRENT, *a.* Transmitting rays of light; clear; pellucid; pervious to light.

TRANS-PĀRENT-LY, *ad.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.

TRANS-PĀRENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being transparent.

TRANS-PIRE'S-IOUS, *a.* Pervious to the sight. [*through.*]

TRANS-PIERE', *v. t.* To pierce

TRANS-PIR'ATION, *n.* A passing through pores.

TRANS-PIRE', *v. t.* or *i.* [*Fr. transpirer.*] To pass or send through pores; to become known.

TRANS-PLANT', *v. t.* To plant in another place.

TRANS-PLANT'ATION, *n.* Act of removing, and planting in another place; removal. [*plants.*]

TRANS-PLANT'ER, *n.* One who transplants.

TRANS-SPLEND'ENT, *a.* Very resplendent.

TRANS'PORT, *n.* Ecstasy; a carrying; a ship for transportation; a convict banished.

TRANS'PORT', *v. t.* To convey or carry; to ravish with pleasure; to banish. [*transported.*]

TRANS'PORT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conveyed; banishment.

TRANS'PORT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a state of rapture. [*ports.*]

TRANS'PORT'ER, *n.* One who transports.

TRANS-POS'AL, *n.* A changing of place.

TRANS-POS'E', *v. t.* [*Fr. transporter.*] To change place, and put one thing in the place of the other.

TRANS-PO-SITION, (-zish'un,) *n.* Change of places; the state of being reciprocally changed in place.

TRANS-PO-SITION-AL, (-zish'un-), *a.* Pertaining to transposition.

TRAN-SUB-STAN'TI-ATE, v. & To change to another substance.

TRAN-SUB-STAN-TI-ATION, n. Change of substance; the supposed change of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ. [in sweat.]

TRAN-SU-DĀ'TION, n. A passing out

TRAN-SUDE, v. i. To pass out in sweat through the pores; as, liquor may transude through leather. [or over.]

TRANS-VERSE, a. Running across

TRANS-VERSE, a. Lying in a cross direction; v. t. to overturn.

TRANSVERSE, n. The longer axis of an ellipse. [direction.]

TRANSVERSELY, ad. In a cross

TRAP, n. [S&L. trapp.] An engine to catch beasts; an ambush; a stratagem. [to insnare.]

TRAP, v. t. or i. To catch in a trap;

TRA-PAN, v. t. To insnare; to take by stratagem.

TRA-PAN, n. A snare or stratagem.

TRA-PAN'NER, n. One that insnares.

TRAP-DOOR, n. A door in a floor or roof. [woman.]

TRAPES, n. A slattern; a shiftish

TRA-P'E-ZI-UM, n.; pl. TRA-P'E-ZI-A or TRA-P'E-ZI-UMS. A figure under four unequal right lines, of which both the opposite pairs are not equal.

TRAP'FER, n. One who sets traps to catch beavers and other wild animals. [horse furniture.]

TRAP'PIER, n. pl. Ornaments;

TRAPS, n. pl. Goods; furniture.

TRASH, n. Waste matter; bad or unripe fruit.

TRASH, v. t. or i. To lop or crop; to strip of leaves; to follow with violence and trampling.

TRASHY, a. Waste; worthless.

TRAU-MAT-IC, n. A medicine, useful in the cure of wounds.

TRAU-MAT-IC, a. Pertaining to wounds. [be in labor.]

TRAVAIL, v. t. To toil; to labor, or

TRAVAIL, n. Toil; labor; childbirth.

TRAV'EL, v. t. To make a journey or voyage; v. t. to pass; to journey over.

TRAV'EL, n. A passing on foot; journey; a voyage. *Travels*, in the plural, an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey.

TRAV'EL-ER, pp. or a. of TRAVEL.

TRAV'EL-ER, n. One who travels or is passing; one who visits foreign countries.

TRAV'EL-ING, pp. Walking; going; journeying; a. incurred by or paid for travel. [traversed.]

TRAV'ERS-A-BLE, a. That may be

TRAV'ERSE, a. Lying across; ad. crosswise. [across; a denial.]

TRAV'ERSE, n. Any thing lying

TRAV'ERSE, v. t. To cross; to wander over; to deny; to survey;

u. i. in *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counter actions.

TRAV'ER-SY, *n.* A parody, or burlesque translation; *a.* having an unusual dress.

TRAV'ER-SY, *v. t.* To translate so as to turn to ridicule.

TRAY, *n.* A hollow trough of wood.

TRACH'ER-OUS, *a.* Faithless; perfidious.

TRACH'ER-OUS-LV, *ad.* Perfidiously; by violating allegiance or faith pledged.

TRACH'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Breach of TRACH'ER-Y, (*trech'er-y*), *n.* Violation of allegiance or faith; perfidy.

TRÉA'GLE, *n.* Spume of sugar; mot-tard, (*tred*), *v. t.*; *pres.* *trod*; *pp.* *trod*, *trodden*. [*Sax. troden.*] To step; to set the foot. [*stepping.*]

TREAD, *n.* A stepping, or manner of TREAD'ER, *n.* One who treads.

TREAD'LE, (*tred'dl*), *n.* The part TRED'DLE, } of a loom which is moved by the foot.

TREAD'-MILL, *n.* A mill moved by persons treading on a wheel; a punishment.

TREASON, (*tré'zn*), *n.* The highest crime against a state; violation of allegiance. [*treason.*]

TREASON-ABLE, *a.* Partaking of TREASON-ABLE-NESS, (*tré'zn-*), *n.* The quality of being treasonable.

TREASURE, (*trezh'ur*), *n.* Wealth accumulated; a great quantity; abundance.

TREASURE, *v. t.* To lay up; to provide a supply; to collect up for future use.

TREASURE-R, *n.* An officer who has charge of a treasury.

TREASURE-TROVE, *n.* Any money, &c., found in the earth, the owner of which is not known.

TREASURE-Y, *n.* A place where public money is kept; a repository of abundance.

TREAT, *v. t.* of *t.* [*Fr. traiter.*] To handle; to negotiate; to entertain; to discourse on. [*a feast.*]

TREAT, *n.* An entertainment given;

TREATISE, *n.* A written discourse; a book; a tract. [*ment.*]

TREATMENT, *n.* Usage; manage-

TREAT'Y, *n.* Negotiation; compact; contract.

TREASY-MAKING, *a.* The treasury-making power is lodged in the executive government.

TREBLE, (*tribl*), *a.* Threefold; triple; acute.

TREBLE, (*tribl*), *n.* A part in music, whose sounds are highest or most acute.

TREBLE, (*tribl*), *v. t.* or *t.* To make or become threefold, or thrice as much. [*of being threefold.*]

TREBLE-NESS, (*trib'l-ness*), *n.* State

TREBL'Y, (*trib'y*), *ad.* In a threefold number, or quantity.

TREE, *n.* [*Sax. tree.*] The largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a stem, roots, and branches.

TREE, *v. t.* To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree.

TREEM'AIL, *n.* A long wooden pin, used in ship-building. [*Usually pronounced tree'nel.*]

TREFOIL, *n.* A species of grass, with three leaves.

TREIL'AGE, (*treil'aje*), *n.* Rail-work to support trees.

TRELLIS, *n.* A lattice-work of iron.

TREMBLE, *v. t.* [*Fr. trembler.*] To shake or quake; to shiver; to shudder; to totter.

TREMBLER, *n.* One that trembles.

TREMBLING-LV, *ad.* With shaking or shivering.

TRE-MEN'DOUS, *a.* Awful; dreadful; frightful; such as may astonish by its force and violence.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-LV, *ad.* In a manner to awaken terror or astonishment.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

TRE-MOR, *n.* An involuntary trembling or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

TREM'U-LOUS, *a.* Trembling; shak- ing; shivering; affected with fear or timidity. [*ing.*]

TREM'U-LOUS-LV, *ad.* With shiver-

TREM'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* A shivering or quivering.

TRENCH, *v. t.* To dig a ditch or long cut in the earth; to furrow.

TRENCH, *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth.

TRENCHER, *n.* One that digs a trench; a wooden plate.

TRENOU'ER-MAN, *n.* A great eater; a glutton.

TRENCH-FLOW, } *n.* A plow to

TRENCH-POUGH, } cut a deep furrow; *v. t.* to plow with deep furrows.

TREND, *n.* That part of the stock of an anchor from which the size is taken.

TREND, *v. t.* To run; to have a particular direction; *v. t.* to free wool from filth. [*Local.*]

TRENDLE, *n.* A trundle; a round body; any thing round that is used in turning or rolling.

TRENTAL, *n.* A service of thirty masses for the dead. [*In surgery.*]

TRE-PAN, *n.* A circular saw, used

TRE-PAN, *v. t.* [*Fr. trepan.*] To cut or perforate with a trepan.

TRE-PAN, *n.* A snare; a trap.

TRE-FINE, (*tre-fine* or *-feen*), *n.* An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan.

TRE-FINE, *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

TRE-PID-ATION, *n.* An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering from fear or terror; confused haste.

TRE-PASS, *v. t.* To enter on another's

land without right; to sin or transgress; to intrude.

TRE-PASS, *n.* Transgression; of sense; any violation of a known rule or duty; sin.

TRE-PASS-ER, *n.* One who tres- passes; a transgressor of the moral law; a sinner.

TRESS, *n.* [*Fr. and Dan. tress.*] A lock, knot, or ringlet of hair.

TRESS'ED, (*treest*), *a.* Having tresses; curled. [*support any thing.*]

TRESS'LE, (*tree'l*), *n.* A frame to

TRET, *n.* An allowance in weight for waste.

TRIVET, } *n.* A stool, or other

TRIV'ET, } thing, supported by three legs. [*or dice.*]

TRIV, (*tri*), *n.* The three at cards

TRI, in compounds, signifies THREE.

TRI'AL, *a.* That may be tried or legally examined.

TRI'AD, *n.* The union of three; three united. In music, the common chord, consisting of the third, fifth, and eighth.

TRI'AL, *n.* A temptation; experi- ment; legal examination; suffer- ing that puts strength, patience, or faith to the test.

TRI'ANGLE, *n.* A figure of three lines and three angles.

TRI'ANGOLED, (*-ang-gld*), *a.* Having three angles. [*angled.*]

TRI'ANGU-LAR, *a.* That has three

TRI'ANGU-LATION, *n.* The use of a series of triangles.

TRI'ANGULAR, *n.* Government by three persons.

TRI'BAL, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.

TRI'BE, *n.* A family, race, or series of generations; a division of people, animals, or vegeta- tions.

TRI'BLAT, *n.* A tool for making rings.

TRI-BOM'ETER, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction.

TRI'BRACH, (*-brak*), *n.* A poetic foot, of three short syllables.

TRI-BU-LATION, *n.* Distress; great affliction.

TRI-BUNAL, *n.* [*L. tribunal.*] Propri- ety, the seat of a judge; court of justice. [*unes.*]

TRI-BU-NARY, *a.* Pertaining to trib-

TRI'BUS, (*trib'yane*), *n.* [*Fr. trib- un.*] A Roman officer; a pupil for a speaker. [*tribune.*]

TRI'BUS-SHIP, *n.* The office of a

TRI-BU-NIAL, *a.* Suing a trib- une. [*tributary.*]

TRI-BU-TAR-INESS, *n.* State of being

TRI-BU-TARY, *a.* Subject to pay tribute; contributing; paid in tribute.

TRI-BU-TARY, *n.* One who is sub- ject to pay tribute.

TRI-BUTE, (*trib'yute*), *n.* A tax im- posed on a conquered country; something contributed.

TRICE, *n.* A short time; an instant; a moment. [*years.*]

TRI-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* Denoting thirty

TRICK, *n.* [D. *trök*.] A cheat; artifice; stratagem; a habit.

TRICK, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive; to adorn.

TRICK/STER, *n.* A deceiver; a cheat.

TRICK/SM-R, *n.* A dressing; artifice; stratagem. [*ing*; adorning.

TRICK/ING, *ppr.* Cheating, defrauding.

TRICK/ISH, *a.* Knavishly artful; given to cheating.

TRICK/ISH-NESS, *n.* Deception; practice of cheating; the state of being deceitful. [*drop gently*.

TRICK/LE, (*trik'/l*) *v. t.* To flow or fall.

TRICK/OL-ON, (*-kul-lur*) *n.* The national French banner, of blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution. [*bodies*.

TRICK/OL-FOR-RAL, *a.* Having three teeth.

TRICK/OL-ENT, *n.* A scepter or spear, with three prongs, which mythology put into the hands of Neptune, the god of the sea.

TRICK/OL-ENT, *a.* Having three teeth or prongs. [*teeth*.

TRICK/OL-NI-AL, *a.* Lasting or being every third year; happening every three years. [*years*.

TRICK/OL-NI-AL-LY, *ad.* Once in three years.

TRICK/OL, *n.* One who tries or makes experiments.

TRICK/OL-LÖW, *v. t.* To plow a third time before sowing.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Divided into three parts.

TRICK/OL, (*trik'/l*) *n.* A thing of little value or consequence; a cake.

TRICK/OL, *v. t.* To act or talk with levity or folly; *v. t.* to make of no importance.

TRICK/OL, *n.* One who trifles.

TRICK/OLING, *ppr.* Acting or talking with levity; *a.* of little value or importance; trivial. [*ance*.

TRICK/OLING-LY, *ad.* Without importance.

TRICK/OL-NOUS, *a.* Bearing three flowers. [*leaves*.

TRICK/OL-ATE, *a.* Having three forms.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Having a triple form.

TRICK/OL, *v. t.* To stop or fasten a wheel. [*consorts at once*.

TRICK/OL-MY, *n.* The having three wheels.

TRICK/OL, *n.* The catch of a wheel or gun.

TRICK/OL-FM, (*trig'/l-fm*) *n.* An ornament in the frieze of the Doric columns. [*glyphs*.

TRICK/OL-FM, *a.* Pertaining to triangles.

TRICK/OL-FM, *n.* A triangle; a term used in astrology.

TRICK/OL-FM, *a.* Triangular; having three corners.

TRICK/OL-FM, *a.* According to trigonometry.

TRICK/OL-FM, *n.* The science of determining the sides and angles of triangles. [*one sound*.

TRICK/OL-FM, *n.* Three letters with three equal sides.

TRICK/OL-FM, *n.* A figure of three sides.

TRICK/OL-FM, *a.* Having three pairs of sides.

TRICK/OL-FM, *a.* Having three sides.

TRICK/OL-FM, *a.* Consisting of three letters; *a.* a word consisting of three letters. [*the voice*.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A quaver; a shaking of the voice.

TRICK/OL, *v. t.* To quaver or shake; to flow.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A million of millions of millions, or the square of a million multiplied by a million.

TRICK/OL-BATE, *a.* Having three lobes.

TRICK/OL-BATE, *a.* Having three cells for seeds. [*neat*; snug.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Firm; compact; tight.

TRICK/OL, *v. t.* or *t.* [*Sax. trammian*.] To dress; to shave; to balance a vessel; to supply with oil.

TRICK/OL, *n.* Dress; state; condition.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A period of three months. [*of three measures*.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A division of verse.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Consisting of three poetic measures.

TRICK/OL, *ad.* Nicely; sprucely; in good order.

TRICK/OL, *n.* One who trims; a timber; a time-server.

TRICK/OL, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a dress.

TRICK/OL, *n.* Snuggleness; neatness; the state of being close, and in good order.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Threefold.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Belonging to the number three; threefold; *n.* an aspect of planets one hundred and twenty degrees distant.

TRICK/OL, (*trig'/gl*) *n.* A little square ornament in building, as a lintel, register, &c.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Pertaining to Trinity; *n.* one who believes in the Trinity.

TRICK/OL, *n.* The union of three persons in one Godhead.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A jewel; a ring; a thing of little value.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A root consisting of three parts.

TRICK/OL, *n.* Three; a concert of three parts.

TRICK/OL, *n.* In law, a person appointed by the court to examine whether the challenge to a panel is just or not.

TRICK/OL, *v. t.* To step lightly; to err or stumble.

TRICK/OL, *v. t.* [*Gr. trippela*.] To supplant; to cause to fall; to loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable. [*voyage*.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A stumble; error; a short trip.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Divided into three parts. [*three*.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A division by three.

TRICK/OL, *n.* The entrails or stomach of an animal.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Having three feet.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Consisting of three persons.

TRICK/OL, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Having three petals. [*used in forges*.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A large hammer.

TRICK/OL, (*trif'/l*) *n.* A coalition of three vowels in a syllable, or in one compound sound.

TRICK/OL, (*trif'-thong/gal*) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a triphthong. [*fold*.

TRICK/OL, (*trif'/l*) *a.* Treble threefold. [*that rhyme*.

TRICK/OL, *n.* Three verses in poetry.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Thrice as much; threefold. [*or making threefold*.

TRICK/OL, *n.* Act of trebling.

TRICK/OL, *n.* State of being threefold.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A stool with three feet, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles. [*or trips*.

TRICK/OL, *n.* One who walks nimbly.

TRICK/OL, *n.* The act of tripping; the loosening of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope; *a.* quick; nimble. [*hasty steps*.

TRICK/OL, *ad.* With light and ease only.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A galley or vessel with three benches of rowers on each side.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A hymn in which the word *holy* is repeated three times. [*equal parts*.

TRICK/OL, *v. t.* To cut into three parts.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A division into three parts.

TRICK/OL, (*trif'-laab/ol*) *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

TRICK/OL, (*trif'-laab/ol*) *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word of three syllables.

TRICK/OL, (*trif'-laab/ol*) *a.* [*L. tritus*.] Old; stale; common; worn out; used until so common as to have lost its novelty and interest.

TRICK/OL, *ad.* In a trite manner.

TRICK/OL, *n.* Commonness; a state of being worn out. [*Goda*.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A belief in three gods.

TRICK/OL, *n.* One who believes that there are three Gods in the Godhead. [*theism*.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Pertaining to tri-angles.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune; a genus of Mollusca.

TRICK/OL, *n.* A false concord, of three tones. [*triturated*.

TRICK/OL, *a.* That may be rubbed or grinded to a fine powder.

TRICK/OL, *n.* Act of grinding to powder.

TRICK/OL, *n.* Joy or pomp for success; victory; conquest; joy or exultation for success. [*atvictory*.

TRICK/OL, *v. t.* To exult; to rejoice.

TRICK/OL, *a.* Celebrating victory; *n.* a token of victory.

TRUMPHANT, *a.* Noting triumph; victorious. [umph.]
TRUMPHANT-LV, *ad.* With triumph. [umph.]
TRUMPH-ER, *n.* One who triumphs.
TRUMPH-ER, *n.* *pl.* **TRUMPH-ERS** or **TRUMPH-ERS**. One of three men united in office. [triumvirate.]
TRUMPH-ERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a triumph. [triumvirate.]
TRUMPH-ERIAL, *n.* Government by three men.
TRUMPH-ER, (*tr'ymph*), *a.* Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons. [tr.]
TRUMPH-ERIAL, (*tr'ymph-er-ial*), *n.* Trinitarian. *See* **TRINITY**.
TRUMPH-ERIAL, *a.* Trifling; small; inconsiderable.
TRUMPH-ERIAL-LV, *ad.* Triflingly; lightly.
TRUMPH-ERIAL-NESS, *n.* Lightness; smallness.
TRUMPH-UM, *n.* [L.] The three arts of Grammar, Rhetoric and Logic.
TRUMP, *v. t.* To cry, as a buck.
TRUMP, *n.* A surgical instrument to tap dropsical persons and the like.
TRUMPET, (*tr'um-pet*), *a.* In poetry, consisting of trochees.
TRUMPET, (*tr'um-pet*), *n.* A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.
TRUMPET-ER, *n.* The science of rotary motion.
TRUMPET-ER, (*tr'um-pet-er*), *n. pl.* Small branches on the top of a deer's head.
TRUMPET-ER, (*tr'um-pet-er*), *n.* A pulley-like cartilage.
TRUMPET-ERIAL, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial*), *a.* Pertaining to the trochees.
TRUMP, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TRUMP**.
TRUMP-ER, (*tr'um-pet-er*), *pp.* of **TRUMP**.
TRUMP-ERIAL, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial*), *n.* One who inhabits caves.
TRUMP, *v. t.* To roll; to run about; *v. i.* To roll; to move volubly.
TRUMP-ER, *n.* A stroller; a slattern.
TRUMP-ER, (*tr'um-pet-er*), *n.* [It.] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind.
TRUMP-ER, *n.* A blowing machine, used in furnaces.
TRUMP, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*.] A body of soldiers; a multitude. [body.]
TRUMP, *v. t.* To march in a line or troupe. *See* **TRUMPET**.
TRUMP-ER, *n.* A horse soldier; one of the cavalry.
TRUMP-ER, (*tr'um-pet-er*), *n.* [L. *trumpus*.] A figure of speech, as when a word is used in a signification different from its proper one. [with tropes.]
TRUMP-ERIAL, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial*), *a.* Adorned.
TRUMP-ERIAL, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial*), *n.* Among the ancients, a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy; any memorial of victory.
TRUMP-ERIAL, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial*), *n.* [L. *tropicus*.] The line that bounds the sun's declination from the equator.

TRUMP-ERIAL, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial*), *a.* Being within or relating to the tropics; incident to the tropics; figurative.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, *ad.* In a figurative manner. [tropes.]
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *a.* Varied by tropes.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *v. t.* [Fr. *trouter*.] To move in a trot; to walk fast.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* A high pace of a horse.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* Truth; faith; fidelity. [Obs.]
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *a.* Faithless; false. [Obs.]
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* A trotting horse; a sheep's foot.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* Formerly a poet in Provence, in France.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *v. t.* To disturb; to agitate; to afflict; to put into confused motion. [affliction.]
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* Disturbance; [Fr. *trouble*.] One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *a.* Vexatious; teasing; molesting; giving inconvenience to.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *ad.* Vexatiously; so as to give trouble.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* Vexatiousness; unreasonable intrusion.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *a.* Full of disorder; afflictive; tumultuous.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* [Sax. *trug*.] A long hollow vessel. [to harass.]
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *v. t.* To beat; to punish; to trounce. *See* **TROUNCE**.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* A garment worn by children.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n. pl.* *See* **TROUNCES**.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* [Fr.] The lighter equipments of a lady about to be married. [fash.]
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* [Sax. *trug*.] A delicate action for goods found; the gaining possession of goods.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *v. t.* To suppose or think.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* A tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n. pl.* A loose lower garment for men.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* Twelve ounces to the pound. [business.]
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* Idle; wandering from business.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* An idle boy; an idler.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* Suspension of arms; temporary peace.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* One who violates a covenant.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *trouper*.] To exchange commodities; to barter.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* Exchange of goods; barter; a wheel; a low carriage for carrying heavy goods. [tering.]
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* The practice of barter.
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* One that exchanges goods. [wheel or caster.]
TRUMP-ERIAL-LV, (*tr'um-pet-er-ial-lv*), *n.* A small

TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *v. i.* To yield or bend obsequiously.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* A bed that runs under another; a trundle-bed.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* [L. *truncatus*.] Savage ferocity; terriblemness of countenance.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* A savage; ferocious.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *v. t.* To jog on heavily; to travel on foot; to travel or march with labor.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* [Sax. *truce*.] Conformable to fact; faithful; free from falsehood; honest; exact; conformable to a rule or pattern.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* Of genuine birth.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* Honest; sincere; faithful.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* A knot composed of lines united in many involutions. [mess; certainty.]
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* Exactness; faithful.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* A kind of mushroom, growing under ground.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* An undoubted truth.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* A low, vagrant, lewd woman.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *n.* The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.
TRUCK, (*tr'uck*), *ad.* Certainly; really; exactly. [a winning card.]
TRUMP, (*tr'ump*), *n.* [Fr. *trumpette*.] A trumpet; a trumpet.
TRUMP, (*tr'ump*), *v. t.* or *i.* To take with a trump; to blow.
TRUMP, (*tr'ump*), *n.* Trifling, empty talk; useless matter. [music.]
TRUMP, (*tr'ump*), *n.* A wind instrument of trumpet, *v. t.* To sound; to proclaim.
TRUMP, (*tr'ump*), *n.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *a.* Pertaining to the trunk.
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *a.* Cut short off; maimed.
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *n.* The act of cutting off. [mand; a club.]
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *n.* A staff of command.
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon.
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *v. t.* To roll on little wheels; *v. i.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels. [wheel.]
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *n.* A round body or little wheel.
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *n.* A bed on trundles.
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *n.* The stem of a tree; the body; the proboscis of an elephant; a long tube; a box covered with skin. [formerly worn.]
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *n.* Large breeches.
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *n.* A tree nail; a long wooden pin. [on a cannon.]
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *n.* A knob.
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *n.* Act of thrusting or pushing.
TRUNK, (*tr'unk*), *n.* A bundle; a bandage for ruptures. In navigation, a machine

to pull a lower yard close to its mast, and retain it firmly in that position. [to skewer.]
TUGS, *v. t.* To pack or bind close;
TUGST, *n.* Confidence; credit; charge; care.
TUGST, *v. t.* To confide in; to believe; to commit to the care of; to give credit to; to rely on; *v. i.* to be confident of something, present or future; to be credulous.
TUGST-ER, *n.* A person to whom any business is committed; a person to whom is confided the management of an institution.
TUGST-I-LV, *ad.* Faithfully; honestly.
TUGST-I-NESS, *n.* Fidelity; honesty; integrity.
TUGST-LESS, *a.* Not worthy of trust.
TUGST-R, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; that will not fail.
TUGTH, *n.* [*Sax. tæweth*.] Conformity to fact; veracity; certainty; exactness; faithfulness.
TUGTH-FUL, *a.* Full of truth.
TUGTH-FUL-LV, *ad.* In a truthful manner. [being true.]
TUGTH-FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of **TUGTH-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of truth; faithless.
TU, *v. t. or i.* To attempt; to make effort; to examine; to test; to purify. [ing, &c.]
TUB, *n.* A wooden vessel for wash-
TUBE, *n.* A pipe; a long, hollow vessel.
TUBER-CLB, *n.* A small swelling or tumor. [pimple.]
TUBER-CU-LAR, *a.* Full of knobs or
TUBER-OS or **TUBER-OS**, *n.* A plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower. [swellings.]
TUBER-OS, *a.* Full of knobs or
TUBU-LAR, *a.* Consisting of a pipe; fistular.
TUBU-L-RED, } *pp. of a.* Made in
TUBU-LOUS, } the form of a small tube.
TUBULE, *n.* A small tube.
TUBU-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a tube.
TUCK, *n.* A long, narrow sword.
TUCK, *v. t.* To thrust under, or press in together; to fold under; to inclose by pushing close around. [breast.]
TUCKER, *n.* A piece of cloth for the
TUCKER, *n.* A flourish in music; a prelude.
TUESDAY, *n.* [*Sax. Tiesdaeg*, from *Tig* or *Tiesce*, the Mars of our ancestors.] The third day of the week.
TUFF, *n.* A porous, stony substance.
TUR-POOR, *n.* A typhon; a violent tempest; tornado.
TURT, *n.* A cluster of trees, grass, hair, &c.
TURT, *v. t.* To plant or adorn with tufts. [ters.]
TURV, *a.* Growing in tufts or clus-
TUR, *v. t.* [*Sax. teagan*.] To pull or

draw with labor; *v. t.* to pull or draw with great effort.
TUE, *n.* A pulling with force; a sort of carriage; traces of a harness. [with great effort.]
TUOGER, *n.* One who tugs or pulls
TUITION, (*tu-ish'un*), *n.* Guardian-ship; instruction; price of teaching.
TUITION-ARY, *a.* Relating to tuition. [flower.]
TULIP, *n.* A plant and beautiful
TUMBLE, *v. t.* [*Sax. tambian*.] To roll; to fall; to roll down; to play mountebank tricks; *v. t.* to turn over; to turn or throw about for examination; to disturb. [rolling.]
TUMBLE, *n.* A fall; a fall with
TUMBLER, *n.* One who tumbles; a drinking glass; a variety of the domestic pigeon; a dog. [cart.]
TUMBLER, *n.* A ducking-stool; a
TUMBL, *n.* A kind of basket or cage of osiers.
TUMEFAC-TION, *n.* A swelling.
TUMEFY, *v. t. or i.* To swell; to puff up. [spontaneous.]
TUMID, *a.* Swelled; distended;
TUMID-NESS, *n.* A state of being swelled.
TUMOR, *n.* A swelling; a morbid enlargement of any part of the body; affected pomp. [ant.]
TUMOR-OS, *a.* Swelling; protuber-
TUM, *n.* A little hillock.
TUM, *v. t.* To form a mass of earth round a plant. [Eng.]
TUMUL-AR, *a.* Consisting in a heap.
TUMULOUS, *a.* Full of hillocks; consisting in a heap; formed in a heap or hillock.
TUMULT, *n.* [*L. tumultus*.] Wild commotion; riot; bustle.
TUMULTU-AR-IV-LV, *ad.* With tumult. [lence; confusion.]
TUMULTU-AR-IV-NESS, *n.* Turbu-
TUMULTU-AR-IV, *a.* Confused; disorderly; noisy.
TUMULTU-OS, *a.* Turbulent; disorderly; greatly agitated.
TUMULTU-OS-LV, *ad.* With tumult; in a disorderly manner.
TUMULTU-OS-NESS, *n.* Disorder; commotion.
TUMULUS, *n.*; *pl.* **TUMULI**. [*L.*] An artificial hillock or mound of earth.
TUN, [*Sax. Sw. tunna*, a cask.] A cask of four hogsheads; twenty hundred weight.
TUN, *v. t.* To put in a cask.
TUN-ABLE, *a.* That may be put in tune; musical.
TUN-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness. [lodiously.]
TUN-ABLY, *ad.* Harmoniously; me-
TUNE, *n.* [*L. tonus*.] A series of musical notes; harmony; the state of giving the proper sounds; as, when we say an instrument is in *tune*; proper state for use or application.
TUNE, *v. t.* To put in a state for

music; to sing; *v. t.* to form one sound to another. [dious.]
TUNE-FUL, *a.* Harmonious; melo-
TUNE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of harmony.
TUNER, *n.* One who tunes instru-
TUNIC, *n.* A waistcoat or garment; a membrane; a covering. [skin.]
TUNIC-LE, *n.* A cover; a case; thin
TUNING, *n.* The act of tuning.
TUNNAGE, *n.* Amount of tuns that a ship will carry; money paid by the tun.
TUNNEL, *n.* A vessel for conveying liquors into other vessels; a passage or subterranean arch through a hill. [nel.]
TUNNEL, *v. t.* To form like a tun-
TUNNEL-ED, (*tun'neid*), *pp.* Formed like a tunnel.
TUR, *n.* A ram. [*Local*.] [the East.]
TURBAN, *n.* A head-dress worn in
TURB-ARY, *n.* A right of digging turf on another's land; the place where turf is dug.
TURBID, *a.* Thick; muddy; foul.
TURBID-NESS, *n.* Muddiness; foul-
TURBIN-ATE, } *a.* Spiral; wreath-
TURBIN-L-RED, } ed conically from the base to an apex.
TURBIN-ATION, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.
TURBOT, *n.* A fish, eaten as delicate food. [sion.]
TURBULENCE, *n.* Tumult; confu-
TURBULENT, *a.* Tumultuous; agitated.
TURBULENT-LV, *ad.* Tumultuously.
TURNEY, *n.* A vessel for holding soup.
TURP, [*Sax. turp*.] The upper stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; peat. [green sod.]
TURP, *v. t.* To cover with turf or
TURP-IV-NESS, *n.* A state of abounding with turf.
TURPY, *a.* Full of turf; like turf.
TURBENT, *a.* Swelling; swelled; protuberant.
TURBESCENCE, } *n.* State of being
TURBESCENCY, } swelled; infla-
TURBATION, } tion; bombast.
TURBID, *a.* Tumid; swelled in style or language; bombastic. *More generally*, the word is applied to an enlarged part of the body.
TURBID-IV, } *n.* Swelled state of
TURBID-NESS, } a thing; pomp-
TURBID-IV, } ousness; inflated manner of writ-
TURBID-IV, } ing or speaking; bombast.
TURKEY, *n.*; *pl.* **TURKEYS**. A large fowl, a native of America, which furnishes delicious food.
TURKEY, *a.* Pertaining to Turkey.
TURKISH, (*tur-kish* or *tur-keez*), *n.* A beautiful mineral, used in jewelry.
TURMERIC, *n.* Indian saffron, used as a medicine and for dyeing.
TURMOIL, *n.* Great stir; trouble; disturbance.

TUT-MOIL, *v. t. or i.* To harass with commotion.

TURN, *v. t.* To change or shift sides; to change the state of a balance; to form; to transform; to agitate in the mind; to cause to turn round; to alter.

TURN, *v. i.* To move round; to have a circular motion; to change sides; to become acid; to repent.

TURN, *n.* Act of moving round; change; purpose. [sides.]

TURN-COAT, *n.* One who changes

TURNIP, *n.* A bulbous root, of great value and much used for food.

TURNER, *n.* One who turns or uses a lathe. [by a lathe.]

TURN-ER-V, *n.* The art of forming

TURNING, *n.* A winding; a bending course; deviation from the proper course; curdling.

TURNKEY, *n.* One who has the care of the keys of a prison.

TURN-OUT, *n.* The place in a railway where cars turn out of the way; also, an equipage.

TURNPIKE, *n.* A toll-gate or gate set across a road; a road on which are turnpikes.

TURNPIKE, *v. t.* To form or erect a turnpike.

TURNPIKE-ROAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law.

TURN-SPIT, *n.* One who turns a spit.

TURNSTILE, *n.* A turnpike in a foot-path.

TURN-UPPER, *n.* A transparent, resinous substance, flowing from pine, fir, and other trees.

TURN-UPPER, *n.* Inherent baseness or villainous of principle in the human heart; depravity.

TURN-UPPER, *n.* A cooper's tool.

TURRET, *n.* [L. *turris*.] A small tower or eminence. [turret.]

TURRET-ED, *a.* Furnished with a turret. [Sax. *turdle*.] A dove or pigeon; the name of the large sea-tortoise.

TURTLE-DOVE, *n.* A dove or pigeon.

TUSCAN, *a.* Noting an order of architecture; *n.* an order of columns. [rebuke or contempt.]

TUSH, *n.* An exclamation, indicating

TUSK, *n.* A long, pointed tooth of a beast.

TUSK-ED, (*tuskt*), *a.* Having tusks;

TUSK-Y, *a.* furnished with tusks. [See *Tous*.]

TUSSEL, *n.* A struggle; a conflict.

TUT, *n.* An exclamation, used for checking or rebuking.

TUTOR-LAGE, *n.* Guardianship; care; protection.

TUTOR-LAGE, *a.* Guarding; to have

TUTOR-LAGE, *a.* the charge of protecting a person or thing.

TUTOR, *n.* [L. *fr. tutor*.] One who instructs; a preceptor.

TUTOR, *v. t.* To teach; to instruct; to discipline.

TUTORAGE, *n.* In the civil law,

guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. [a governess.]

TUTOR-ESS, *n.* A female instructor.

TUTORIAL, *a.* Belonging to, or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

TUTORIAL, (*toot'tl*), *n.* [It.] In music, a direction for all to play in full concert.

TWADDLE, (*twod'dl*), *n.* Foolish talk characterized with imbecility.

TWAIN, *a. or n.* Two.

TWANG, *v. i.* To sound with a quick, sharp noise; *v. t.* to make to sound, by pulling a tense string, and letting it go suddenly.

TWANG, *n.* A sharp, quick sound.

TWATTLE, *v. t.* To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

TWEE, (*twi*), *v. t.* To twitch; to pinch

TWEE, *a.* and pull with a sudden jerk; *n.* pinch; perplexity; a pinching condition.

TWEEDLE, *v. t.* To handle lightly.

TWEEL, *v. t.* To weave with many leashes in the harness.

TWEENERS, *n. pl.* Nippers to pull out hairs.

TWELFTH, *a.* The ordinal of twelve.

TWELVE, *a.* Noting the sum of two and ten.

TWELVE-MONTH, (*-munt*), *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

TWELVE-PENCE, *n.* A shilling.

TWELVE-PENNY, *a.* Sold or valued at a shilling. [twenty, 940.]

TWELVE-SCORE, *a.* Twelve times

TWENTY, *a.* The ordinal of twenty.

TWENTY, *a.* Noting the sum of twice ten; proverbially, an indefinite number. [as many.]

TWENTY-FOLD, *a.* Twenty times

TWIF, *n.* A kind of mattock and a halberd.

TWICE, *ad.* Two times; doubly.

TWIFAL-LOW, *v. t.* To plow a second time. [of a tree.]

TWIG, *n.* [Sax. *twig*.] A small shoot

TWIGG, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.

TWIGGY, *a.* Abounding with twigs.

TWILIGHT, (*-lite*), *n.* The faint light after sunset and before sunrise; uncertain view; *a.* obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded; seen or done by twilight.

TWILL, *v. t.* To quill. See *QUILL*.

TWIN, *n.* One of two born together; a sign of the zodiac.

TWIN, *a.* Noting one of two born at a birth; very much resembling.

TWIN-BORN, *a.* Born at the same birth. [to unite.]

TWINE, *v. t. or i.* To twist; to wrap;

TWINE, *n.* Strong thread; a twist; close embrace.

TWING, *v. t. or i.* To twist; to pinch; to feel sharp pain.

TWING, *n.* A twist; a pinch; a darting pain.

TWINKLE, *v. i.* To sparkle; to flash at intervals.

TWINKLE, (*twink'l*), *n.* A sparkling; *ling*; *a.* a motion of the eye; an instant; a moment; the time of a wink.

TWINKLING, *n.* A twin lamb.

TWIRL, (*twurl*), *v. t.* To move or whirl round; *v. i.* to revolve with velocity. [motion.]

TWIRL, *n.* A quick turn or circular

Twist, *v. t.* To wind, as one thread round another; to contort; to wreath; to form; *v. i.* to be contorted or united, by winding round each other. [ing.]

Twist, *n.* A thread made by twist

Twister, *n.* One who twists; the instrument of twisting.

Twit, *v. t.* To reproach or upbraid.

Twit, *v. t.* To pull suddenly; to snatch. [twinge.]

Twit, *n.* A sudden pull;

Twit, *v. t.* To make a noise, as swallows. [noise.]

Twit, *n.* A small intermittent

Two, (*too*), *a.* [Sax. *tes*.] One and one.

Two-edged, (*-ed*), *a.* Having an edge on both sides.

Two-fold, *a.* Two of the kind; double; *ad.* in a double degree.

Two-handed, *a.* Stout; strong.

Two-pence, *n.* A small coin, two pennies in value. [Tie.]

Two, *n.* A knot; an obligation. See

Two, *v. t.* To bind; to fasten.

Two, *n.* A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog.

Two, *n.* A kind of kettle-drum.

Two, *n.* A drum; a pannel; a printer's frame for the sheets.

Two, *n.* The drum of the ear.

Two, *n.* A flatulent distension of the belly.

Two, *n.* [L. *typha*.] A mark; an emblem; form of a disease; a printing letter.

Two, (*-met'al*, *-met'l*), *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, used in making types.

Two, *a.* Resembling typhus.

Two, *n.* The name given to a violent hurricane in the Chinese seas. [by great debility.]

Two, *a.* A fever characterized

Two, *a.* Emblematical; *figu-*

Two, *a.* native. [manner.]

Two, *ad.* In a figurative

Two, *n.* The state of being typical. [image or emblem.]

Two, *v. t.* To represent by an

Two, *n.* A printer.

Two, *a.* Pertaining

Two, *a.* to types or to printing. [type.]

Two, *ad.* With

Two, *n.* The art of printing.

Two, *n.* A female tyrant.

Two, *a.* Arbitrary;

Two, *a.* cruel; des-

Two, *a.* [manner.]

Two, *ad.* In a tyrant-

- altered; unchangeable; immutable. [bly.]
- UN-AL-TER-A-BLY, *ad.* Unchangeable.
- UN-AM-BIG-UOUS, *a.* Not ambiguous. [love.]
- UN-AN-IM-A-BLE, *a.* Not conciliating
- UN-AN-IM-ATED, *a.* Not animated; spiritless.
- UN-AN-IM-ITY, *n.* Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.
- UN-AN-IMOUS, (yu-nan-), *a.* Being of one mind; formed by unanimity.
- UN-AN-IMOUS-LY, *ad.* With entire agreement. [being of one mind.]
- UN-AN-IMOUSNESS, *n.* The state of
- UN-AN-NOUNC'ED, *a.* Not announced or proclaimed.
- UN-ANSWER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be answered satisfactorily; not capable of refutation. [utation.]
- UN-ANSWER-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond refutation.
- UN-ANSWER-ED, (-an'serd), *a.* Not answered; not replied to; not suitably returned.
- UN-AP-PAL'ED, (-ap-pawld'), *a.* Not daunted or dismayed.
- UN-AP-PRE'NT, *a.* Not visible; concealed. [timated.]
- UN-AP-PRE'C-I-ATED, *a.* Not duly estimated.
- UN-AP-PROACH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be approached.
- UN-AP-PRO-PRI-ATED, *a.* Not appropriated; not applied, or directed to be applied, to any specific object.
- UN-APT', *a.* Unfit; not ready; not qualified; not disposed; unsuitable.
- UN-APT-LY, *ad.* Unfitly; improperly.
- UN-APT-NESS, *n.* Unfitness; dullness; want of quick apprehension; disqualification.
- UN-ARM'ED, (-arm'd), *a.* Not being armed; defenseless.
- UN-ASK'ED, (-ask't), *a.* Not asked or requested; unsolicited; not sought by entreaty or care.
- UN-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Not ambitious.
- UN-AS-SAIL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be assailed.
- UN-AS-SIGN-A-BLE, (-as-sin'-a-bl), *a.* That can not be assigned; that can not be transferred by assignment or indorsement. [sisted.]
- UN-AS-SIST'ED, *a.* Not aided or assisted.
- UN-AS-SORT'ED, *a.* Not distributed into sorts.
- UN-AS-SUM'ING, *a.* Not assuming; modest; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant. [ted.]
- UN-A-TON'ED, (-tönd), *a.* Not explained.
- UN-AT-TACH'ED, (-at-tacht'), *a.* Not attached; not adhering; having no fixed interest; not united by affection. [tained.]
- UN-AT-TAIN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be obtained.
- UN-AT-TEMP'T'ED, *a.* Not attempted; not tried.
- UN-AT-TEND'ED, *a.* Having no company or retinue; not medically attended. [not affirmed.]
- UN-AT-TENT'ED, *a.* Not attended;
- UN-AT-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Not attractive.
- UN-AUTHENT'IC, *a.* Not genuine or true.
- UN-AUTHOR-IS-ED, (-isd), *a.* Not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.
- UN-A-VAIL-A-BLE, *a.* Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect.
- UN-A-VAIL'ING, *a.* Ineffectual; useless; vain.
- +UN-A-VOC'E, [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
- UN-A-VOID-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be shunned; inevitable.
- UN-A-VOID-A-BLY, *ad.* Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.
- UN-A-WARE', *a.* Without thought; inattentive.
- UN-A-WARE', } *ad.* Suddenly; un-
- UN-A-WARE', } expectedly; without premeditated design.
- UN-A-W'ED, *a.* Undaunted; having no fear.
- UN-BAL-AN-CED, (-bal'anst), *a.* Not balanced or poised; not settled; not restrained by equal power.
- UN-BAL-AST, *v. t.* To free from ballast. [to unfasten.]
- UN-BASH', *v. t.* To loose from a bar;
- UN-BASH'FUL, *a.* Not bashful; bold.
- UN-BE-KN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
- UN-BE-COM'ING, (-kum'ing), *a.* Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecorous.
- UN-BE-COM'ING-LY, *ad.* In an improper manner. [becoming.]
- UN-BE-FIT'TING, *a.* Unsuikable; unsuitable.
- UN-BE-LIEV', *a.* Incredulity; the withholding of belief; infidelity.
- UN-BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* One incredulous; an infidel. [infidel.]
- UN-BE-LIEV'ING, *a.* Not believing;
- UN-BEND', *v. t.* To relax or slacken; to remit from a strain of exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax effeminately. In seamanship, to take the sails from their yards and stays.
- UN-BEND'ING, *ppr.* Relaxing; taking off; *a.* unyielding, inflexible; firm. [duded; unstrung.]
- UN-BENT', *pp.* Relaxed; unsub-
- UN-BIAS', *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
- UN-BIAS'ED, (-bi'ast), *pp.* Freed from prejudice; *a.* impartial; unprejudiced; free from bias.
- UN-BID', } *a.* Not bid; not in-
- UN-BID'DEN, } vited; not requested to attend.
- UN-BIT', *v. t.* To take bits from the mouth of; to unbridle.
- UN-BLAM-A-BLE, *a.* Not blamable or culpable.
- UN-BLEM'ISH-ED, (-blem'isht), *a.* Free from blemish or stain.
- UN-BLES'T', *a.* Not blessed; unhappy; wretched; excluded from benediction. [shame.]
- UN-BLUSH'ING, *a.* Destitute of
- UN-BLUSH'ING-LY, *ad.* With impudence. [assuming.]
- UN-BOAST'FUL, *a.* Not boastful; un-
- UN-BOLT', *v. t.* To loose from fastening by a bolt.
- UN-BORN', } *a.* Not born; future;
- UN-BORN', } not brought into life.
- UN-BOS'OM, *v. t.* To disclose freely one's secret opinions or feelings; to reveal in confidence.
- UN-BOUGHT', (un-baut'), *a.* Not purchased. [wanting a cover.]
- UN-BOUND', *a.* Not bound; loose;
- UN-BOUND'ED, *a.* Having no bounds or limits; having no check or control.
- UN-BOW', *v. t.* To unbend.
- UN-BRED', *a.* Not well bred; rude; not polished in manners; ill educated; not taught. [bridle.]
- UN-BR'DLE, *v. t.* To free from the
- UN-BR'DLED, (-br'tld), *pp.* or *a.* Loose; unrestrained.
- UN-BROK'EN, (-br'kn), *a.* Whole; entire; not subdued; not tamed; not taught. [interred.]
- UN-BUR'IED, (un-ber'id), *a.* Not
- UN-BURN'T', *a.* Not burned; not scorched; not baked.
- UN-BUR'YEN. See UNBURIED.
- UN-BUT'TON, (-but'n), *v. t.* To loose buttons; to loose from being fastened by buttons. [cage.]
- UN-CAKE', *v. t.* To release from a
- UN-CALL'ED, (-kawld), *a.* Not called; not invited. [fair; partial.]
- UN-CANDID, *a.* Not candid; not
- UN-CANON'IC-AL, *a.* Not according to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic. [to open.]
- UN-CAP', *v. t.* To remove a cap from;
- UN-CATCH'T', (-kawt'), *a.* Not caught or taken. [tusual.]
- UN-CEAS'ING, *a.* Not ceasing; com-
- UN-CEAS'ING-LY, *ad.* Without intermission.
- UN-CER-E-MO-NI-ONS, *a.* Not formal.
- UN-CERTAIN, *a.* Not certain; not having certain knowledge; not exact; unsettled; irregular.
- UN-CERTAIN-TY, *n.* Doubtfulness; want of certainty or precision; something unknown.
- UN-CHAIN', *v. t.* To free from chains; to unbind.
- UN-CHIN'G-A-BLE, *a.* Not changeable; immutable; not subject to variation. [tability.]
- UN-CHIN'G-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Immu-
- UN-CHIN'G-A-BLY, *ad.* Immutably.
- UN-CHIND'ING, *a.* Suffering no alteration.
- UN-CHAR'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Having no charity; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by Christianity. [of charity.]
- UN-CHAR'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of charity.
- UN-CHAR'IT-A-BLY, *ad.* With want of charity. [continent.]
- UN-CHEAT', *a.* Lowly; impure; not
- UN-CHECK'ED, (-chekt'), *a.* Not checked; not restrained. [sad.]
- UN-CHEER'FUL, *a.* Not cheerful;

UN-CHRIS'TIAN, (-krist'yan,) *a.* Con-
trary to Christianity; not evan-
gelized; not converted to the
Christian faith; infidel.

UN-CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To turn
from Christianity.

UN-CHURCH, *v. t.* To expel from a
church; to deprive of the charac-
ter and rights of a church.

UN'CIAL, (un'shal,) *n.* Pertaining to
letters of a large size, used in
ancient manuscripts. [letter.]

UN'CIAL, (un'shal,) *n.* An uncial

UN'CI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a hook.

UN-CIA-CUM-CI'SION, (-sish'un,) *n.*
Want of circumcision. In Scrip-
ture, the Gentiles, who did not
practice circumcision.

UN-CIV'IL, *a.* Unpolite; uncourte-
ous in manners; not complaisant;
rude.

UN-CIV'IL-IZE-ND, (-civ'il-izd,) *a.* Not
civilized; not reclaimed from
savage life.

UN-CIVIL-LY, *ad.* Rudely; unpolitely.

UN-CLASP, *v. t.* To loosen a clasp;
to open what is fastened with a
clasp.

UN-CLAS'SIC, } *a.* Not classical;
UN-CLAS'SIC-AL, } not according
to the best models of writing; not
pertaining to the classic writers.

UN'CLE, (unk'l,) *n.* A father's or
mother's brother.

UN-CLEAN, *a.* Not clean; foul;
filthy; lewd.

UN-CLEAN'LINESS, (-klen'le-), *n.*
Filthiness.

UN-CLEAN'LY, (-klen'le,) *a.* Foul;
filthy; unchaste; obscene; inde-
cent; dirty.

UN-CLEAN'NESS, *n.* Filthiness;
lewdness; want of ritual or cere-
monial purity; sinfulness.

UN-CLINCH, *v. t.* To open the
clenched fist. [set free.]

UN-CLOD, *v. t.* To disencumber; to
UN-CLOSE, *v. t.* To open; to dis-
close; to break the seal of; as,
to *un*close a letter. [clothing.]

UN-CLOTH, *v. t.* To deprive of
UN-CLOUD, *v. t.* To clear from clouds.

UN-CLOUD'ED, *a.* Cleared, or free
from clouds; not darkened; not
obscured.

UN-COIL, *v. t.* To unwind and open,
as the turns of a rope or other line.

UN-COLLECT'ED, *a.* Not collected;
outstanding, as *un*collected taxes;
not recovered from confusion.

UN-COMELY, *a.* Not comely; un-
graceful.

UN-COMFORT-ABLE, *a.* Affording
no comfort; giving uneasiness.

UN-COMFORT-ABLY, (-kum'furt-),
ad. Without cheerfulness; in an
uneasy state.

UN-COMMIT'ED, *a.* Not referred to
a committee; not pledged by any
thing said or done.

UN-COMMON, *a.* Rare; not frequent;
unusual, as, an *un*common season;
not frequent; not often seen.

UN-COM-MON-LY, *ad.* Rarely; un-
usually; to an uncommon degree.

UN-COM-MON-NESS, *n.* Rareness; in-
frequency.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CAT-IVE, *a.* Not free
to communicate; reserved.

UN-COM-PLAIN'ING, *a.* Not murmur-
ing; not disposed to murmur.

UN-COM-PRO-MIS-ING, *a.* Not agree-
ing to terms; not admitting of
compromise.

UN-CON-CERN, *n.* Want of concern;
indifference; freedom from soli-
citude.

UN-CON-CERN'ED, (-kon-sernd,) *a.*
Not concerned; indifferent; not
anxious; feeling no solicitude;
having no solicitude in.

UN-CON-CERN'ED-LY, *ad.* Without
concern; without anxiety.

UN-CON-CIL'IA-TING, *a.* Not
adapted to gain favor, or disposed
to conciliation.

UN-CON-DIT'ION-AL, (-dish'un-al,) *a.*
Not limited by conditions; ab-
solute; unreserved.

UN-CON-DIT'ION-AL-LY, *ad.* With-
out conditions; without reserva-
tion.

UN-CON-FIRM'ED, *a.* Not confirmed
or ratified; not confirmed accord-
ing to the church ritual.

UN-CON-GEN'IAL, *a.* Not congenial.

UN-CON-JUG-AL, *a.* Not becoming
the married state; not befitting
wife or husband.

UN-CON-NET'ED, *a.* Not connected;
incoherent; loose; desultory.

UN-CON-QUER-ABLE, (-kon'ker-) *a.*
Invincible; that can not be sub-
dued or brought under control;
as, *un*conquerable passion or tem-
per. [cibly.]

UN-CON-QUER-ABLY, *ad.* Invin-
cible; that can not be sub-
dued or brought under control;
as, *un*conquerable passion or tem-
per. [cibly.]

UN-CON-QUESS-ABLE, (-kon'ker-) *a.*
Invincible; that can not be sub-
dued or brought under control;
as, *un*conquerable passion or tem-
per. [cibly.]

UN-CON-QUESS-ABLY, *ad.* Invin-
cible; that can not be sub-
dued or brought under control;
as, *un*conquerable passion or tem-
per. [cibly.]

UN-CON-SCION-ABLE, *a.* Unreason-
able; unjust; enormous; vast;
not guided or influenced by con-
science. [ably.]

UN-CON-SCION-ABLY, *ad.* Unreason-
able; unjust; enormous; vast;
not guided or influenced by con-
science. [ably.]

UN-CON-SCIOUS, *a.* Not perceiving
or knowing.

UN-CON-SCIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without
knowledge.

UN-CON-SCIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of
perception.

UN-CON-STI-TUTION-AL, *a.* Not
agreeable to the constitution; not
authorized by the constitution;
contrary to the principles of the
constitution.

UN-CON-STRAIN'ED, (sträind,) *a.*
Free from constraint; not pro-
ceeding from constraint.

UN-CON-STRAINT, *n.* Freedom from
constraint.

UN-CON-TAIN'T, *a.* Not pentent.

UN-CON-TROLL-ABLE, *a.* Not to be
controlled; ungovernable; that
can not be restrained; that can
not be resisted or diverted; indis-
putable.

UN-CON-TROLL-ABLY, *ad.* Without
control.

UN-CON-TRO-VER-SIAL, *a.* Undis-
puted.

UN-CON-VERS-ABLE, *a.* Not free in
conversation; not suited to con-
versation. [not versed.]

UN-CON-VERSANT, *a.* Not familiar;

UN-CON-VERT'ED, *a.* Not regenera-
ted; not changed in opinion; not
renewed.

UN-CON-RECT'ED, *a.* Not corrected
or amended; not revised; not
rendered exact; not reformed.

UN-CON-RUPT, *a.* Not corrupt; pure;
genuine; not depraved; not per-
verted. [not debased.]

UN-CON-RUPT'ED, *a.* Not corrupted;
UN-COUNT'ED, *a.* Not numbered.

UN-COUP'LE, (un-kup'l,) *v. t.* To
loose; to disjoin.

UN-COUP'LE-THOUS, (-kurt'e-us,) *a.*
Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and
complaisant.

UN-COURT'LY-NESS, *n.* Impoliteness;
unsuitableness of manners to a
court; inelegance.

UN-COURT'LY, *a.* Impolite; unpol-
ished; not becoming a court; not
refined; not polite.

UN-COUTH, (kooth,) *a.* Awkward;
strange; unusual; as, an *un*couth
phrase; *un*couth manners.

UN-COUTH'LY, *ad.* In an awkward
manner. [oddness.]

UN-COUTH'NESS, *n.* Awkwardness;

UN-COVE'NANT-ED, *a.* Not promised
by covenant; not resting on a
covenant or promise.

UN-COVE'NANT, (un-kuv'er,) *v. t.* To
open; to remove a covering from;
to deprive of clothes; to take off
the hat or cap; to disclose to
view.

UN-CRE-AT'ED, *pp.* Annihilated;
a. not created; self-existent.

UN-CRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not believed.

UN-CROWN', *v. t.* To deprive of a
crown.

UN-CTION, *n.* The act of anointing
medically; that which excites
piety and devotion; divine or
sanctifying grace.

UNCT-UOUS-IT-Y, } *n.* The quality
UNCT-UOUS-NESS, } of being oily
or greasy.

UNCT-UOUS, (unk'tyu-us,) *a.* Oily;
fat; greasy; having a resemblance
to oil.

UN-CUL-TI-VAT'ED, *a.* Not cultiva-
ted; rude; not instructed; not
civilized; rough.

UN-CURL, *v. t.* To destroy curls;
to untwist; *v. i.* to fall from a curled
state, as ringlets.

UN-CURRENT, *a.* Not current; not
passing in common payment; as,
*un*current notes or coin.

UN-CUT', *a.* Not clipped; entire.

UN-DAM'AGED, (-dam'ajd,) *a.* Un-
injured; unhurt; not made worse.

UN'DUL'-TEND, *a.* Waved; rising and
falling in waves toward the mar-
gin, as a leaf.

UN-DĀ'YED, *a.* Having no date.
 UN-DĀUN'TED, *a.* Not daunted; fearless. [boldly].
 UN-DĀUN'TED-LY, *ad.* Fearlessly;
 UN-DĀUN'TED-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity. [fearless].
 UN-DE-CĀ-DOH, *n.* A figure of eleven
 UN-DE-CĒIT'FUL, *a.* Not deceitful.
 UN-DE-CĒIVE', *v. t.* To free from deception, fallacy, or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves. [unsettled].
 UN-DE-CĒ'DED, *a.* Not determined;
 UN-DE-CĒ'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained or deciphered.
 UN-DECK', *v. t.* To undress; to strip of finery.
 UN-DE-CLIN'ED, (-klind,) *a.* Not declined; not turning from the right.
 UN-DE-FEND'ED, *a.* Not defended; not vindicated. [luted; pure].
 UN-DE-FIL'ED, (-fild,) *a.* Not polluted.
 UN-DE-FIN'ED, (-find,) *a.* Not defined; not limited; not described by definition or explanation.
 UN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* That can not be demonstrated; not capable of fuller evidence. [denied].
 UN-DE-NĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be undeniably, *ad.* Certainly; indisputably.
 UN-DE, *prep.* [Sax. under.] Beneath; below; in a state of pupillage or subjection to; for less than; with the pretense of; represented by; in the form of; signed by.
 UN-DE, *ad.* Below; not above; less.
 UN-DE, *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate. [action].
 UN-DE-AC'TION, *n.* Subordinate
 UN-DE-Ī'GENT, *n.* A subordinate agent. [less than another].
 UN-DE-BID', *v. t.* To bid or offer
 UN-DE-BUSH, *n.* Small trees and shrubs.
 UN-DE-CUR'RENT, *n.* A current below the surface of the water.
 UN-DE-OD', *v. t.* To bear; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind; to pass through; to sustain without fainting.
 UN-DE-GRAD'U-ATE, *n.* A student in a college, who has not taken his first degree.
 UN-DE-GROUND, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground.
 UN-DE-GROWTH, *n.* Shrubs, &c., under trees.
 UN-DE-HAND, *a.* Covert; secret; sly; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud. [deceit].
 UN-DE-HAND-ED, *a.* Secret; clandestine.
 UN-DE-KEEP'ER, *n.* A subordinate keeper.
 UN-DE-LĪV', *v. t.* To lay under or beneath; to support by laying something under. [another].
 UN-DE-LET', *v. t.* To lease under
 UN-DE-LIN', *v. t.* To lie beneath.
 UN-DE-LINE', *v. t.* To draw a line under, sometimes called *scoring*.

UN-DE-LING, *n.* An inferior or mean person.
 UN-DE-MINE', *v. t.* To sap; to excavate the earth beneath; to remove the foundation or support of any thing by clandestine means.
 UN-DE-MIN'ER, *n.* One that saps or overthrows; as, an underminer of the church. [or state].
 UN-DE-MOST, *a.* Lowest in place
 UN-DE-NEATH', *ad.* or *prep.* Beneath; under.
 UN-DE-PIN', *v. t.* To lay the stones that support the sills of a building; to support by some solid foundation.
 UN-DE-PIN'NING, *n.* The stones on which the building immediately rests.
 UN-DE-PLOT, *n.* A plot subservient to the main plot; a clandestine scheme. [uphold].
 UN-DE-PROP', *v. t.* To support; to
 UN-DE-RATE', *v. t.* To rate below the value. [worth].
 UN-DE-RATE, *n.* A price below the
 UN-DE-SCOR'ED, *v. t.* To draw a mark under. [than another].
 UN-DE-SELL', *v. t.* To sell cheaper
 UN-DE-SERV'ANT, *n.* An inferior servant.
 UN-DE-SHOT, *a.* Moved by water passing under the wheel; opposed to *overshot*. [a chorus].
 UN-DE-SONG, *n.* Burden of a song;
 UN-DE-STAND', *v. t.* *and* *pp.* UNDERSTOOD. To comprehend; to have just and adequate ideas of; to have the ideas that a person intends to communicate; to suppose to mean; to know by experience; to learn; to be informed of.
 UN-DE-STAND', *v. t.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be informed by another.
 UN-DE-STAND'ING, *n.* The intellectual powers; knowledge; intelligence between two persons; knowing; skillful. [knowledge].
 UN-DE-STAND'ING-LY, *ad.* With
 UN-DE-STOOD', *pret.* and *pp.* of UNDERSTAND. [agent].
 UN-DE-STRA-PER, *n.* An inferior
 UN-DE-TAKE', *v. t.* *and* *pp.* UNDERTOOK. To engage in; to take in hand; to enter upon; to contract; to perform.
 UN-DE-TAKE', *n.* One who undertakes; one who manages funerals.
 UN-DE-TAKE'ING, *n.* An enterprise; a business; engagement.
 UN-DE-TEN'ANT, *n.* The tenant of a tenement.
 UN-DE-TOOK', *pret.* of UNDERTAKE.
 UN-DE-VAL-U-ATION, *n.* Rate below the worth.
 UN-DE-VAL'UE, *v. t.* To rate below the worth; to esteem lightly.
 UN-DE-VAL'UE, (-val'yū,) *n.* Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth.
 UN-DE-WENT', *pret.* of UNDERGO.

UN-DE-WOOD, *n.* Small trees under larger ones. [indicate work].
 UN-DE-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Subor-
 UN-DE-WORK', *v. t.* To work for less; to undermine. [derworks].
 UN-DE-WORK-ER, *n.* One who un-
 UN-DE-WORK'MAN, *n.* An inferior laborer.
 UN-DE-WRITE', (-rite,) *v. t.* To write under; to subscribe; to subscribe one's name for insurance. See WRITE. [insuring].
 UN-DE-WRITE', *v. t.* To practice
 UN-DE-WRITE-ER, (un'-der-rit-er,) *n.* An insurer; so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.
 UN-DE-WRITE'ING, *n.* The act of insuring. [Not described].
 UN-DE-SCUR'ED, (-de-skribd,) *a.*
 UN-DE-SERV'ED, (-de-zervd,) *a.* Not merited; unjust. [desert].
 UN-DE-SERV'ED-LY, *ad.* Without
 UN-DE-SERV'ING, *a.* Not deserving; not worthy.
 UN-DE-SIGN'ED, (-sind,) *a.* Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose.
 UN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, *ad.* Without intention.
 UN-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* Not designing; artless; sincere; upright; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.
 UN-DE-SIGN-ABLE, *a.* Not to be desired; not to be wished.
 UN-DE-TERM'IN-ABLE, *a.* Not to be determined. [indefinite].
 UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Unsettled;
 UN-DE-YI-X-ING, *a.* Not deviating; uniform; not wandering; not crooked. [clumsy].
 UN-DE-YT'ROUS, *a.* Not dextrous;
 UN-DIG'NI-FY-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not dignified; common; mean.
 UN-DIRECT'ED, *a.* Not directed; not set right; not superscribed, as a letter; not addressed.
 UN-DIS-CERN'ABLE, (-dis-zern'-bl,) *a.* Not to be discerned or discovered; invisible.
 UN-DIS-CERN'ING, *a.* Not discerning; dull; wanting judgment, or the power of discrimination; not making just distinctions.
 UN-DIS-CI-PLIN-ED, (-plind,) *a.* Not disciplined or instructed; not subdued to regularity and order; raw.
 UN-DIS-CŪ'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'-er-a-bl,) *a.* Not to be discovered.
 UN-DIS-CŪ'ER-ED, (-kuv'er'd,) *a.* Not discovered.
 UN-DIS-GU'ES'D, (-gulzd,) *a.* Not disguised; open; artless.
 UN-DIS-MĀ'ED, (-māde,) *a.* Not imitated; bold.
 UN-DIS-PENS'ED, (-dis-pens'-,) *a.* Not dispensed; not freed from obligation.
 UN-DIS-PŌ'TED, *a.* Not called in question.
 UN-DIS-SĒM'LED, (-sem'ld,) *a.* Not disguised; sincere.
 UN-DIS-SĒM'LING, *a.* Not dissim-

- bling; frank; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false.
- UN-DIS-TIN-GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be distinguished by the eye, or by any peculiar quality.
- UN-DIS-TIN-GUISH-ED, (-dis-ting'-wisth), *a.* Not distinguishing; not plainly discerned; not marked by any peculiar quality; not treated with any particular respect.
- UN-DIS-TRA-ET-ED, *a.* Not perplexed by confusion of thoughts, desires, or concerns.
- UN-DIS-TURB-ED, (-turbd), *a.* Not molested; free from interruption; calm; tranquil; placid.
- UN-DI-VID-ED, *a.* Not divided; not disunited; unbroken; whole.
- UN-DO', (un-doo'), *v. t. & pret.* UN-DID; *pp.* UNDONE. To reverse what has been done; to loose; to open; to unravel; to untie; to ruin; to impoverish.
- UN-DO-ER, *n.* One who brings to destruction; one who reverses what has been done.
- UN-DO-ING, *a.* The reversal of what has been done; destruction; ruin.
- UN-DONE', (un-dun'), *pp.* Reversed; ruined; *a.* not done; not performed or executed.
- UN-DOUBT-ED, *a.* Not doubted; indisputable. [*question.*]
- UN-DOUBT-ED-LY, *ad.* Without a doubt.
- UN-DRAWN, *a.* Not drawn; not taken from the box; not allured by persuasion. [*to strip.*]
- UN-DRESS, *v. t.* To divest of clothes; *UN-DRESSED, a.* A loose or negligent dress.
- UN-DUE, *a.* Not due; not right; improper; not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive. [*waving.*]
- UN-DU-LA-RE, *a.* Playing like waves; *UN-DU-LITE, v. t. & pret.* To cause to vibrate; to wave; to move back and forth, or up and down.
- UN-DU-LI-TION, *a.* A waving motion or vibration. [*waves.*]
- UN-DU-LA-TO-RE, *a.* Moving like waves.
- UN-DULY, *ad.* Improperly; excessively; not according to duty or propriety.
- UN-DUT-I-AL, *a.* Not dutiful; irreverent; not performing duty to parents or superiors. [*obedient.*]
- UN-DUT-I-FUL, *a.* Not dutiful; disobedient, as to parents; violation of duty; unfaithfulness. [*mortal.*]
- UN-DY-ING, *a.* Not perishing; immortal.
- UN-EARN-ED, (un-ern'd), *a.* Not merited by labor or services.
- UN-EARTH-ED, (-erth), *a.* Driven from a den or burrow. [*restrait.*]
- UN-EARTH-LY, (-erth'le), *a.* Not terrestrial.
- UN-EAS-I-LE, *ad.* With uneasiness or pain; with difficulty; not readily.
- UN-EAS-I-NESS, *a.* A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet.
- UN-EAS-Y, (-eaz'e), *a.* Restless; disturbed; unquiet; giving some pain; disturbed in mind; difficult.
- UN-EAT-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit to be eaten.
- UN-ED-UC-ED, *a.* Having no education.
- UN-E-LAS-TIC, *a.* Having no spring.
- UN-EM-BAR-RASS-ED, (-bar'rast), *a.* Free from embarrassment.
- UN-EM-PLOY-ED, (-ploïd), *a.* Not employed or occupied. [*lasting.*]
- UN-EN-DING, *a.* Not ending; ever.
- UN-EN-DOW-ED, (-dowd), *a.* Not endowed; not furnished with funds.
- UN-EN-DUR-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be endured; intolérable.
- UN-EN-GAG-ED, (-gäjd), *a.* Not engaged or promised; free from attachment that binds us; unemployed.
- UN-EN-JOY-ED, (-joyd), *a.* Not possessed or enjoyed.
- UN-EN-LIGHT-EN-ED, (-en-lit'nd), *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated.
- UN-ENTER-PRIS-ING, *a.* Not enterprising. [*delight.*]
- UN-ENTER-TAIN-ING, *a.* Giving no entertainment.
- UN-EN-VI-A-BLE, *a.* Not enviable.
- UN-EN-VI-OU-S, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.
- UN-EQU-A-BLE, (ä'kwä-bl), *a.* Not equable; not uniform; different at different times.
- UN-EQUAL, *a.* Not equal or even; inadequate; partial; ill-matched.
- UN-EQUAL-LY, *ad.* In different degrees.
- UN-EQUAL-NESS, (ä'kwäl-ness), *n.* Inequality; the state of being unequal.
- UN-EQUIV-O-CAL, (-ä'kwiv'o-kal), *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; not ambiguous.
- UN-EQUIV-O-CAL-LY, *ad.* Without all doubt; without room to doubt.
- UN-ERR-ING, *a.* Not mistaking; not liable to err; incapable of failure or of error.
- UN-ERR-ING-LY, *ad.* Without error or mistake.
- UN-ES-SENTIAL, (-shal), *a.* Not essential; void of real being.
- UN-E-VAN-GEL-IC-AL, *a.* Not orthodox.
- UN-EVEN, (un-ä'vn), *a.* Not even; not level; irregular; not equal; not uniform.
- UN-EVEN-NESS, *n.* Want of an even surface; want of smoothness or uniformity.
- UN-EVENT-FUL, *a.* Not eventful.
- UN-EX-AM-PLED, (-zämp'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unparalleled.
- UN-EX-CER-TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to objection or exception.
- UN-EX-CER-TION-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be liable to no objection.
- UN-EX-CIT-ED, *a.* Not excited; not roused.
- UN-EX-E-CUT-ED, *a.* Not performed; not done; not signed or sealed.
- UN-EX-HAUST-ED, *a.* Not exhausted or drained; not spent.
- UN-EX-PECT-ED, *a.* Not expected; sudden; not looked for.
- UN-EX-PECT-ED-LY, *ad.* In a way not expected.
- UN-EX-PE-N-ENC-ED, (-re-ens), *a.* Not experienced; not versed.
- UN-EX-PERT, *a.* Awkward; unskillful; not ready or dextrous.
- UN-EX-PIR-ED, *a.* Not expired; not ended.
- UN-EX-PLOR-ED, (-plörd), *a.* Not explored; not examined by the eye; not examined intellectually.
- UN-EX-POS-ED, (-eks-pözd'), *a.* Not laid open or exposed; not laid open to censure.
- UN-EX-PRES-ED, (-eks-pres'), *a.* Not mentioned or named; not exhibited. [*unutterable.*]
- UN-EX-PRES-IVE, *a.* Not expressing; *UN-EX-PR-ED, a.* Having no dimensions.
- UN-EX-TINCT, *a.* Not extinct or extinguished; not having perished; not being destroyed.
- UN-EX-TIN-GUISH-A-BLE, (-eks-ting'wish-a-bl), *a.* Not to be extinguished; that can not be annihilated or repressed.
- UN-FAD-ED, *a.* Not faded or withered; not having lost its strength of color.
- UN-FAD-ING, *a.* Not fading or liable to fade; not liable to wither.
- UN-FAIL-ING, *a.* Not failing; abiding; certain. [*disingenuous.*]
- UN-FAIR, *a.* Not fair; dishonest; *UN-FAIR-LY, ad.* Not in a fair manner.
- UN-FAIR-NESS, *n.* Want of fairness or honesty; want of equitableness; injustice.
- UN-FATH-FUL, *a.* Not faithful; neglecting duty; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.
- UN-FATH-FUL-LY, *ad.* With breach of trust; treacherously; perfidiously.
- UN-FATH-FUL-NESS, *n.* Disloyalty; breach of trust; neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty; treachery.
- UN-FALTER-ING, *a.* Not faltering; not hesitating.
- UN-FASH-ION-A-BLE, (-fash'un-), *a.* Not according to the fashion.
- UN-FASH-ION-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be in the fashion. [*to unbend.*]
- UN-FAT-EN, (fä'n), *v. t.* To loose; *UN-FAT-EN-LY, a.* Not becoming a fatter.
- UN-FATH-OM-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be fathomed.
- UN-FATIGU-ED, (-fa-teeg'd), *a.* Not tired; not wearied.
- UN-FAVOR-A-BLE, *a.* Not favorable; unkind; not propitious.
- UN-FAVOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness. [*ly.*]
- UN-FAVOR-A-BLY, *ad.* Unpropitious-

UN-FEATH'ER-ED, (-feth'erd,) *a.* Having no feathers; unfledged.
 UN-FED, *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food. [sensible].
 UN-FEEL'ING, *a.* Void of feeling; insensible.
 UN-FEIGN'ED, (-un-fain'd,) *a.* Not pretended; real; sincere; as, unfeigned piety to God.
 UN-FEIGN'ED-LY, *ad.* Without disguise; really.
 UN-FELT, *a.* Not felt or perceived.
 UN-FEM'INE, *a.* Not feminine; not according to the female character or manners.
 UN-FENC'ED, (-fens't,) *pp.* Deprived of fence; *a.* not inclosed by a fence; defenseless.
 UN-FERMENT'ED, *a.* Not fermented.
 UN-FERT'ILE, *a.* Unfruitful; barren; poor.
 UN-FETTER, *v. t.* To free from shackles; to set at liberty.
 UN-FIL'IAL, *a.* Not becoming a son or daughter.
 UN-FIN'ISH'ED, (-fin'isht,) *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end. [improper].
 UN-FIT, *a.* Unsuitable; unqualified; *un-fit', v. t.* To make unsuitable; to disqualify. [suitably].
 UN-FIT'LY, *ad.* Not properly; unsuitable.
 UN-FIT'NESS, *n.* Want of qualifications; want of propriety, or adaptation to character or place.
 UN-FIX', *v. t.* To loosen; to unsettle; to dissolve.
 UN-FIX'ED, (-un-fikst,) *pp.* Unsettled; loosened; *a.* not fixed; wandering; inconstant.
 UN-FLEDG'ED, (-fledj'd,) *a.* Destitute of feathers; not having obtained full growth.
 UN-FLINCH'ING, *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking; determined; resolute.
 UN-FOLD', *v. t.* To open folds; to expand; to display; to discover; to release from a fold. [ing].
 UN-FOR-BEAR'ING, *a.* Not forbear.
 UN-FOR-BID', *a.* Not forbid.
 UN-FOR-BID'DEN, *a.* not prohibited; applied to persons. Allowed; permitted; legal; applied to things.
 UN-FÖRE-KNÖWN', *a.* Not known beforehand. [hand].
 UN-FÖRE-SEEN', *a.* Not seen before.
 UN-FÖRE-TÖLD', *a.* Not predicted; not told before.
 UN-FORFEIT'ED, *a.* Not forfeited or lost by crime, or breach of condition. [forgive].
 UN-FOR-GIV'ING, *a.* Not disposed to UN-FOR-GOT', *a.* Not forgot; UN-FOR-GOTTEN, *a.* not lost to memory; not overlooked.
 UN-FOR-SAK'EN, *a.* Not deserted.
 UN-FORTU-NATE, *a.* Not successful or prosperous.
 UN-FORTU-NATE-LY, *ad.* Without success; unhappily.
 UN-FOUND', *a.* Not found; lost.
 UN-FOUNDED, *a.* Having no foundation; vain; idle.

UN-FRE'QUENT, *a.* Rare; uncommon.
 UN-FRE-QUENT'ED, *a.* Not often visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.
 UN-FRE'QUENT-LY, *ad.* Rarely; unusually. [friendliness].
 UN-FRIEND'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of UN-FRIEND'LY, (-frend'le,) *a.* Unkind; unfavorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.
 UN-FRUIT'FUL, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; unproductive.
 UN-FRUIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Barrenness; unproductiveness.
 UN-FUND'ED, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest.
 UN-FURN', *v. t.* To unfold; to expand; to spread.
 UN-FURNISH, *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to divest. [producing gain].
 UN-GAIN'FUL, *a.* Not profitable; not UN-GAIN'LY, *a.* Not expert; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.
 UN-GALLANT or UN-GALLANT', *a.* Not gallant. See GALLANT.
 UN-GEN'EROUS, *a.* Illiberal; mean; not noble; ignominious.
 UN-GEN'EROUS-LY, *ad.* Unkindly.
 UN-GEN'IAL, *a.* Unfavorable to growth.
 UN-GEN'TLE, *a.* Not genteel or well-bred; not consistent with good manners. [untamed].
 UN-GEN'TLE, *a.* Not gentle; wild; UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not be- UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* coming a man of good breeding.
 UN-GEN'TLY, *ad.* Harshly; roughly; rudely. [talents].
 UN-GIFT'ED, *a.* Not endowed with UN-GILD'ED, *a.* Not gilded; not UN-GILT', *a.* overlaid with gold.
 UN-GIRD', (-gurd') *v. t.* To loose a girdle or girth; *v. i.* to loose from a girdle or bond; to unbind.
 UN-GLAZ'ED, *a.* Not glazed or furnished with glass; not covered with vitreous matter. [edly].
 UN-GOD'LI-LY, *ad.* Impiously; wicked.
 UN-GOD'LI-NESS, *n.* Impiety; irreverence to God; disregard of God.
 UN-GOD'LY, *a.* Irreligious; profane; impious; contrary to the divine commands.
 UN-GÖV'ERN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled. [be restrained].
 UN-GÖV'ERN-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to UN-GRACE'FUL, *a.* Wanting grace or elegance; wanting ease and dignity. [clumsily].
 UN-GRACE'FUL-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; UN-GRACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of elegance.
 UN-GRAC'IOUS, *a.* Unpleasant; odious; unacceptable; offensive; unpleasant; wicked.
 UN-GRAC'IOUS-LY, *ad.* With disfavor; not in a pleasing manner.
 UN-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Not according to grammar.

UN-GRATE'FUL, *a.* Unthankful; not pleasant; making no returns for culture.
 UN-GRATE'FUL-LY, *ad.* Without gratitude; unpleasantly.
 UN-GRATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude; want of thankfulness for favors received. [dation].
 UN-GROUND'ED, *a.* Having no foundation.
 UN-GROUD'ING, *a.* Not grudging; giving freely.
 UN-GUAR'DED, *a.* Not guarded; careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.
 UN'GUENT, (un'gwent,) *a.* An ointment; a soft composition, used as a topical remedy.
 UN'GUENT'OUS, (un-gwent'us,) *a.* Like or partaking of ointment.
 UN'GUIE-AL, (ung'gwik-) *a.* Like a claw. [finger-nail].
 UN'GUIE'U-LAR, *a.* As long as the UN'GUIE'U-LATE, *a.* Having claws.
 UN'GUID'ED, (un-gid'ed,) *a.* Not guided or led; not regulated.
 UN'GUIN'OUS, (ung'gwin-) *a.* Oily; consisting of fat or oil; unctuous.
 UN'GU-LATE, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.
 UN-HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That is not habitable.
 UN-HACK'NEY-ED, (-hak'n'id,) *a.* Not experienced; not much used.
 UN-HAL'LÖW, *v. t.* To profane or make common.
 UN-HAL'LÖW-ED, (-hal'löde,) *pp.* Profane; made common; *a.* profane; unholy; impure; wicked.
 UN-HAND', *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go. [clumsily].
 UN-HAND'LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; UN-HAND'SÖME, *a.* Not graceful; illiberal; unfair.
 UN-HAND'SÖME-LY, *ad.* Ungracefully; unfairly; illiberally; uncivilly.
 UN-HAND'Y, *a.* Not handy; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward; not convenient.
 UN-HAP'PI-LY, *ad.* Unfortunately.
 UN-HAP'PI-NESS, *n.* Calamity; state of being unhappy.
 UN-HAPPY, *a.* Not happy; unfortunate; calamitous; mischievous.
 UN-HARM'ED, *a.* Not hurt; uninjured. [innocent].
 UN-HARM'FUL, *a.* Doing no hurt; UN-HARM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Unmusical; discordant; jarring; not having symmetry. [ness; to disarm].
 UN-HÄ'NESS, *v. t.* To strip of hair.
 UN-HEALTH'FUL, (-helt'h'ful,) *a.* Not healthful; insalubrious; abounding with sickness; as, an unhealthful season. [someness].
 UN-HEALTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Unwholesomeness.
 UN-HEALTH'FUL-LY, (-helt'h'ful-) *ad.* Not healthily; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.
 UN-HEALTH'Y-NESS, *n.* Want of health; insalubrity.
 UN-HEALTH'Y, (-helt'h'e,) *a.* Wanting health; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.

UN-HEARD', (un-herd',) *a.* Not heard; unknown; not admitted to an audience. [regarded.]
 UN-HEED'ED, *a.* Not regarded; dis-
 UN-HEED'FUL, *a.* Heedless; inat-
 tentive. [less; negligent.]
 UN-HEED'ING, *a.* Careless; thought-
 UN-HELP'FUL, *a.* Giving no assist-
 ance. [ting; prompt; ready.]
 UN-HESE'NTING, *a.* Not hesita-
 UN-HINDE', *v. t.* To take from hin-
 ges; to unfix by violence; to dis-
 place; to loosen. [hook, &c.]
 UN-HITCH', *v. t.* To loose from a
 UN-HOLY'NESS, *n.* Want of holiness;
 ungodliness. [unsanctified.]
 UN-HOLY', *a.* Wicked; profane;
 UN-HOOK', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.
 UN-HOOF', *v. t.* To divest of hoofs.
 UN-HOP'ED, (-hōp',) *a.* Not hoped
 for; not so probable as to excite
 hope.
 UN-HORSE', *v. t.* To throw from the
 saddle; to cause to dismount.
 UN-HOSTILE', *a.* Not belonging to an
 enemy.
 UN-HOUSE', *v. t.* To deprive of
 shelter; to drive from the house
 or habitation; to dislodge.
 UN-HUM'BLD, (-hūmb'ld,) *a.* Not
 humbled; proud; not affected
 with shame or confusion.
 UN-HURT', *a.* Not harmed or injured.
 UN-HURT'FUL, *a.* Not injurious;
 harmless.
 UN-KORN, (yū'ne-korn,) *n.* A
 quadruped, with one horn; the
 monoceros; a fewl; a fish.
 UN-I-DE'AL, *a.* Not ideal; real.
 UN-IFLO'ROUS, *a.* Bearing one flower
 only. [band of soldiers.]
 UNIFORM, *n.* A like dress for a
 UNIFORM, *a.* Having the same
 form; consistent with itself.
 UNIFORM'ITY, *n.* Sameness; con-
 sistency; conformity to a pattern
 or a rule; similitude between the
 parts and the whole. [manner.]
 UNIFORM-LY, *ad.* In a uniform
 UN-GEN'ITURE, *n.* [L. *unigenitus*.]
 State of being the only begotten.
 UN-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* Having one side.
 UN-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of one
 letter only.
 UN-IM-AG'IN-ABLE, *a.* Not to be im-
 agined; not to be conceived.
 UN-IM-AG'IN-ED, *a.* Not conceived.
 UN-IM'IT-ABLE, *a.* Not imitated.
 UN-IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* Not immortal;
 perishable.
 UN-IM-PIN'ED, (pārd,) *a.* Not mar-
 red or injured; not ensheathed by
 time or injury.
 UN-IMPASSION-ED, (-pass'und,) *a.*
 Temperate; free from passion;
 calm.
 UN-IM-PACH'ABLE, *a.* Not to be
 impeached; that can not be ac-
 cused; free from stain or guilt.
 UN-IM-PACH'ED, (-peech',) *a.* Not
 accused; not charged or accused;
 not called in question. [hindered.]
 UN-IMPED'ED, *a.* Not impeded or

UN-IMPOR'TANT, *a.* Not important;
 trivial; not assuming airs of dig-
 nity.
 UN-IMPRES'SIVE, *a.* Not impres-
 sive; not adapted to affect or
 awaken the passions.
 UN-IM-PROV'ED, *a.* Not improved or
 occupied; not used.
 UN-IN-FECT'ED, *a.* Not infected or
 corrupted; not corrupted.
 UN-IN-FECT'IOUS, *a.* Not infectious
 or catching. [set on fire.]
 UN-IN-FLAM'MABLE, *a.* Not to be
 UN-IN-FLO-RO-ED, (-flu-enst,) *a.*
 Not influenced; not proceeding
 from influence.
 UN-IN-FORM'ED, (-form'd,) *a.* Not in-
 formed; untaught; not instructed.
 UN-IN-GEN'IOUS, *a.* Not ingenious;
 dull. [candid.]
 UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* Not frank or
 UN-IN-HAB'IT-ABLE, *a.* Not habita-
 ble; that in which man can not
 live. [habitants.]
 UN-IN-HAB'IT-ED, *a.* Not having in-
 UN-IN-SP'IR'ED, (-spr'd,) *a.* Not hav-
 ing received any supernatural in-
 struction or illumination.
 UN-IN-STRUCTIVE, *a.* Not edifying;
 not conferring improvement.
 UN-IN-SURE'D, (-in-shūrd',) *a.* Not
 insured; not assured against loss.
 UN-IN-TEL-LI-GI-BLE, *a.* Not to be
 understood.
 UN-IN-TEL-LI-GI-BIL'ITY, *n.* The
 UN-IN-TEL-LI-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* qual-
 ity of being unintelligible.
 UN-IN-TEL-LI-GI-BLY, *ad.* So as not
 to be understood. [purposed.]
 UN-IN-TEND'ED, *a.* Not intended or
 UN-IN-TENTION-AL, *a.* Not designed
 or purposed; happening without
 design.
 UN-IN-TER-EST-ED, *a.* Not interested
 or concerned; not having the
 mind or the passions engaged.
 UN-IN-TER-EST-ING, *a.* Not interest-
 ing; not capable of exciting in-
 terest.
 UN-IN-TER-MIT'TED, *a.* Not inter-
 rupted; not suspended for a time;
 continued.
 UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *a.* Not inter-
 rupted; not disturbed by intru-
 sion; not broken. [clothed.]
 UN-IN-VEST'ED, *a.* Not invested or
 UN-IN-VES'TI-GABLE, *a.* Not to be
 investigated. [desired.]
 UN-IN-VIT'ED, *a.* Not invited; not
 UN-ION, (yūnyun,) *n.* [Fr. *union*.]
 Act of uniting; concord; junc-
 tion; states united. [birth.]
 UN-IPA'ROUS, *a.* Producing one at a
 U-NUQU', (yu-neek',) *a.* [Fr.] U-
 nequaled; sole; single in its kind
 or excellence.
 UN-ISON, *n.* Accordance of sounds;
 agreement; a single unvaried
 note; a sounding alone. [sounds.]
 UN-IS-O-NANCE, *n.* Accordance of
 U-NIS-O-NANT, *a.* Being in unison;
 U-NIS-O-NOUS, *a.* accordant in
 sound.

UN-IT, (yū'nit,) *n.* [L. *unitas*.] One;
 the least whole number.
 UN-IT'Y, *n.* One who denies the
 Trinity, and ascribes divinity
 to God the Father only; *a.* per-
 taining to Unitarian.
 UN-IT'Y-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines
 of Unitarians who deny the Tri-
 nity.
 UN-IT'Y, (yu-nite'), *v. t.* [L. *unio*; Fr.
 and Sp. *unir*.] To join two or more
 things together; to make to agree,
 or be uniform; *v. i.* to join in an
 act; to concur; to coalesce; to
 grow together; to be mixed.
 UN-IT'Y-LY, *ad.* With union or
 concert. [unites.]
 UN-IT'Y, *n.* He or that which
 UN-IT'Y, *n.* [L. *unitas*.] State of
 being one; concord; conjunction;
 agreement; uniformity.
 UN-IVALVE, *a.* Having one
 UN-IVALVE-LAR, *a.* valve only, as
 a shell or a pericarp.
 UN-IVALVE, *n.* A shell having one
 valve only.
 UN-IVER'SAL, *a.* All; total; whole;
 comprising all the particulars; as,
 universal kinds.
 UN-IVER'SAL-ISM, *n.* The belief
 that all men will be saved, or
 made happy in a future life.
 UN-IVER'SAL-IST, *n.* An adherent
 to Universalism.
 UN-IVER'SAL-ITY, *n.* State of ex-
 tending to the whole.
 UN-IVER'SAL-LY, *ad.* With exten-
 sion to the whole.
 UN-IVERSE, *n.* The whole system
 of created things.
 UN-IVER'SITY, *n.* An assemblage
 of colleges. A university is prop-
 erty a universal school, in which
 are taught all branches of learn-
 ing.
 UN-IV'O-CAL, (yu-niv'o-kal,) *a.* Hav-
 ing one meaning only; having
 unison of sounds; certain; pur-
 suing one tenor. [only.]
 UN-IV'O-CAL-LY, *ad.* With one sense
 UN-IV'O-CAL'TION, *n.* Agreement of
 name and meaning.
 UN-JOINT', *v. t.* To disjoin.
 UN-JOY'OUS, *a.* Not joyous, gay, or
 cheerful.
 UN-JUST', *a.* Contrary to justice; in-
 equitable; acting contrary to the
 standard of right established by
 divine law; contrary to right.
 UN-JUST'-FI-ABLE, *a.* Not to be
 justified. [be vindicated.]
 UN-JUST'-FI-ABLY, *ad.* So as not to
 UN-JUST'LY, *ad.* With injustice;
 wrongfully. [not observed.]
 UN-KEPT', *a.* Not kept or retained;
 UN-KIND', *a.* Not kind; not oblig-
 ing; not benevolent; unnatural;
 not favorable. [noia.]
 UN-KINDLI-NESS, *n.* Unfavorable
 UN-KIND'LY, *ad.* With unkindness;
 in a manner contrary to nature;
 a. unnatural; unfavorable.
 UN-KIND'NESS, *n.* Want of kind-

- ness; want of natural affection; disobliging treatment.
- UN-KNIT, (-nit), *v. t.* To separate what is knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted.
- UN-KNOT, *v. t.* To free from knots; to unite.
- UN-KNOWN, (-nōne), *a.* Not known; not discovered; greater than is imagined; not having communication.
- UN-LACE, *v. t.* To unfasten or unbind; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornaments.
- UN-LADEN, *v. t.* To unload; to discharge of a cargo; to remove as a load or burden.
- UN-LIED, *a.* Not placed or fixed; not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed.
- UN-LAMENTED, *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.
- UN-LATCH, *v. t.* To lift or loose a latch.
- UN-LAWFUL, *a.* Not lawful; illegal.
- UN-LAWFUL-LY, *ad.* In violation of law; illegally; illegitimately; not in wedlock.
- UN-LAWFULNESS, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law; illegitimacy.
- UN-LEARN, *v. t.* To forget what has been learned.
- UN-LEARNED, (-unlern'd), *pp.* Forgotten; lost from the mind.
- UN-LEARNED, *a.* Ignorant; illiterate; not instructed; not suitable to a learned man. [leaven.]
- UN-LEAVENED, *a.* Not raised by yeast; *con.* [Sax. *unless*, to loose or release.] Except; if not; supposing that not.
- UN-LETTERED, (-let'terd), *a.* Not lettered; unlearned.
- UN-LICENSABLE, (-licens'able), *a.* Having no license; not having permission by authority.
- UN-LICKED, (-likt'), *a.* Not licked; shapeless; not formed to smoothness. [kindled.]
- UN-LIGHTED, *a.* Not lighted; not UN-LIGHTSOME, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
- UN-LIKE, *a.* Not like; dissimilar; having no resemblance; unlikely.
- UN-LIKELY, *a.* Not likely; not promising success.
- UN-LIKENESS, *n.* Want of resemblance.
- UN-LIMBER, *v. t.* In *military language*, to take off the limbs; as to *unlimber* the guns.
- UN-LIMITED, *a.* Boundless; undefined; indefinite; unrestrained.
- UN-LIQUIDATED, (-lik'wed), *a.* Not liquidated or settled; unpaid.
- UN-LIVELY, *a.* Not lively; dull.
- UN-LOAD, *v. t.* To disburden of a load; to relieve from any thing burdensome. [plain.]
- UN-LOCK, *v. t.* To unfasten; to ex-UN-LOCK, *v. t.* To loose; to set free.
- UN-LOVELYNESS, *n.* Want of amiableness. [lovely.]
- UN-LOVELY, *a.* Not amiable; not
- UN-LUCK'LY, *ad.* With ill-luck; by ill-fortune. [ness.]
- UN-LUCK'INESS, *n.* Unfortunate-
- UN-LUCK'Y, *a.* Unfortunate; not successful; unhappy; mischievously; ill-omened.
- UN-MAN, *pp.* Deprived of its form; *a.* not made or formed; omitted to be made.
- UN-MANLY, *v. t.* To deprive of form; to deprive of qualities before possessed.
- UN-MANLY-A-SLE, *a.* Not capable of being hammered into a plate.
- UN-MAN'LY, *v. t.* To deprive of rational powers, or of strength and courage; to deprive of men; to dispeople; to deprive of virility.
- UN-MANAGEABLE, *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained; not easily wielded.
- UN-MANLY, *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; not worthy of a noble mind; base; ungenerous; cowardly.
- UN-MANLINESS, *n.* Effeminacy.
- UN-MAN'NED, (-mand), *pp.* Deprived of the qualities of a man.
- UN-MAN'NERED, (-man'nerd), *a.* Rude; uncivil. [manners.]
- UN-MAN'NERLYNESS, *n.* Want of UN-MAN'NERLY, *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil; not according to good manners; *ad.* uncivily.
- UN-MARRIED, (-mar'rid), *a.* Not married; single.
- UN-MARR'Y, *v. t.* To divorce.
- UN-MASK, *v. t.* To remove a disguise from; to lay open what is concealed from view.
- UN-MEANING, *a.* Having no meaning; not expressive; not indicating intelligence. [tended.]
- UN-MEANT, (un-ment'), *a.* Not in-UN-MEANTLY, (-mez'hurd), *a.* Not measured; immense.
- UN-MEDITATED, *a.* Not meditated.
- UN-MEET, *a.* Unfit; unbecoming; not proper.
- UN-MEETLY, *ad.* Not properly; not fitly.
- UN-MELODIOUS, *a.* Not melodious; harsh. [to the rules of trade.]
- UN-MENANTABLE, *a.* Not according
- UN-MENCHANT-A-SLE, *a.* Not fit for the market.
- UN-MERCIFUL, *a.* Having no mercy; cruel; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power.
- UN-MERCIFUL-LY, *ad.* Without mercy or tenderness.
- UN-MERCIFULNESS, *n.* Cruelty; inhumanity; want of compassion.
- UN-MERITED, *a.* Not deserved; unjust; cruel.
- UN-MINDFUL, *a.* Heedless; regardless; as, *unmindful* of laws.
- UN-MINDFUL-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly.
- UN-MINDFULNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.
- UN-MINGLED, (-ming'gld), *a.* Not mixed; not alloyed.
- UN-MITIGABLE, *a.* Not capable of mitigation.
- UN-MITIGATED, *a.* Not lessened; not alleviated; not softened in severity or harshness.
- UN-MIXED, (un-mikt'), *a.* Not mixed; pure.
- UN-MOVED, *a.* Free from disturbance; not disturbed.
- UN-MOVEDLY, (-mun'id), *a.* Not having motion.
- UN-MOOR, *v. t.* To bring to a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.
- UN-MOVED, (-moov'd), *a.* Remaining fixed; unaffected; not changed in purpose; unshaken; not affected; not having the passions excited. [affecting.]
- UN-MOVING, *a.* Not moving; not
- UN-MUFFLE, *v. t.* To remove a muffle from. [ing.]
- UN-MURMURING, *a.* Not complain-
- UN-MUSICAL, *a.* Not harmonious; harsh; not pleasing to the ear; not melodious. [from.]
- UN-MUTUAL, *v. t.* To take a snuffle
- UN-NATURAL, (-nat'yur-al), *a.* Contrary to nature; acting without the affections of our common nature; affected.
- UN-NATURALITY, *v. t.* To divest of natural feelings.
- UN-NATURAL-LY, *ad.* In opposition to natural feelings and sentiments.
- UN-NATURALNESS, *n.* Contrariety to nature.
- UN-NAVIGABLE, *a.* Not navigable.
- UN-NECESSARILY, *ad.* Without necessity.
- UN-NEEDLESS, *a.* Needless; useless; not required by the circumstances of the case.
- UN-NEIGHBORLY, (-un-nē'bor-ly), *a.* Not becoming a neighbor; not kind and friendly.
- UN-NERVE, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, strength, or vigor; to weaken; to enfeeble.
- UN-NOTED, *a.* Not noted; not observed; not honored; not regarded.
- UN-NOTICED, (-nō'tist), *a.* Not observed or regarded; not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly and hospitably entertained. [enumerated.]
- UN-NUMBERED, (-num'berd), *a.* Not UN-OBJECTIONABLE, *a.* Not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty.
- UN-OBSERVABLE, *a.* Not servily submissive.
- UN-OBSERVANT, *a.* That is not observable; not discoverable.
- UN-OBSERVANT, *a.* Not attentive; regardless. [tentive.]
- UN-OBSERVANTLY, *a.* Heedless; inat-
- UN-OBSERVED, *a.* Not obstructed or hindered; not filled with impediments. [obstacles.]
- UN-OBSERVING, *a.* Not raising
- UN-OBSERVING, *a.* Not forward; modest.

UN-READ'Y, *a.* Not prepared; not prompt. [*vain.*]
 UN-REAL, *a.* Not real; unsubstantial;
 UN-REA'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Not reasonable; unjust; claiming or insisting on more than is fit; immoderate; exorbitant; irrational.
 UN-REA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *a.* Quality of not being reasonable; inconsistency with reason; exorbitance.
 UN-REA'SON-A-BLY, *ad.* Immoderately; unjustly; more than enough.
 UN-RECLAIM'ED, (-klāmd,) *a.* Not reclaimed; wild; vicious; not reformed; not tamed.
 UN-RECOGN-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* Not recognizable.
 UN-RECOVER'ED, (-kuv'et,) *a.* That can not be recovered; that can not be regained.
 UN-REDEEM'ED, *a.* That can not be redeemed.
 UN-REDEEM'ED, *a.* Not redeemed or ransomed; not paid.
 UN-REFIN'ED, (-find,) *a.* Not refined or purified; not polished in manners.
 UN-REFRESH'ED, (-fresht,) *a.* Not refreshed; not invigorated; not relieved from fatigue.
 UN-REGARD'ED, *a.* Not heeded; neglected.
 UN-REGARD'FUL, *a.* Heedless; neglectful; not giving attention.
 UN-REGENER'ED, *a.* State of being unrenewed.
 UN-REGENER'ATE, *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart.
 UN-RELATED'ED, *a.* Not related by blood or affinity; having no connection with.
 UN-RELENT'ING, *a.* Feeling no pity; cruel; not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid.
 UN-REMITT'ED, *a.* Admitting of no remedy.
 UN-REMITT'ED, *a.* Not remitted; continued; not having a temporary relaxation; not relaxed.
 UN-REMITTING, *a.* Continuing; unabated; not relaxing for a time; incessant.
 UN-RENEW'ED, (-ndde,) *a.* Not renewed or regenerated; not born of the Spirit. [not recompensed.]
 UN-REPAID, *a.* Not compensated;
 UN-REPLENISH'ING, *a.* Not making complaint; not peevishly murmuring.
 UN-REPRIV'ED, (-preev'a-bl,) *a.* Not to be reprieved or respited from death. [*proachable.*]
 UN-REPROACH'ABLE, *a.* Not reproached;
 UN-REPROV'ABLE, *a.* Not worthy of reproof. [*quited.*]
 UN-REQUIT'ABLE, *a.* Not to be repaid;
 UN-RESPECT'ED, *a.* Not regarded with anger. [*dom.*]
 UN-RESERVE'D, *a.* Frankness; freedom;
 UN-RESERVE'D, (-serv'd,) *a.* Open; frank; candid; concealing or withholding nothing.
 UN-RESERVE'D-LY, *ad.* With open-

ness and candor; without concealment. [*frankness.*]
 UN-RESERVE'D-NESS, *a.* Ingenuous
 UN-RESIST'ED, (-re-sist'ed,) *a.* Not opposed or withstood; resistless.
 UN-RESIST'ING, *a.* Not making resistance. [*motion.*]
 UN-REST'ING, *a.* Continually in
 UN-RESTRAIN'ABLE, *a.* Not to be restrained.
 UN-RESTRAIN'ED, (-strānd,) *a.* Not restrained; licentious; loose; not limited. [*restraint.*]
 UN-RESTRAINT'ED, *a.* Freedom from
 UN-RESTRICT'ED, *a.* Not limited or confined. [*vealed; not disclosed.*]
 UN-REVEAL'ED, (-veeld,) *a.* Not revealed;
 UN-REVENGE'ED, (-venjd,) *a.* Not revenged; not vindicated by just punishment.
 UN-REVENGE'FUL, *a.* Not given to revenge.
 UN-RESPECT'ED, *a.* Not respectful; irreverent; as, an *unrespectful* tongue.
 UN-REVER'ED, (-verst,) *a.* Not reversed; not repealed; not annulled by a counter decision.
 UN-REVIEW'ED, (-vīzd,) *a.* Not reviewed or corrected.
 UN-REWARD'ED, *a.* Not remunerated; not rewarded.
 UN-RID'DLE, *v. t.* To solve or explain; as, to unriddle a mystery.
 UN-RID'DLE, *v. t.* To strip off tackle; to undress.
 UN-RIGHTEOUS, (un-rīchus,) *a.* Not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; unjust; contrary to law and equity; evil; wicked. [*sinfully.*]
 UN-RIGHTEOUS-LY, *ad.* Wickedly;
 UN-RIGHTEOUS-NESS, *a.* Wickedness; injustice; a violation of the divine law.
 UN-RIPE, *a.* Not ripe; immature; not reasonable; not prepared; not yet proper.
 UN-RIPE-NESS, *a.* Want of maturity; want of ripeness; as, the *unripeness* of fruit.
 UN-RIVAL'ED, (-rīvald,) *a.* Having no rival or equal; peerless.
 UN-RIVET, *v. t.* To loose from a rivet; to unfasten. [*disrobe.*]
 UN-ROBE, *v. t.* To strip of robes; to
 UN-ROLL, *v. t.* To open a roll; to display. [*not fanciful.*]
 UN-ROMANTIC, *a.* Not romantic;
 UN-ROOF, *v. t.* To strip off the roof; uncover.
 UN-ROOT, *v. t. or i.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate. [*commotion.*]
 UN-RUFF'ED, *v. t.* To cease from
 UN-RUFF'ED, (un-ruff'd,) *a.* Calm; not agitated; not disturbed.
 UN-RULI-NESS, *a.* Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence.
 UN-RULY, *a.* Ungovernable; licentious; disregarding restraint; turbulent.

UN-SAD'DLE, *v. t.* To take a saddle from. [*hazardous.*]
 UN-SAFE, *a.* Not free from danger;
 UN-SAFE-LY, *ad.* Not safely; dangerously; in a state exposed to harm and destruction.
 UN-SAID, (un-sed') *pret. and pp.* Not mentioned; not uttered; not said; not spoken.
 UN-SAL'ABLE, *a.* Not finding a quick sale. [*sale.*]
 UN-SAL'ABLE-NESS, *a.* Dullness of
 UN-SANCTIFY'ED, (-san'ktīfīde,) *a.* Unholy; not sanctified; not consecrated.
 UN-SATIS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, *ad.* So as not to satisfy, or to give satisfaction.
 UN-SATIS-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* Not affording satisfaction; not convincing the mind; not giving content.
 UN-SATIS-FY-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be satisfied.
 UN-SATIS-FY'ED, (-sat'is-fīde,) *a.* Not satisfied; discontented; not pleased; not fully paid.
 UN-SATIS-FY'ING, *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not giving content; not convincing. [*just.*]
 UN-SAVOR'FUL, *ad.* So as to disgust.
 UN-SAVOR'FUL-NESS, *a.* A bad taste or smell. [*disgustful.*]
 UN-SAVOR-Y, *a.* Tasteless; insipid;
 UN-SEID, *v. t. & pret. and pp.* Unsaid. To recall; to recant what has been said; to retract.
 UN-SCIENTIFIC, *a.* Not according to the principles of science; not versed in science.
 UN-SCREEN'ED, (-skreen'd,) *a.* Not sheltered; unprotected; not covered; not sifted.
 UN-SCREW, *v. t.* To loose from fastening by screws.
 UN-SCRIPTURE-AL, (-skript'yur-al,) *a.* Not agreeable to Scripture; not warranted by the authority of the word of God. [*scruple.*]
 UN-SEAL'ED, *v. t.* To open what is sealed; to remove or break the seal of.
 UN-SEAM, *v. t.* To rip open a seam.
 UN-SEARCH'ABLE, *a.* That can not be explored or searched; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.
 UN-SEARCH'ABLE-NESS, (-search'a-bl-ness,) *a.* Quality of being unsearchable.
 UN-SEASON-A-BLE, (-sēzn-a-bl,) *a.* Not being in the proper season or time; not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; late.
 UN-SEASON-A-BLE-NESS, *a.* Untimeliness; state of being ill-timed, or out of the usual time.
 UN-SEASON-A-BLY, *ad.* Not in due season.
 UN-SEASON-ED, (-sēznd,) *a.* Not salted; not dried; not inured; not qualified by use or experience
 UN-SEAT, *v. t.* To throw from a seat.

UN-SĀ'WŌR-WŬY, a. Not fit for a voyage.

UN-SĒ'OND-ED, a. Not seconded; not supported; not exemplified a second time. [of eight]

UN-SĒ'ING, a. Wanting the faculty

UN-SĒM'LI-NĒS, n. Uncomeliness; indecorum. [proper]

UN-SĒM'LY, a. Unbecoming; im-

UN-SĒN', a. Not seen; invisible; not discovered; not discoverable.

UN-SĒLF'ISH, a. Not selfish; disinterested.

UN-SĒNT', a. Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted. *Unsent for*, not called or invited to attend.

UN-SĒRVICE-A-BLE, a. Not fit for use; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience.

UN-SĒRVICE-A-BLE-NĒS, n. Unfitness for use; quality or state of being useless. [use]

UN-SĒRVICE-A-BLY, ad. Without

UN-SĒT'TLE, (un-sĕt'tl), v. t. To unfix; to move; to disturb; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; v. i. to become un-

UN-SĒT'TLED, (-sĕt'tld), pp. Unfixed; unhinged; a. Not settled; having no inhabitants; not having a fixed place of abode; not regular; unequal; changeable; turbid; not established.

UN-SĒX', v. t. To alter the sex; to make otherwise than the sex commonly is.

UN-SHACK'LE, (-shak'li), v. t. To loose from shackles; to set free from restraint.

UN-SHĀD'ED, a. Not shaded; not clouded; not overspread with clouds or darkness.

UN-SHĀN'EN, (-shān'n), a. Not shaken; firm; unmoved; not subject to concussion.

UN-SHĀP'EN, (-shē'pu), a. Not formed; misshapen; ugly.

UN-SHĀR'ED, (-shārd'), a. Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common. [the sheath]

UN-SHĀV'EN, v. t. To draw from

UN-SHĪP', v. t. To take out of a ship or other water craft; to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted, as to *unship* the tiller.

UN-SHOD', a. Not having shoes on.

UN-SHINK'ING, a. Not shrinking or recoiling; not withdrawing from danger or toil. [open]

UN-SHUT', a. Not shut; unclosed;

UN-SHŪT'LI-NĒS, n. Deformity; ugliness.

UN-SHŪT'LY, (un-sĕt'tle), a. Deformed; disagreeable to the sight; ugly. [perfect]

UN-SIN'ING, a. Having no sin;

UN-SIS'A-BLE, a. Not being of the proper size.

UN-SIZ'ED, (-sĭzd), a. Not sized; not stiffened; as, *unsized* paper.

UN-SKIL'ED, (-skild'), a. Wanting

skill or dexterity ; wanting practical knowledge. [awkward.]
UN-SKILL'FUL, *a.* Wanting skill ;
UN-SKILL'FUL-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly ;
clumsily. [skill or knowledge.]
UN-SKILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of
UN-SLACK'ED, (-slakt,) *a.* Not sat-
urated with water.
UN-SLACK'ED, (-släkt,) *a.* Not quenched,
as thirst ; *as, unsatisfied thirst.*
UN-SMOOTH', *a.* Not smooth or even.
UN-SO-CIA-BLE, *a.* Not sociable ; re-
served ; not apt to converse.
UN-SO-CIA-BLY, *ad.* With reserve.
UN-SO-CIAL, (-so'shal,) *a.* Not agree-
able in society ; not adapted to
society.
UN-SO'DER, *v. t.* To separate soder.
UN-SOLD', *a.* Not sold ; not trans-
ferred for a consideration.
UN-SOL'DIER-LIKE, { (-so'l'jer-) *a.*
UN-SOL'DIER-LY, { Unbecom-
ing a soldier. [requested.]
UN-SOLICIT'ED, *a.* Not asked or
UN-SOL'D, *a.* Not solid ; not firm or
compact ; *as, unsolid arguments ;*
not substantial.
UN-SO-PHIST'IC-Ä-TED, *a.* Not adul-
terated ; not counterfeit ; pure.
UN-TOUGHT', (un-saut,) *a.* Not
searched for ; *as, unsought honors.*
UN-SOUND', *a.* Not sound ; defect-
ive ; not solid ; not orthodox ;
not true ; sophistical.
UN-SOUND'NESS, *n.* Defectiveness ;
infirmary ; defectiveness of faith ;
weakness.
UN-SPAR'ING, *a.* Not sparing ; lib-
eral ; not merciful or forgiving.
UN-SPEAK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not
be expressed ; unutterable ; *as,*
unspeakable grief. [unutterably.]
UN-SPEAK'A-BLY, *ad.* Inexpressibly ;
UN-SPENT', *a.* Not spent ; not ex-
hausted. [carnal.]
UN-SPIRIT'U-AL, *a.* Not spiritual ;
UN-SPOTTED, *a.* Not spotted ; not
stained ; pure.
UN-STÄ-BLE, *a.* Not firm ; not stable ;
fickle ; inconstant. [unfixedness.]
UN-STÄ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Instability ;
UN-STÄ'DI', *a.* Not steady ; mutable ;
fickle ; not settled in judgment ;
volatile. [fickleness.]
UN-STÄ'DINESS, *n.* Mutability ;
UN-STÄ-TZ, *v. t.* To deprive of state
or dignity.
UN-STED'FAST, (-sted'fast,) *a.* Not
fixed or firm ; irresolute ; not ad-
hering to a purpose.
UN-STED'I-LY, (-sted'de-le,) *ad.* In-
constantly ; with fickleness or
variation ; not in the same man-
ner at different times.
UN-STED'I-NESS, (-sted'de-ness,) *n.*
Unstableness ; want of firmness ;
irresolution.
UN-STED'Y, (-sted'de,) *a.* Not
steady ; not constant ; mutable ;
changeable. [limited.]
UN-STINT'AD, *a.* Not stinted ; not
UN-STOP', *v. t.* To take a stopple

from; to free from any obstruction; to open.

UN-STING', *v. t.* To relax; to loose or untie; to deprive of strings; to take from a string.

UN-STUD'D, (-stud'id,) *a.* Not studied or premeditated; not labored; easy; natural. [diligent.]

UN-STUDIOUS', *a.* Not studious; not conquered; not brought into subjection. [disobedient.]

UN-SUB-MIS'SIVE', *a.* Not submissive; not substantial; not real; not having substance.

UN-SUC-CESS'FUL', *a.* Not meeting with success; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.

UN-SUC-CESS'IVE', *a.* Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession. [not tolerating.]

UN-SUFFER'ING', *a.* Not suffering; not afflicted.

UN-SUIT'ABLE', *a.* Unfit; not adapted; unbecoming; improper.

UN-SUIT'ABLE-NESS', *n.* Unfitness; incongruity; impropriety.

UN-SUL'LI'D, (-sull'id,) *a.* Not stained; not tarnished; not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.

UN-SUNG', *a.* Not sung; not recited in song; not celebrated in verse.

UN-SUP-PLI'D, (-sup-plid'), *a.* Not supplied or furnished with things necessary.

UN-SUP-PORT'ABLE', *a.* Not to be supported. [But *insupportable* is generally used.]

UN-SUP-PORT'ED', *a.* Unsustained; not maintained; not countenanced. [fixed.]

UN-SURE', *a.* Not sure or certain; not un-SUP-PAS'S'ED, (-pāst,) *a.* Not exceeded.

UN-SUS-CEPTI-BLE', *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving.

UN-SUS-PEC'T'ED', *a.* Not suspected.

UN-SUS-PEC'T'ING', *a.* Not suspecting; not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion.

UN-SUS-PIC'I'OUS, (-plah'us,) *a.* Not having suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others; not to be suspected.

UN-SWAY'ED, (-un-swāde') *a.* Not swayed; not biased; not controlled or influenced.

UN-SWEPT', *a.* Not swept; not cleaned with a broom.

UN-SWORN', *a.* Not sworn; not bound by oath; not having taken an oath.

UN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC, *a.* Wanting system; not having regular order, distribution, or arrangement of parts. [pure; unblemished.]

UN-TAIN'T'ED', *a.* Not tainted; sweet;

UN-TAM'ABLE', *a.* That can not be tamed; that can not be reclaimed from a wild state.

UN-TAM'ED, (-tāmd,) *a.* Not domes-

Not according to desert; without due regard to merit; as, to treat a man *unworthily*. [or merit.]
 UN-WÖRTHI-NES, *n.* Want of worth
 UN-WÖRTHI, (-würthe), *a.* Undeserving; unbecoming; not suitable; inadequate. [ed.]
 UN-WOUND, *a.* Wound off; untwisted
 UN-WRAP, *v. t.* To open what is wrapped. [untwine.]
 UN-WRÄVNE, *v. t.* To untwist; to UN-WRÄTTE, (-rütt), *a.* Not written; oral; verbal; blank; containing no writing.
 UN-WROUGHT, (-un-rant), *a.* Not wrought or manufactured. [ed.]
 UN-WRONG, *a.* Not wrong or pinch
 UN-VILDLING, *a.* Not pliant; stubborn.
 UN-VÖK, *v. t.* To loose from a yoke.
 UN-ZÖND, (-zänd), *a.* Not bound with a girdle.
 Ur, *ad.* [Sax. up; G. auf; D. op.] Aloft; out of bed; above the horizon. [place.]
 Ur, *prep.* From a lower to a higher
 UR-BÄH, *v. t.*, *pret.* upbore; *pp.* upborne. To raise aloft; to lift; to sustain. [twit; to rebuke.]
 UR-BÄID, *v. t.* To reproach; to UR-BÄIDEN, *n.* One who reproaches.
 UR-BÄIDING, *a.* A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the reproaches or accusations of conscience.
 UR-BÄIDING-LY, *ad.* With reproach.
 UR-ÖST, *a.* Thrown upward; cast up; *a.* a throw or cast at bowls.
 UR-HEAV, *v. t.* To heave up from beneath. [beneath.]
 UR-HEAV'AL, *n.* A lifting up from UR-HELD, *pret.* of URHOLD. Sustained. [uphill work.]
 UR-HILL, *a.* Difficult; laborious; as, UR-HOLD, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UR-HELD. To lift; to elevate; to support; to maintain.
 UR-HÖLDER, *n.* One who sustains; a supporter; an undertaker; one who provides for funerals.
 UR-HÖLTERER, *n.* One who supplies beds, &c.
 UR-HÖLTERER, *n.* Furniture, &c., furnished by upholsterers.
 UPLAND, *n.* High land, as opposed to intervals, meadow, marsh, and swamp. [high lands.]
 UPLAND, *a.* Higher; pertaining to UPLANDISH, *a.* Pertaining to hills; dwelling in highlands or mountains.
 UP-LIFT, *v. t.* To raise aloft; to elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm.
 UP-ON, *prep.* [Sax. ufan, ufan, or ufe.] Resting on; near to; in.
 UPREN, *a.*; *comp.* from Ur. Higher in place; superior.
 UPREN-MÖST, *a.* Highest in place or rank.
 UR-ÄISE, *v. t.* To raise or exalt; to lift up.
 UR-ÄÄN, *v. t.* To rear up; to raise.

UP'RIGHT, (up'rite), *a.* Erect; perpendicular; just; honest.
 UR'RIGHT, *n.* Something erect; an elevation. [integrity.]
 UR'RIGHT-LY, *ad.* With honesty and UR'RIGHT-NES, *n.* Perpendicularity; honesty.
 UR-RISE, *v. i.*; *pret.* uprose; *pp.* uprisen. To rise; to ascend; to mount upward.
 UR-RÖSE, *n.* [D. oproer; Sw. upror.] Great noise and tumult; clamor.
 UR-RÖLL, *v. t.* To roll up. [tirpate.]
 UR-ROOF, *v. t.* To root up; to ex- UR-ROUSE, *v. t.* To rouse from sleep, to awake. [turn.]
 UR-SÄT, *n.* An overthrow; an over- UR-SÄT, *v. t.* To overturn; to over- set, as a carriage.
 UR-SHOT, *n.* Final issue; conclu- sion; event; as, the *upshot* of the matter. [thing.]
 UR-SIDE, *n.* The upper side of any UR-SIDE-DOWN, *ad.* The upper part undermost.
 UR-SPRING, *v. i.* To spring up.
 UR-STAND, *v. i.* To stand erect.
 UR-STÄKT, *v. t.* To spring up sud- denly. [rises to wealth.]
 UR-STÄKT, *n.* One who suddenly UR-TURN, *v. t.* To turn up; to fur- row; as, to *upturn* the ground in furrowing. [cending.]
 UPWARD, *a.* Directed higher; as- UPWARD, *ad.* Toward a higher place.
 UR-WIND, *v. t.* To wind up. [omy.]
 UR-ÄINI, *n.* The muse of astron- UR-ÄINI-UM, *n.* A metal, discovered in 1789. [of the heavens.]
 UR-ÄAN-ÖÖRÄ-PHY, *n.* A description UR-ÄAN-ÖÖL-ÖV, *n.* A description of the heavens.
 UR-ÄÄNUS, *n.* The planet formerly called Herschel.
 UR-ÄÄNE, *a.* Civil; courteous; po- lite. [ousness.]
 UR-ÄÄN'I-TE, *n.* Politeness; courte- ousness.
 UR-CHIN, *n.* A name given to the hedgehog; a name of slight anger given to a child.
 UR-ETER, *n.* The urinary tube.
 UR-ETHER, *n.* The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder, and discharged.
 UR-ETHEAL, *a.* Relating to the urethra.
 UR-ÖN, *v. t.* [L. urgeo.] To press; to solicit; to importune; to press with eagerness.
 UR-ÖN-CV, *n.* A pressure of diffi- culty; importunity; earnest solici- tation.
 UR-ÖNT, *a.* Pressing; difficult; earnest.
 UR-ÖNT-LY, *ad.* With earnestness; vehemently.
 URIM. See TRUUMIM.
 URIN-AL, *n.* A vessel for urine.
 URIN-ÄRY, *a.* Pertaining to urine.
 URIN-ÄRY, *v. i.* To discharge urine.
 URIN-ÄTIVE, *a.* Provoking urine.
 URIN-ÄTOR, *n.* A diver; one who

plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls.
 URINE, *n.* A fluid, secreted by the kidneys. [urine.]
 URIN-ÖUS, *a.* Partaking of or like URIN, *n.* [L. urna.] A vessel; a kind of vase for water or ashes of the dead.
 UR-ÖÖR-ÖV, *n.* The judgment of diseases by the inspection of urine.
 UR-SÄ, *n.* The bear, a constellation.
 UR-SÄ-FORM, *a.* Like a bear in shape.
 UR-SÄNS, *a.* Pertaining to bears.
 UR-SU-LINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns, who observe the rule of St. Austin.
 Us, *prep.* Objective case of Wä.
 U'SÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be used.
 U'SÄÖR, (yü'zäse), *n.* Treatment; use; custom; an action or series of actions performed by one person toward another, or which directly affect him.
 U'SÄNÖN, (yü'zänsse), *n.* Use; interest of money; time given for payment of bills of exchange.
 USE, *n.* [L. usus.] Act of handling or employing; employment; utility; practice; custom; interest.
 USE, *v. t.* To employ; to handle; to consume; to accustom; to treat; to practice customarily.
 USE'FUL, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; producing or having power to produce good. [vantage.]
 USE'FUL-LY, *ad.* With profit or ad- USE'FUL-NES, *n.* Conduciveness to some end, properly to a valuable end; profitableness.
 USE'LESS, *a.* Having no use; un- serviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable pur- pose, or not the end proposed.
 USE'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without profit or advantage.
 USE'LESS-NES, *n.* Unserviceable- ness; unfitness for any valuable purpose. [employs.]
 U'SÄ, (yü'zä), *n.* One who uses or U'SÄN, *n.* An underteacher, or as- sistant to the preceptor of a school; an introducer.
 U'SÄN, *v. t.* To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger; to fore- run. [tilled spirit.]
 U'SÄN-ÄUGH, *n.* A compound dis- U'SÄN, *n.* Act of burning; state of being burnt.
 U'SÄL, (yü'zhu-ä), *a.* Customary; common; frequent; such as oc- curs in ordinary practice.
 U'SÄL-LY, *ad.* Customarily; com- monly. [quency.]
 U'SÄL-NES, *n.* Commonness; fre- U'SÄN-TION, *n.* In the civil law, the same as *prescription* in the common law.
 U'SÄN-ÖV, *n.* [L. usus and fructus.] Temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements.
 U'SÄN-ÖV-U'SÄN, (yü-sä-frukt'yü-sä), *n.* One who has temporary use.

U'-u-REB, (yū'zhu-rer,) *n.* Formerly, a person who lent money, and took interest for it. In present usage, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law.

U-sŏ'-ri-ous, *a.* Partaking of usury; practicing usury.

U-surp', (yu-surp,) *v. t.* [*L. usurpe.*] To seize and hold possession by wrong, as, to usurp a throne.

U-surp'-i-tion, *n.* Illegal seizure and possession.

U-surp'er, (yu-surp'er,) *n.* One who seizes or occupies the property of another without right.

U-surp'ing-ly, *ad.* By usurpation; without just right or claim.

U's-ur, (yū'zhu-r,) *n.* [*L. usura.*] Illegal interest.

U-ter'-n-ly, *n.* An instrument; a tool.

U-ter'-ine, *a.* Uterine brother or sister, is one born of the same mother, by a different father.

+U-ti'-le, *n.* [*L.*] Something useful.

+U-ti'-le out'let, [*L.*] The useful with the agreeable.

U-ti'-li-tā'-ri-an, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility; *n.* one who considers utility the end or purpose of moral virtue.

U-ti'-li-tā'-ri-an-ism, *n.* The doctrine that utility is the end of morality.

U-ti'-li-ty, *n.* [*L. utilitas.*] Usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end.

U't-mŏst, *a.* Being extreme; greatest; highest; *n.* the most that can be.

U-tŏ'-ri-a, *n.* A term invented by Sir Thomas More, from the Greek, *utopia*, no place, and applied to an imaginary isle which he represents as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, &c.; hence, ideal; chimerical.

U-tŏ'-ri-an, *a.* Ideal; chimerical; fanciful.

U'tri'-cle, *n.* A little bag or bladder; a cell.

U'ter', *a.* Outward; extreme; entire.

U'ter', *v. t.* To speak; to pro-

nounce; to vend; to put in circulation; to divulge.

U'ter'-a-ble, *a.* That may be expressed.

U'ter'-ance, *n.* Pronunciation; expression.

U'ter'-er, *n.* One who pronounces or sends forth.

U'ter'-ly, *ad.* Perfectly; completely; to the full extent; totally.

U'ter'-mŏst, *a.* Furthest; most remote; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree.

U'ter'-mŏst, *n.* The greatest degree. To the uttermost, in the most extensive degree.

U'v'-ous, *a.* Resembling a grape.

U'v'-u-la, *n.* [*L.*] A soft, round, spongy body, suspended from the palate over the glottis.

Ux'-ŏ'-ri-ous, *a.* Submissively fond of a wife.

Ux'-ŏ'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With silly fondness for a wife.

Ux'-ŏ'-ri-ous-ness, *n.* Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife.

V.

V is nearly allied to *F*, being formed by the same organs; but *F* is vocal, and *V* is aspirate, and this is the principal difference between them. *V* has one sound only, as in vote. As a numeral, *V* stands for 5.

Vā'-cān-cy, *n.* [*L. vacans.*] An empty space; a chasm; destitution of an incumbent; leisure.

Vā'-cānt, *a.* Empty; free; not occupied with business.

Vā'-cā-tion, *n.* Intermision of business or study. [*fluctuation.*]

Vāc'il'-lān-cy, *n.* A wavering; **Vāc'il'-lānt**, *a.* Wavering; inconstant. [*to reel.*]

Vāc'il'-lāte, (vāc'-) *v. t.* To waver; **Vāc'il'-lā-ting**, *ppr.* Wavering; *a.* unsteady. [*unsteadiness.*]

Vāc'il'-lā-tion, *n.* A wavering; **Vāc'in'-i-ty**, *v. t.* To inoculate with cow-pox.

Vāc'in'-i-tion, (vāc'-in'-i-tion,) *n.* Act of inoculating with cow-pox. [*to cow.*]

Vāc'ine, (vāc'-in,) *a.* Pertaining **Vāc'u'-ist**, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature, in opposition to a *plernist*.

Vā-cū'-i-ty, *n.* Emptiness; space void of matter. [*filled.*]

Vāc'u'-ous, *a.* Empty; void; **Vāc'u'-um**, *n.* A void; space void of matter.

+Vā'-de-mŏ-cum, *n.* [*L.*] go with me.]

A book to be carried about; a manual.

Vāc'a'-bond, *n.* A vagrant; one who wanders from place to place, having no certain dwelling; *a.* moving from place to place, without any settled habitation.

Vāc'a'-bond-ism, *n.* State of idle wandering. [*dering.*]

Vāc'a'-bond-ry, *n.* A state of wandering.

Vāc'i'-ry, *n.* A wild freak; a whim; a wandering of the thoughts; whimsical purpose.

Vāc'i'-nal, (vāc'-) *a.* Pertaining to a sheath. [*ing the stem.*]

Vāc'i'-nant, *a.* Sheathing; investing.

Vāc'i'-n-ty, *n.* A state of wandering without any settled home.

Vāc'i'-ant, *a.* Wandering; unsettled; moving without any certain direction. [*vagabond.*]

Vāc'i'-ant, *n.* An idle wanderer; **Vāc'i'-ant-ly**, *ad.* In a wandering manner.

Vāc'us, *a.* Unsettled; indefinite; proceeding from no known authority; undetermined; loose.

Vāil, *n.* A covering to conceal; a piece of thin cloth or stuff, used by females to hide their faces; a mask.

Vāil, *v. t.* To cover, as the face; to conceal; to mask.

Vāin, *a.* [*Fr. vain.*] Conceited; fruitless; ineffectual; worthless; false; deceitful.

Vāin-glŏ'-ri-ous, *a.* Boastful; elated to excess. [*vanity.*]

Vāin-glŏ'-ry, *n.* Empty pride; **Vāin'-ly**, *ad.* Without effect; with empty pride. [*ness.*]

Vāin'-ness, *n.* Vanity; ineffectual-

Val'-ance, *n.* Fringes of drapery round the head of a bed.

Val'-ance, *v. t.* To adorn with valance. [*hills; a valley.*]

Vāle, *n.* A low ground between

Val'-e-dic-tion, *n.* [*L. valedico.*] A bidding farewell; a farewell.

Val'-e-dic-tŏ'-ri-an, *n.* The student of a college who pronounces the valedictory oration on commencement day. [*well.*]

Val'-e-dic-tŏ'-ry, *a.* Bidding farewell.

Val'-e-dic-tŏ'-ry, *n.* A farewell address or oration, spoken at commencements in American colleges.

Val'-en-tine, *n.* A choice on Valentine's day, or a sweetheart; a letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.

Val'-en-tine's-day, *n.* A day sacred to St. Valentine, the 14th of February.

Val'-et, (vāc'-et or vāc'-et,) *n.* A servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

+Val'-et de Cham'-bre, (vāc'-et de-shāmb'r,) [*Fr.*] A footman.

Val'-e-tŏ'-di-nā'-ri-an, *a.* Sickly; **Val'-e-tŏ'-di-nā'-ry**, *n.* infirm;

- seeking health; *n.* a person of an infirm, sickly constitution, or in a weak state.
- VAL'IANT**, (val'yant,) *a.* Bold; brave; courageous; bravely conducted; heroic. [heroically.]
- VAL'IANT-LY**, *ad.* Bravely; boldly; valiantly.
- VAL'IANT-NESS**, *n.* Valor; courage; bravery. [sound.]
- VAL'ID**, *a.* Firm; good in law; **VAL'ID-I-TY**, *n.* Legal force; **VAL'ID-NESS**, *n.* strength to convince; soundness. [or force.]
- VAL'ID-LY**, *ad.* With legal strength
- VAL'ISE**, (-lîse,) *a.* A horseman's case for clothing. [liquors.]
- VAL'INCH**, *n.* A tube for drawing
- VAL-LI'ATION**, *n.* A rampart for defense. [place between hills.]
- VAL'LEY**, *n.*; *pl.* Valleys. A low
- +VAL'LUM**, *n.* [L.] A wall or a trench for defense.
- VAL'OR**, *n.* [L. *valor*.] Courage; bravery; prowess; strength of mind in regard to danger.
- VAL'OR-ous**, *a.* Valiant; brave; intrepid. [heroically.]
- VAL'OR-ous-LY**, *ad.* With bravery;
- VAL'U-A-BLE**, (val'yü-a-bl,) *a.* Having value of worth; worthy; estimable; deserving esteem.
- VAL'U-ATION**, *n.* Act of assessing the value; appraisement; value set. [an appraiser.]
- VAL'U-I-ROUS**, *n.* One who values;
- VAL'UE**, (val'yü,) *n.* [Fr. *valoir*.] Worth; price; rate; importance; import.
- VAL'UE**, *v. t.* To estimate the worth; to rate at a high price; to esteem; to take account of; to reckon and estimate.
- VAL'UE-LESS**, *a.* Being of no worth.
- VAL'VE**, *a.* Having or resembling a valve.
- VALVE**, *n.* A folding door; a lid or cover, so formed as to open a communication in one direction and to close it in the other.
- VALV'LET**, *n.* A little valve.
- VALV'ULE**, *n.*
- VALV'UL-AR**, *a.* Containing valves.
- VAMP**, *n.* The upper leather of a shoe. [old thing.]
- VAMP**, *v. t.* To mend; to piece an
- VAMP'ER**, *n.* One who pieces or repairs an old thing with something new.
- VAMP'IRE**, *n.* A species of large bat. In *mythology*, an imaginary demon.
- VAMP'IR-ISM**, *n.* The actions of a vampire; the practice of blood-sucking. [a fan.]
- VAN**, *n.* Front of an army; a wing;
- VAN-ÖÖ'R-I-ERS**, (-koo're-ers,) *n.* In *armies*, light-armed soldiers, sent before armies to beat the road, upon the approach of an enemy; *precursors*.
- VAN'DAL**, *n.* A man of uncommon ferociousness.
- VAN-DAL'IS**, *a.* Pertaining to the
- Vandals; ferocious; rude; barbarous.
- VAN'DAL-ISM**, *n.* Ferocious cruelty, and indiscriminate destruction of lives and property.
- VAN-DYCK**, *n.* A small round handkerchief for the neck, worn by females.
- VANE**, *n.* [D. *væm*.] A plate or slip of metal, &c., that turns, and shows the direction of the wind.
- VANG**, *n.* The web of a feather; a brace. [of an army.]
- VAN'GUARD**, *n.* The troops in front
- VAN'ISH**, *v. t.* [L. *vanescere*.] To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state.
- VAN'ISH**, *n.* A sound that gradually becomes weaker till it ceases wholly.
- VAN'I-TY**, *n.* [L. *vanitas*.] Empty pride; self-conceit; emptiness; ostentation; arrogance.
- VAN'QUISH**, (vank'wish,) *a.* A disease in sheep.
- VAN'QUISH**, *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue; to defeat in any conquest; to refute in argument.
- VAN'QUISH-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be conquered. [quers.]
- VAN'QUISH-ER**, *n.* One who conquers
- VAN'TAGE**, *n.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defense than another.
- VAN'TAGE-GROUND**, *n.* Superiority of state or place.
- VAN'ID**, *a.* Having lost its life; spiritless; dead; unanimated.
- VA-PID-I-TY**, *n.* Flatness; dead-
- VA-PID-NESS**, *n.* ness; dullness.
- VA'POR**, *n.* [L. and Sp. *vapor*.] A fluid rendered aeriform by heat.
- VA'POR**, *v. t.* or *i.* To pass off in fumes; to bully.
- VA-POR-AL-I-TY**, *n.* Quality of being vaporable.
- VA-POR-AL-ABLE**, *a.* That may be converted into vapor by the agency of heat. [to evaporate.]
- VA-POR-ATE**, *v. t.* To emit vapor;
- VA-POR-ATION**, *n.* Act of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor.
- VA'POR-BATH**, *n.* A bath of vapor.
- VA'POR-ER**, *n.* A boaster; a braggart. [vapor.]
- VA-POR-ISE**, *a.* Converting into
- VA'POR-ING-LY**, *ad.* In a boasting manner. [oebondriac.]
- VA'POR-ISH**, *a.* Full of vapors; hyp-
- VA-POR-I-ATION**, *n.* Artificial formation of vapor.
- VA-POR-IZE**, *v. t.* To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means.
- VA'POR-ous**, *a.* Full of vapors; vain; windy.
- VI'PERS**, *n. pl.* A disease of debility.
- VI'POR-V**, *a.* Full of vapors; splenetic.
- VI'RI-A-BLE**, *a.* Changeable; inconstant; fickle; susceptible of change.
- VI'RI-A-BLE**, *n.* In *mathematics*, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease.
- VI'RI-A-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Liability
- VI'RI-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* or aptness to change; inconstancy; unsteadiness; levity. [constantly.]
- VI'RI-A-BLY**, *ad.* Changeably; in-
- VI'RI-ANCE**, *n.* Disagreement; dissension. *At variance*, in a state of difference, dissension, or controversy.
- VI'RI-ANT**, *a.* Different; diverse.
- VA-RI-ATION**, *n.* A change; difference; turn. [larged.]
- VAR'I-ÖUS**, *a.* Preternaturally en-
- VAR'I-ÖUS-LY**, *v. t.* To diversify externally. [fying; diversity.]
- VA-RI-ÖUS-I-TION**, *n.* Act of diversifying
- VA-RI-ÖUS-TY**, *n.* Change; difference; different things. [small-pox.]
- VI'RI-Ö-LOUS**, *a.* A disease like the
- VA-RI-Ö-LOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to the small-pox.
- +VI-RI-Ö-UM**, [L.] A name given to books containing notes by different commentators.
- VI'RI-ous**, *a.* [L. *verius*.] Different; changeable; diverse; unlike each other; unfixed.
- VI'RI-ous-LY**, *ad.* In different ways.
- VI'RI-ET**, *n.* [Old Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal. *Anciently*, a servant or footman. [rabble.]
- VI'RI-ET-ty**, *n.* The crowd; the
- VI'RI-ous**, *n.* A viscid, glossy liquid; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.
- VI'RI-ous**, *v. t.* To lay varnish on; to give a fair external appearance to.
- VI'RI-ous-ER**, *n.* One who lays on varnish; one who disguises or palliates.
- VI'RY**, *v. t.* To alter; to change; to diversify; *v. i.* to alter, or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to differ, or be different.
- VAS'CU-LAR**, *a.* Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies; consisting of or full of vessels.
- VAS-CU-LAR-I-TY**, *n.* State of being full of vessels.
- VASE**, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vas*, *vass*.] A vessel, or the representation of one in architecture; a solid piece of ornamental marble.
- VAS'SAL**, *n.* [Fr. *vassal*.] A tenant or feudatory; a slave.
- VAS'SAL**, *v. t.* To enslave; to subject to control.
- VAS'SAL-AGE**, *n.* Slavery; bondage; political servitude; dependence; subjection.
- VAST**, *a.* [L. *vastus*.] Being of wide extent; immense; great.
- VAST**, *n.* An empty waste.
- VAST-I-TION**, *n.* Act of laying waste.
- VAST-LY**, *ad.* Greatly; to an immense degree.
- VAST-NESS**, *n.* Immense extent or

magnitude; immense importance; immensity.
VEI'Y, *a.* Being of great extent; very spacious.
VEI', *a.* A large vessel or cistern.
VEI'-EAN, *n.* The church of St. Peter's in Rome; also, a palace of the Pope. [prophet.
VEI'-CIDER, *n.* The murderer of a
VEI'-TIC-I-NAL, *a.* Containing proph-
 ecy.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITE, *v. t.* [*L. vaticinor.*] To prophesy; to foretell; to practice prediction. [prophecy.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITION, *n.* Prediction.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* [*Fr.*] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* [*It. volta.*] A continued arch; a cellar; cavern; place for the dead; a leap. [to tumble.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *v. t. or t.* To arch; to leap.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* A leaper; one that vaults.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *v. t.* To boast; to brag; to make a vain display of one's worth; *v. t.* to boast of; to make a vain display of.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* Vain boast; ostentation; a vain display of what one is, or has, or has done.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* A vain boaster.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *ad.* With vain ostentation. [for the table.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* The flesh of a calf, killed
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* The body of Hindoo sacred writings.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* [*Fr. vedette.*] A sentinel on horseback stationed to watch an enemy.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *v. t.* To turn; to change direction; *v. t.* to turn.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* The quality of growth without sensation.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* A plant; an organized body, destitute of sense and voluntary motion; *a.* belonging to plants; consisting of plants.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* Having power to cause growth. [grow, as plants.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *v. t.* To sprout; to grow; to grow, as of plants; vegetables or plants in general. [the power of growth.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* Growing; having
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* The quality of growing.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* Violence;
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* Strength; force; animated fervor.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* Acting with force; furious; earnest; ardent; eager.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* Violently; furiously. [of conveyance.
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* A carriage; means
VEI'-TIC-I-NITY, *n.* Pertaining to a vehicle.
VEI', (*vile*), *n.* A cover; a curtain; a disguise. See **VEI'**.
VEI', *v. t.* To cover with a veil; to conceal. See **VEI'**.
VEI', (*vine*), *n.* [*Fr. verna.*] A vessel which returns the blood to the

heart; course of metal; current; turn of mind. [no veins.
VEI'-LESS, (*vine/less*), *a.* Having
VEI'-Y, *a.* Full of veins, as veiny marble.
VEI'-Y, *a.* Bearing sails.
VEI'-Y, *a.* Passing under full sail. [of desire.
VEI'-Y, *n.* The lowest degree
VEI'-Y, *v. t.* To twitch; to stimulate. [ing.
VEI'-Y, *n.* Act of twitch-
VEI'-Y, *n.* A species of fine parch-
 ment.
VEI'-Y, (*ve-lo-*), *n.* [*L.*] A carriage for one person, who moves it by his hands or feet.
VEI'-Y, (*ve-lo-*), *n.* [*Fr. velocite.*] Swiftmess; celerity; rapidity.
VEI'-Y, *n.* A silk stuff, with a fine nap; *a.* like velvet; soft; smooth. [of velvet.
VEI'-Y, *n.* Cloth in litigation
VEI'-Y, *n.* Made of velvet; soft; delicate.
VEI'-Y, *n.* Mercenary; that may be bought or obtained for money; set to sale; purchased. [veins.
VEI'-Y, (*L. verna*), *n.* Pertaining to
VEI'-Y, *n.* Mercurialness; the state of being influenced by money.
VEI'-Y, *n.* Relating to hunting.
VEI'-Y, *n.* Used in hunt-
VEI'-Y, *ing.*
VEI'-Y, *n.* Act of hunting.
VEI'-Y, (*L. vendo*), *v. t.* To sell; to transfer a thing, and the exclusive right of possessing it, to another person for a pecuniary equivalent.
VEI'-Y, *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold.
VEI'-Y, *n.* A seller; one who
VEI'-Y, *n.* transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing.
VEI'-Y, *n.* That may be sold; salable.
VEI'-Y, *n.* The quality
VEI'-Y, *n.* of being vend-
 ible or salable. [selling; sale.
VEI'-Y, (*-dish/un*), *n.* Act of
VEI'-Y, *n.* Auction; public sale to the highest bidder. [see.
VEI'-Y, *n.* An auction-
VEI'-Y, *v. t.* To lay, or overlay, with thin leaves of a fine or superior wood.
VEI'-Y, *n.* A thin leaf of a superior wood for overlaying an inferior wood.
VEI'-Y, (*-dish/un*), *n.* Acting by poison.
VEI'-Y, *n.* Worthy of reverence; deserving of respect; rendered sacred by religious association. [reverence.
VEI'-Y, *ad.* So as to excite
VEI'-Y, *v. t.* To regard with reverence; to revere.
VEI'-Y, *n.* The highest degree of reverence; respect, mingled with some degree of awe.

VEN'-I-TOR, *n.* One who ven-
 ates. [intercourse.
VE'-N'-AL, *a.* Relating to sexual
VE'-N'-OUS, *a.* Lustful; libidin-
 ous.
VEN'-Y, *n.* The pleasure of sexual
 commerce; act or exercise of
 hunting.
VEN'-Y, *n.* Act of opening
 a vein to let blood; blood-letting;
 phlebotomy. [ice
VEN'-Y, *a.* Belonging to Ven-
VEN'-Y, (*ven/ance*), *n.* In-
 fliction of pain in return for an
 injury; punishment. [ful
VEN'-Y, *a.* Vindictive; revenge
VEN'-Y, *a.* Pardonable; excusa-
 ble. [excusable.
VEN'-Y, *n.* State of being
VEN'-Y, (*ven/ice*), [*L.*] In law,
VEN'-Y, *n.* a writ for
 summoning a jury.
VEN'-Y, (*ven/ice* or *ven/ice*), *n.*
 The flesh of a deer.
VEN'-Y, *n.* Poison; *v. t.* to poison.
VEN'-Y, *a.* Poisonous; malig-
 nant; noxious to animal life.
VEN'-Y, *ad.* Poisonously.
VEN'-Y, *n.* Noxiousness
 to life. [veins.
VEN'-Y, *a.* Contained in a vein or
VEN'-Y, *n.* A passage for a fluid;
 utterance; sale; discharge.
VEN'-Y, *v. t.* To let out; to utter; to
 report; to publish; to sell.
VEN'-Y, *n.* One who utters or pub-
 lishes.
VEN'-Y, *n.* A passage for air
 or wind; a subterraneous passage
 for ventilating apartments.
VEN'-Y, *v. t.* To fan; to ex-
 pose to air; to winnow; to ex-
 amine; to discuss; that is, to
 agitate. [or exposing to air.
VEN'-Y, *n.* Act of fanning
VEN'-Y, *n.* An instrument
 to expel foul air, and introduce
 pure air.
VEN'-Y, *a.* Belonging to the belly.
VEN'-Y, *n.* A cavity in an
 animal body.
VEN'-Y, (*-quism*), *n.* The art or
VEN'-Y, (*-quism*), *n.* practice of
 speaking, so that the voice seems
 to come from a distance.
VEN'-Y, *n.* One who
 practices ventriloquism.
VEN'-Y, (*-quism*), *a.* Pertaining to
 ventriloquism.
VEN'-Y, (*vent/yur*), *v. t. or t.* [*Fr.*
aventure.] To expose; to hazard;
 to risk.
VEN'-Y, (*vent/yur*), *n.* [*Fr.*
aventure.] A risking; chance;
 thing hazarded. *At a venture*, at
 hazard; without foreseeing the
 issue. [hazard.
VEN'-Y, *n.* One who puts to
VEN'-Y, *n.* Bold; daring;
VEN'-Y, *n.* fearless; ad-
 venturous.
VEN'-Y, *ad.* Daringly;
 boldly; fearlessly; intrepidly.

VER

VEN-TUR-ous-NESS, *n.* Daringness; boldness. [boorhood].
VENUE, *n.* A near place or neighbor.
VENUS, *n.* The goddess of love and beauty; a planet; a star of brilliant splendor.
VER-ACI-ous, (-ră'shus,) *a.* Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak the truth. [of truth].
VER-ACI-ty, *n.* Habitual observance.
VER-AND'A, *n.* An open portico. [Oriental].
VER-ATRINE, } *n.* A vegetable al-
VER-ATRI-A, } kaloid, remarkable for its sternutatory powers.
VERB, *n.* [*L. verbum*.] A part of speech, expressing action, motion, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing.
VERBAL, *a.* Oral; uttered by the mouth; pertaining to verbs; consisting in verbs. [ed orally].
VERBAL-ism, *n.* Something expressed.
VERB-AL-ly, *ad.* Orally; by words of mouth. [literally].
VER-BAT-um, *ad.* Word for word;
VER-BEN-ite, *v. t.* To strew with vervain. [blows].
VER-BE-X-TION, *n.* Act of beating;
VER-BE-AGE, *n.* Superabundance of words. [prolix].
VER-BUS, *a.* Abounding in words;
VER-BOSI-ty, } *n.* The use of
VER-BOSI-NESS, } many words without necessity.
VER-DAN-cy, *n.* Greenness; viridity.
VERDANT, *a.* [*Fr. verdoyant*.] Green; fresh; covered with growing plants; flourishing.
VER-DAN-tique, (verd-an-took') *n.* A term given to a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper; a species of marble.
VER-DER-er, *n.* An officer of the king's forests.
VER-DICT, *n.* The determination of a jury in a case submitted to them; decision; judgment.
VER-DI-gris, (ver'de-grăse,) *n.* Rust of copper; an acetate of copper.
VER-DI-zer, *n.* A pigment blue; an azure-blue mineral.
VER-DURE, (verd'yure,) *n.* Greenness; green; freshness of vegetation. [with green].
VERD-ous, *a.* Green; covered.
VERGE, (verj,) *n.* A rod; a wand; border; brink; margin; a part of a time-piece.
VERGE, *v. i.* To bend downward; to tend; to incline; to approach.
VERGER, *n.* A mace-bearer in cathedrals, &c.
VER-GOU-LURE, [contracted to **VERGALOO**.] A sort of pear; written also *vergalise*.
VER-I-FY-ABLE, *a.* That may be verified. [to be true].
VER-I-FY-CATION, *n.* Act of proving.
VER-I-FY-er, *n.* One that verifies.
VER-I-FY, *v. t.* [*Fr. vérifier*.] To prove to be true; to confirm or establish; to fulfill.

VER

VER-i-LY, *ad.* Truly; certainly; confidently. [ppearance of truth.]
VER-i-SIM'i-LAR, *a.* Having the appearance; likelihood. [true.]
VER-i-TA-BLE, *a.* Agreeable to fact; VER-i-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a true manner.
VER-i-TY, *n.* [L. *veritas.*] Truth; certainty; reality; a true assertion or tenet.
VER-y-FICE, (*juse*), *a.* A liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c.
+VER-y-MES, *n. pl.* [L.] Worms.
VER-mi-CH'i-LI, (*ver-me-chel'e*, or *ver-me-sel'e*), *n. pl.* Little rolls of paste in cookery. [worms.]
VER-mi'GROUS, *a.* Relating to VER-mi'e'US-LAR, *a.* Like a worm or its motion.
VER-mi'e'US-LITE, *v. t.* To inlay in the form of worms in motion; to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms. [grub.]
VER-m'i-EULE, *n.* A little worm or VER-mi'e'US-LOVE, *a.* Full of worms or like them. [of a worm.]
VER-m'i-FORM, *a.* Having the shape VER-m'i-FUGES, *a.* A medicine to expel worms.
VER-mi'ION, (*-mil'yon*), *n.* Cochineal; red sulphuret of mercury; any beautiful red color.
VER-mi'ION, *v. t.* To dye or tinge with red.
VER-min, *n. sing.* and *pl.* All sorts of small destructive animals.
VER-min-I-TION, *n.* The breeding of vermin; a gripping of the bowels. [vermin.]
VER-min-IOUS, *a.* Tending to breed VER-mi'P-AROUS, *a.* Producing worms. [worms.]
VER-mi'P-AROUS, *a.* Feeding on VER-nAC'i'US-LAR, *a.* Native; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to the person by birth or nature. [lar idiom.]
VER-nAC'i'US-LAR-ISM, *n.* A vernacular.
VER-nAL, *a.* Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth, the spring of life.
VER-nANT, *a.* Green; blooming; flourishing.
VE-nON'i-CA, *n.* A portrait or representation of our Savior on handkerchiefs.
VER-sA-TILE, *a.* Turning round; variable; liable to be turned in opinion; turning with ease from one thing to another.
VER-sA-TILE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to VER-sA-TIL'i-TY, *n.* change; variability.
VERSE, *n.* [L. *versus.*] In poetry, a line; in prose, a short division of a composition; a piece of poetry; metrical language.
VERSE, *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically. [versifier.]
VER-ser, *n.* A maker of verses; a VER-si'G'US-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to

YES

verves; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

VER-SI-FI-CÁ-TION, *n.* The act, art or practice of composing poetic verse. [into verse.]

VER-SI-FY-ER, *n.* One who forms verse; *v.* *t.* or *i.* To make verses; to turn into verse; to relate or describe in verse.

VER-SION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. versio.*] Act of translating; translation.

VERST, *n.* A Russian lineal measure, containing 3600 feet.

+VER-SUS, [*L.*] Against.

VERT, *n.* Whatever is green; a green color.

VERT'S-BRA, *n.*; *pl.* VERTEBRAE. A joint in the spine or back-bone of an animal.

VERT'S-BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the joints of the spine; having a back-bone or spinal joints.

VERT'S-BRAÏE, *n.* An animal having a spine with joints.

VERT'EX, *n.*; *pl.* VER-TICES, [*L.*] The crown of the head; the top of a hill or other thing.

VERT'ICAL, *a.* [Fr.; *L. vortex.*] Boiling in the zenith, or perpendicularly over head.

VERT'ICAL-LY, *ad.* In the zenith.

VERT'ICAL-NESS, *n.* State of being vertical. [whirl.]

VER-TICIL-LATE, *a.* Growing in a VER-TICIL-ITY, (*-tis-e-ty*), *n.* Power of turning; rotation; that property of a loadstone by which it turns to some particular point.

VER-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* Giddy; turning; rotary. [unsteadiness.]

VER-TIG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Giddiness.

VERT'ING-OO, *n.* Dizziness; swimming of the head. [hawk.]

VEN'EL, *a.* *pl.* Labeled tied to a VEN'T, *a.* True; real; identical.

VEN'T, *ad.* In a great or high degree.

VEN'T-CANT, *n.* A blistering application.

VEN'T-CITE, *v.* *t.* [*L. vesica.*] To blister; to raise little bladders on the skin. [ing blisters.]

VEN-TIC'ATION, *n.* The act of raising.

VEN'T-GE-TO-RY, *n.* A blistering plaster.

VEN'T-CLE, (*ves'e-kl*), *n.* A little bladder on the skin, filled with some humor; any small membranous cavity in animals or vegetables.

VE-SIC'U-LAR, } *a.* Consisting of
VE-SIC'U-LOUS, } vesicles; hollow; having little bladders or glands on the surface. [dew.]

VE-SIC'U-LATE, *a.* Full of little bladders.

VES'PER, *n.* [*L.*] The evening star; Venus; also, the evening.

VES'PERE, *n.* *pl.* The evening sacred service in the Roman Catholic church.

VES'PER-INE, *a.* Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

VES'SEL, *n.* A cask or utensil for

liquors; a tube; a building for navigation; something containing.

Vest, *n.* [Fr. *veste*.] A garment; an under-garment; a waistcoat.

Vest, *v. t. or i.* To clothe; to cover; to descend to; to convert into another substance or species of property.

Vest'al, *a.* [L. *vestalis*.] Pertaining to Vesta; the goddess of fire; pure; chaste. [Vesta.]

Vest'al, *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta.

Vest'ed, *pp.* Clothed; covered; a. fixed; not in a state of contingency; as, *vested rights*.

Vest'ia-ry, *n.* A wardrobe.

Vest'ry-bulm, *n.* [L. *vestibulum*.] The porch or entrance into a house; a little antechamber.

Vest'rix, (*vest'ij*), *n.* [Fr. from L. *vestigium*.] A footprint; a trace; a mark. [vest patterns.]

Vest'ing, *n.* A cloth for vests;

Vest'ment, *n.* A garment; part of dress.

Vest'ry, *n.* A room for vestments in a church; a parochial assembly or committee.

Vest'ry-man, *n.* One of a select number of parish officers, who take care of the concerns of the parish.

Vest'yur, (*vest'yur*), *n.* A garment; habit; dress; clothing. [suvius.]

Vez'u'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Vezuvius.

Vez'u'vi-an, *a.* Long exercised or practiced.

Vez'u'vi-an, *n.* One long exercised: an old soldier; one who is old in experience.

Vet-er-i-n'i-ri-an, *n.* One skilled in diseases of cattle, &c.

Vet-er-i-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.

Veto, *v. t.* To withhold assent to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment.

Veto, *n.*; *pl.* **Vet'os**. A forbidding; prohibition.

Vex, *v. t.* [L. *vexo*.] To tease; to provoke; to disquiet. [disquiet.]

Vex-i'tion, *n.* Act of irritating;

Vex-i'tious, *a.* Provoking; troublesome; teasing.

Vex-i'tious-ly, *ad.* So as to provoke and irritate. [vexatious.]

Vex-i'tious-ness, *n.* State of being vex'ing-ly, *ad.* So as to tease, vex, or irritate.

+VIA, [L.] By the way of.

Via-bile, *a.* Capable of living, as a new-born or premature child.

Via-duct, *n.* A structure made for conveying; a carriage way from one road to another.

Vial, *n.* A small glass bottle; *v. t.* to put into a vial. [vials; food.]

Vials, *n. pl.* Meat dressed; vic-t'ile, *a.* Pertaining to a journey.

Vit'ri-ol, *n.* Provisions for a journey. In the ancient church,

the communion administered to persons in their last moments.

Vit'ri-ol, *v. t. or i.* To move to and fro; to brandish.

Vit'ri-ol-ation, *n.* [L. *vitra*.] The act of brandishing; oscillation, as of a pendulum.

Vit'ri-ol-ive, *a.* That vibrates.

Vit'ri-ol-ry, *a.* Consisting in oscillation or vibration.

Vic'ar, *n.* [Fr. *vicare*.] A substitute; a deputy; a minister.

Vic'ar-age, *n.* The benefice of a vicar.

Vic'e-ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a vicar.

Vic'e-ri-ate, *a.* Having delegated power.

Vic'e-ri-ous, *a.* Deputed; acting or suffering for another; substituted; delegated. [don.]

Vic'e-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* By substituting.

Vice, [L.] In the place of.

Vice, *n.* [Fr. *vice*.] A blemish; fault; what is morally wrong; wickedness; corruption of manners.

Vice, *n.* An iron press with a screw for holding articles fast when filed, &c. [cer of a fleet.]

Vice-ad'mi-nal, *n.* The second officer.

Vice-ad'mi-nal-ty, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.

Vice-chan-cel-lor, *n.* An officer in a university in England; a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor. [the consul.]

Vice-con-sul, *n.* One acting for Vice-Rexen-cy, *n.* The office of a vicegerent; agency under another; lieutenantcy.

Vice-g'neral, *n.* An officer acting in place of another; a lieutenant; a vicar. [power.]

Vice-g'neral, *a.* Having delegated

Vice-pres'i-dent, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president. [United States.] [roy.]

Vice-re'gal, *a.* Relating to a vicar.

Vice-roy, *n.* The substitute of a king; the governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of a king with legal authority.

Vice-roy-al-ty, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroys.

Vice-roy-ship, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a viceroys.

+Vic'e-va'ria, [L.] The terms being reversed.

Vic'i'te, (*vish'ite*), *v. t.* To injure; to impair; to invalidate; to render defective. [ruption.]

Vic'i-tion, *n.* Depravation; corruption.

Vic'in-age, (*vish'e-nage*), *n.* Neighborhood; the place or places adjoining or near. [dering.]

Vic'i-nal, (*vish'e-nal*), *a.* Near; bordering.

Vic'i-n'ry, *n.* Neighborhood; nearness; neighboring country.

Vic'ious, (*vish'us*), *a.* [Fr. *vicius*; L. *vitiatus*.] Immoral; wicked; refractory.

Vic'ious-ly, *ad.* Immorally; wickedly.

Vic'ious-ness, (*vish'us-ness*), *n.* Corruption; corrupt practices; wickedness. [revolution.]

Vic'i'ss'i-tude, *n.* Regular change;

Vic'tim, *n.* A living being sacrificed; something sacrificed in the pursuit of an object. [tim.]

Vic'tim-ize, *v. t.* To make a vic-tor, *n.* A conqueror; a vanquisher; one who wins or gains an advantage. [quishes.]

Vic'tor-ess, *n.* A female who van-

Vic'to-ri-ous, *a.* Conquering; superior. [quest; triumphantly.]

Vic'to-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With conquering victory.

Vic'to-ry, *n.* [L. *victoria*.] Conquest; success; superiority over spiritual enemies.

Vic'tual, (*vit'l*), *v. t.* To supply with provisions.

Vic'tual-er, (*vit'ler*), *n.* One who supplies with provisions; one who keeps a house of entertainment; a provision ship.

Vic'tuals, (*vit'ls*), *n. pl.* Food or provisions for human beings, prepared for the table.

+Vide, [L.] See. [viz.]

Vid'e-li-ent, *ad.* To wit; namely;

Vid'et ut p'ra, [L.] See as above. [of a widow.]

Vid'u-al, *a.* Belonging to the state

Via, *v. t.* To strive for superiority; to attempt to equal; to contend; to strive. [arms.]

+Vi et vi'is, [L.] With force and view, (*vi*), *v. t.* [Fr. *vue*.] To see; to behold; to survey.

View, *n.* Sight; survey; prospect; intention; purpose; design.

View'er, *n.* One who sees or examines.

View-less, *a.* That can not be seen; not perceivable by the eye.

Vid'il, *n.* [L. *vigilia*.] The eve before a holiday; a watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep. [care; heed.]

Vid'il-ance, *n.* Watchfulness;

Vid'il-ant, *a.* Watchful; circumspect. [new.]

Vid'il-ant-ly, *ad.* With watchful-

Vig-nette, (*vis'net*), *n.* An ornament at the beginning of a book.

Vio'or, *n.* Strength; force; strenuous action. [stout.]

Vio'or-ous, *a.* Strong; forcible;

Vio'or-ous-ly, *ad.* With force or strenuous exertion.

Vio'or-ous-ness, *n.* Strenuous exertion; force.

Vile, *a.* [L. *vilis*.] Base; low; worthless; wicked; mean; despicable; morally base or impure.

Vile-ly, *ad.* Basely; shamefully; wickedly; cowardly.

Vile-ness, *n.* Baseness; wickedness; worthlessness.

VIN'-PI-ER, *n.* One who defames another.

VIN'-PY, *v. t.* To debase; to defame; to revile; to abuse; to traduce; to accuse falsely.

VILL, *n.* A village; a small collection of houses.

VILL'A, *n.* A country seat or farm, furnished with a mansion and convenient out-houses.

VILL'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *village*.] A small collection of houses, less than a town or city. [village.]

VILL'AGE-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of a *VILL'AGE*, (*vill'age*), *n.* [Fr. *villain*.] In *feudal law*, one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure; a base tenant; a very wicked person.

VILL'AIN-OUS, *a.* Wicked; extremely depraved; sorry; vile; mischievous. [mously; knavishly.]

VILL'AIN-OUS-LY, *ad.* Basely; infamously.

VILL'AIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VILL'AIN-Y, *n.* Extreme depravity or wickedness; a crime; an action of deep depravity, or attended with aggravated guilt.

VILL'AN-AGE, *n.* The state of a vill-lain; base servitude; a base tenure of lands. [ous.]

VILL'AN-OUS, *a.* Base. See *VILL'AIN-VILL'ATIC*, *a.* Pertaining to a village.

VILL'LI, *n. pl.* [L.] Fibres or hairs.

VILL'LOSE, *a.* Abounding with fine hairs; nappy; shaggy.

VIM'IN-AL, *a.* Consisting of twigs.

VIM'IN-OUS, *a.* Made of twigs.

VIM'IN-CEOUS, (*vi-nā'ceous*), *a.* Belonging to wine or grapes; of the color of wine.

+VIN-IL-CHETTE, *n.* [Fr.] A small box, used like a smelling-bottle, for holding aromatic vinegar.

VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome.

VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being *VIN'CI-BIL'-TY*, conquerable.

+VIN-CE-LUM, *n.* A bond of union; a tie. [vintage.]

VIN-DE-MI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a *VIN'DI-CA-BLE*, *a.* That may be vindicated, justified, or supported.

VIN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vindico*.] To justify; to assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to avenge; to punish.

VIN'DI-CATION, *n.* Justification; defense by force or otherwise.

VIN'DI-CATIVE, *a.* Tending to vindicate. [cates.]

VIN'DI-CATOR, *n.* One who vindicates.

VIN'DI-CATOR-ARY, *a.* Justifying; defending; inflicting punishment; avenging. [to revenge.]

VIN'DICTIVE, *a.* Revengeful; given.

VIN'DICTIVE-LY, *ad.* Revengefully.

VIN'DICTIVE-NESS, *n.* Revengeful disposition.

VINE, *n.* [L. *vinca*.] A plant that produces grapes; the long, slender stem of any plant, that trails on the ground, &c.

VINE'-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who cultivates vines.

VINE'-GAR, *n.* An acid obtained from wine or cider by the acetous fermentation. [ing vines.]

VINE'-ER-Y, *n.* Erections for support.

VINE'-YARD, (*vin'yard*), *n.* A plantation of vines producing grapes.

VIN'OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of wine.

VINT'AGE, *n.* The produce of the vine for the season; the time of gathering, or the wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.

VINT'AGE-ER, *n.* One who gathers the vintage. [wines.]

VINT'NER, *n.* A seller or dealer in *VINT'NY*, *n.* A place where wine is sold.

VINT'NY, *a.* Belonging to vines; abounding in vines; producing grapes.

VI'OL, *n.* [Fr. *viola*.] A stringed musical instrument.

VI'-OLA, *n.* [L.] A tenor violin.

VI'-OLA-BLE, *a.* That may be violated. [lets.]

VI'-OL-CEOUS, *a.* Resembling *VI'-OL-LTY*, *v. t.* [L. *viola*.] To hurt; to interrupt; to break; to infringe or transgress; to treat with irreverence; to profane.

VI'-OL-ITION, *n.* A breaking; transgression.

VI'-OL-TOR, *n.* One who violates.

VI'-OLENCY, *n.* Force; fury; vehemence; wrong.

VI'-OLENT, *a.* Forcible; outrageous; furious; produced by violence; not natural.

VI'-OLENT-LY, *ad.* With force; vehemently. [red.]

VI'-OLENT, *a.* Dark blue, inclining to *VI'-OLENT*, *n.* A plant and flower.

VI'-OLIN, *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a fiddle. [violin.]

VI'-OLIN-IST, *n.* One skilled in the *VI'-OLIN*, *n.* A player on the violin.

VI'-OLON-CELLO, *n.* A violoncello player.

VI'-OLON-CELLO, (*ve-o-lon-chel'o*, or *vi-o-lon-cel'o*), *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a base-viol of four strings.

VI'-OLO'NG, (*ve-o-lō'nā*), *n.* A large base-violin or double base.

VIP'ER, *n.* A serpent whose bite is venomous; a poison or thing mischievous or malignant.

VIP'ER-INE, *a.* Pertaining to a viper.

VIP'ER-OUS, *a.* Like a viper; venomous; malignant.

VIR'-AL, *a.* [L. from *vir*.] A bold, masculine woman; a termagant.

VIR'-AL-LY, *n.* A little poem or song; a roundelay. [green.]

VIR'-GENT, *a.* Beginning to be *VIR'-GIN-AL*, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the style of Virgil, the Roman poet.

VIR'GIN, (*vorj'in*), *n.* [L. *virgo*.] A maid in her native purity.

VIR'GIN, *a.* Maidenly; unused;

pure; untouched; new; indicating modesty; chaste.

VIR'GIN-AL, *a.* Belonging to a virgin; maidenly.

VIR'GIN-AL, *n.* A keyed instrument of one string.

VIR'-GIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to Vir-ginia.

VIR'-GIN-ITY, *n.* Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.

+VIR'GO, *n.* [L.] The virgin; the sixth sign of the zodiac.

VIR'-ID-ITY, *n.* Greenness; verdure.

VIR'ILE, *a.* Manly; belonging to the male sex. [procreation.]

VIR'-IL-ITY, *n.* Manhood; power of *VIR'ITY*, [It. *virtu*.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

VIR'ITY-AL, (*virt'yū-al*), *a.* Effectual; being an essence or effect, not in fact.

VIR'ITY-AL-LY, *ad.* Effectually; in efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue.

VIR'ITY, (*virt'yū*), *n.* [L. *virtus*.] Strength; bravery; valor; moral goodness; particular moral excellence; acting power; secret agency; efficacy; power; authority.

VIR'-TU-OSO, *n.; pl.* *VIRTUOSI*. One skilled in curiosities or in the fine arts, particularly in music.

VIR'ITY-OUS, (*virt'yū-us*), *a.* Acting in conformity to the moral law; chaste. [manner.]

VIR'ITY-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a virtuous manner.

VIR'ITY-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being virtuous.

VIR'US-LENCY, *n.* Malignity; a *VIR'US-LENCY*, wicked temper; extreme bitterness or malignity.

VIR'US-LENT, *a.* Malignant; venomous. [with rancor.]

VIR'US-LENT-LY, *ad.* Malignantly.

+VIR'US, *n.* Foul matter from ulcers; poison.

+VIR, *n.* [L.] Force; power.

VIR'AGE, *n.* The face; look; countenance.

+VIR A VIR, (*vir-a-vee'*), [Fr.] A carriage, in which two persons sit face to face.

VIR'-CE-RA, *n. pl.* The bowels; the contents of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium. [viscera.]

VIR'-CE-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the *VIR'-CE-RAL*, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails. [sticky.]

VIR'CID, *a.* Glutinous; adhesive;

VIR'-CID-ITY, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; glutinous concretion; stickiness.

VIR'-CID-ITY, *n.* Validity; stickiness.

VIR'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* new; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.

VIR'COUNT, (*vir'kount*), *n.* A title of nobility next below the earl.

VIR'COUNT-ESS, (*vir'kount-ess*), *n.*

music, the compass, tone, or power of voice.
VO-LU'MIN-ous, *a.* Consisting of many rolls or volumes; having written much. [*volumes.*]
VO-LU'MIN-ous-ly, *ad.* In many free will.
VOI'UN-TA-ry, *a.* Acting or having power to act by choice; willing; purposed or intended; spontaneous; subject to the will.
VOI'UN-TA-ry, *n.* An air played at will; a composition for the organ.
VOI-UN-THER', *n.* One who serves by his own choice; *a.* free; proceeding from choice.
VOL-UN-THER', *v. i.* To engage in service voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; *v. t.* to offer or bestow voluntarily.
VO-LU-TU-A-ry, (-lup'tyu-) *n.* One given to luxury.
VO-LU-TU-ous, (vo-lup'tyu-us) *a.* Luxurious; indulging to excess in sensual pleasures. [*sensually.*]
VO-LU-TU-ous-ly, *ad.* Luxuriously;
VO-LU-TU-ous-ness, *n.* Free indulgence of the appetites; luxuriousness. [*building.*]
VO-LUTE', *n.* A spiral scroll, used in Vo-LUTE'ion, *a.* A spiral turn or wreath.
VOM'i-ta, *n.* An abscess in the lungs.
VOM'it, *v. i.* [*L. vomo.*] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; *v. t.* to throw up or eject with violence. [*vomiting.*]
VOM'it, *a.* A medicine that excites Vom'it'ion, (-mish'un) *n.* Act of vomiting.
VOM'i-tive, *a.* Causing to vomit;
VOM'i-to-ry, *a.* emetic. [*fever.*]
VO-M'it'o, (-mē'to) *n.* [*Sp.*] Yellow

VO-M'it'ious, *a.* Greedy to eat or devour. [*onously.*]
VO-M'it'ious-ly, *ad.* Greedily; rav-
VO-M'it'ious-ness, *n.* Greediness
VO-M'it'iv, *a.* of appetite; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.
VO-RAC'IOUS-ous, *a.* Full of gulph.
VORTEX, *n.*; pl. **VORTICES**, or **VOR-TICES**. A whirlpool; a whirling motion; a whirlwind. [*motion.*]
VOR-TIC-AL, *a.* Having a whirling motion.
VOR-TA-NESS, *n.* A female, devoted to any service, worship, or state of
VOR-TA-NIST, *n.* A votary. [*life.*]
VOR-TA-ry, *n.* One devoted by vow to any service or course of life; *a.* devoted; given up; consecrated.
VOTE, *n.* [*It. and Sp. vote.*] Expression of a wish, will, or preference; voice; suffrage in election; united voice in public prayer.
VOTE, *v. i.* To express one's mind or will by the voice or by a written ticket, as in elections; *v. t.* to choose by suffrage; to establish by vote; to grant by vote or expression of will.
VOTER, *n.* One entitled to vote.
VOT'ive, *a.* Given by vow; vowed; devoted.
VOT'ive-ly, *ad.* By vow.
VOUCH, *v. t.* [*Norm. voucher.*] To call to witness; to declare; to affirm; to warrant; to call to warranty; *v. i.* to bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.
VOUCH, *n.* Warrant; attestation.
VOUCH-ER', *n.* He who is called in to warrant.
VOUCH-ER, *n.* One who gives witness; a paper that confirms any thing; or which serves to establish the truth of accounts.

VOUCH-ER', *v. t.* To deign; to condescend; *v. i.* to condescend; to deign; to yield. [*descension.*]
VOUCH-ER-ment, *n.* Grant in con-
VOW, *n.* A solemn or religious promise. [*promise;* to devote.
VOW, *v. t. or i.* To consecrate by
VOW-EL, *n.* A simple sound, as *a, e, o;* *a.* vocal; pertaining to a simple sound.
VOR'AGE, *n.* A passing by sea or water from one place or port to another.
VOR'AGE, *v. i.* To sail or pass by water from one place, port, or country to another.
VOR'AGE-ER, *n.* One passing by water.
VUL'GAR, *n.* The fabled author of smiths' work. [*can.*]
VUL-GAR'IAN, *a.* Relating to Vul-
VUL'GAR, *a.* [*L. vulgaris.*] Common; ordinary; mean. [*ple.*]
VUL'GAR, *n.* The lowest class of peo-
VUL'GAR-ISM, *n.* A vulgar expression.
VUL-GAR'ITY, *n.* Rudeness; gross-
ness of manners; clownishness.
VUL'GAR-ly, *ad.* Commonly; mean-
ly; rudely.
VULGATE, *n.* An ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Roman church admits to be authentic; *a.* relating to the Vulgate. [*wounded.*]
VULNER-ABLE, *a.* That may be
VULNER-ABLE-ly, *a.* State of
VULNER-ABLE-NESS, *n.* being vul-
nerable. [*wounds.*]
VULNER-ary, *a.* Useful in curing
VUL'FINE, *a.* Pertaining to the fox;
crafty.
VUL'ture, (vult'yur) *n.* A large
bird, rapacious and very greedy.
VUL'ture-ous, *a.* Like the vulture;
rapacious.

W.

W takes its written form from the union of two *V*, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call *W*. It sometimes performs the office of a vowel and sometimes that of a consonant. With other vowels it forms diphthongs; as, *aw, ew, fw.*
WAB'BLE, (wob'bl) *v. i.* [*W. gath-iss.* to wander.] To move from side to side when turning.
WAD, (wod.) *n.* Paper, tow, &c., to stop the charge of a gun. [*ing.*]
WAD'DING, *n.* A wad; a soft stuff.
WAD'DLE, (wad'dl) *v. t.* To walk like a duck; to deviate from one side to the other.
WAD'DLER, *n.* One that waddles.
WIDE, *v. i.* [*Sw. vada.*] To walk

in a substance that yields to the feet; to move or pass with difficulty or labor.
WID'er, *n.* One that wades. An order of fowls that wade in water for their prey.
WI'FAN, *n.* A thin cake or leaf; a thin leaf of dried paste for sealing papers.
WI'FAN, *v. t.* To seal with a wafer.
WAF'FLE, (woffl) *n.* A thin cake, baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake.
WI'FT, *v. t.* To bear through a fluid, water, or air; *v. i.* to float in a buoyant medium.
WI'FT, *n.* A floating body; a signal.
WI'FT'AGE, *n.* Carriage by air or water.

WI'FT'ER, *n.* He or that which wafts.
WAG, *n.* A merry, droll fellow.
WAG, *v. t.* [*Sal. wagia.*] To move one way and the other; *v. i.* to be quick and ludicrous in motion; to go; to depart. [*gage in.*]
WAGE, *v. t.* To lay a wager; to en-
WI'GGS, *n.* Something laid; *a.* bet. In law, an offer to make oath of innocence or of non-indebtedness.
WI'GGS, *v. t.* To lay; to bet; to hazard on a contest.
WI'GGS-ER, *n.* One who wages or lays a bet.
WI'GGS, *n.* Hire; reward of services; recompense.
WAG'GER-ry, *n.* Merriment; sport; sarcasm in good humor.

WAGGISH, *a.* Sportive; merry; droll; frolicsome.

WAGGISH-LY, *ad.* In sport; with drollery. [*manner.*]

WAGGISHNESS, *n.* Sportive merriness.

WAGGLE, *v. t.* To waddle; to move one way and the other; to reel from side to side; *v. i.* to move one way and the other.

WAGON, *n.* [D. and G. *wagen.*] A vehicle on four wheels for transportation; *v. t.* to convey in a wagon. [*carriage in a wagon.*]

WAGONAGE, *n.* Money paid for transportation.

WAGONER, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.

WAG, *v.* Goods thrown away, or having no known owner.

WAIL, *v. t.* To lament with outcry; to moan; to bewail; *v. i.* to weep; to express sorrow audibly.

WAIL, *n.* Loud weeping; wailing.

WAILING, *n.* Lamentation.

WAILFUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. [*manner.*]

WAILING-LY, *ad.* In a wailing manner.

WAIN, *n.* A wagon for the carriage of goods; a constellation; *as*, Charles' wain. [*gen.*]

WAINAGE, *n.* A finding of carriage.

WAINAGE, *n.* A cart-rope; a rope for binding a load on a wagon.

WAINAGE, *n.* A lining of rooms, made of timber in panel work.

WAINAGE, *v. t.* To line with boards or panels.

WAIN, *n.* The part of the body below the ribs; the middle of a ship. [*breeches, trowsers, &c.*]

WAINAGE, *n.* The band of a garment.

WAINAGE, *n.* A garment to be worn under the coat; a vest.

WAIN, *v. t.* To stay; to attend; to expect; to watch; *v. i.* to stay for; to attend.

WAIN, *n.* Ambush. *To lie in wait*, is to lie in ambush; to *lay wait*, to set an ambush. [*a server.*]

WAINAGE, *n.* An attending servant.

WAINAGE-MAN, *n.* An upper servant, who attends a lady.

WAIN, *n. pl.* Nocturnal, itinerant musicians.

WAIN, *v. t.* To relinquish; not to insist on. *See WAVE.*

WAIN, *n.* A watch; a feast; a track on water.

WAIN, *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to arouse; to bring to life again; *v. i.* to be awake.

WAINFUL, *a.* Unable to sleep; watchful. [*manner.*]

WAINFUL-LY, *ad.* In a watchful manner.

WAINFULNESS, *n.* Indisposition to sleep; forbearance of sleep; want of sleep.

WAINAGE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To wake; to rouse from sleep.

WAINAGE, *n.* One who watches; one who rouses from sleep.

WAINAGE, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep; not sleeping. *Waking hours*, the hours when one is awake.

WAINAGE, *n.* The period of being awake. [*stripes.*]

WAIN, *n.* A rising part in cloth; a walk, (wank,) *v. t.* To go by steps; to move slowly; to advance by steps moderately; *v. t.* to pass through or upon; to cause to walk or step slowly; to lead or drive with a slow pace.

WAIN, *n.* Act of moving by steps; a gait; a path.

WAINAGE, *n.* One that walks; a forer; one who departs himself in a particular manner.

WAIN, *n.* [L. *callum.*] A work of brick or stone. *Walls*, in the plural, is used for fortifications in general. [*to defend.*]

WAIN, *v. t.* To inclose with a wall; *WAINLET*, (wollot,) *n.* A bag for carrying anything for a journey or march. [*a gray eye.*]

WAINAGE, *n.* A disease in the eye; *WAINAGE*, (-ide,) *a.* Having white eyes.

WAINAGE, *n.* Fruit ripened by a wall; walls in general; materials for walls. [*ed bubbling.*]

WAINAGE, *v. t.* To boil with continuance.

WAINAGE, *v. t.* To roll on the earth; to tumble. [*walk.*]

WAINAGE, *n.* A rolling or particular manner.

WAINAGE, *n.* A fruit with a hard shell. [*horse.*]

WAINAGE, *n.* The horse or sea-horse.

WAINAGE, *n.* [G. *walzen*, to roll.] A modern dance and tune, the measure of whose music is triple.

WAINAGE, *v. t.* To be disturbed with nausea.

WAINAGE, (wom/pum,) *n.* Shells, or strings of shells, used as current money by the Indians.

WAIN, *a.* Pale and sickly; yellowish; languid. [*rod.*]

WAIN, *n.* A long slender staff or wand.

WAINAGE, *v. t.* To rove; to ramble or go astray; to leave home; to migrate; to deviate.

WAINAGE, *n.* A rover; a rambler. [*rambling.*]

WAINAGE, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving.

WAINAGE, *n.* A roving; deviation from duty; the roving of the mind in a dream or delirium.

WAINAGE, *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand. [*decrease.*]

WAINAGE, *v. t.* To be diminished; to decrease.

WAINAGE, *n.* Decline; decrease of the light part of the moon; diminution; decrease.

WAINAGE, *n.* The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. [*manner.*]

WAINAGE, *ad.* With a sickly look or yellow.

WAINAGE, *n.* Paleness, with a cast of yellow.

WAINAGE, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

WAINAGE, (waunt,) *n.* Need; necessity; deficiency; indigence; the state of not having.

WAINAGE, (waunt,) *v. t.* To be destitute; to be deficient in; to fall

short; to need; *v. i.* to be deficient; to fall; to fall short.

WAINAGE, *n.* Deficiency; what is wanting.

WAINAGE, *ppr.* Lacking; needing; desiring; *a.* absent; deficient; slack. [*abundant.*]

WAINAGE, *a.* Having no want; *WAINAGE*, *n.* Roving in sport; sportive; playing loosely; licentious; unrestrained.

WAINAGE, *n.* A lewd person; a trifler. [*be lascivious.*]

WAINAGE, *v. t.* To play loosely; to *WAINAGE-LY*, *ad.* In a loose, licentious manner.

WAINAGE, *n.* Sportiveness; lasciviousness; extravagance.

WAINAGE, *n.* A division of a county.

WAIN, *n.* [Sax. *war.*] A contest between states or nations, carried on by force; the profession of arms; art of war; hostility; enmity; disposition to contest.

WAIN, *v. t.* To make or carry on war.

WAINAGE, *v. t.* To quaver notes; to *WAINAGE*, *n.* A song. [*sing.*]

WAINAGE, *n.* A singing bird.

WAINAGE, (wor/biz,) *n. pl.* Small tumors on a horse's back.

WAINAGE, *n.* A watch; custody; district; part of a lock; a person under a guardian.

WAINAGE, *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax. *weardian.*] To guard; to defend against attack; to repel; to fend off.

WAINAGE, *n.* An officer for guarding; a keeper. [*warden.*]

WAINAGE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a keeper.

WAINAGE, *n.* A keeper; a guard; a truncheon.

WAINAGE, *n.* In law, a court held in each ward in London.

WAINAGE, *n.* A place for apparel.

WAINAGE, *n.* A room over the gun-room in ships, where the principal officers meet.

WAINAGE, *n.* Guardianship; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; pupillage.

WAINAGE, *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff.

WAINAGE, *a.* Wary; cautious.

WAINAGE, *v. t.*; *ppr.* WORK. To change a ship's course by turning her stern to the wind. [*commodities.*]

WAINAGE, *n. pl.* Goods; merchandise.

WAINAGE, *n.* A storehouse for goods; *v. t.* to deposit in store.

WAINAGE, *n.* Military service; conflict; contest; struggle with spiritual enemies.

WAINAGE, *n.* A savage yell, used in war. [*ly.*]

WAINAGE, *ad.* Cautionously; prudently.

WAINAGE, *n.* Cautionousness; foresight; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.

WAINAGE, *a.* Adapted to war; having a martial appearance.

WAINAGE, (waurn,) *a.* (Goth., D., and G. *warn.*) Having moderate heat;

zealous; ardent; easily excited; irritable; furious.

WARM, *v. t.* To heat moderately; to make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage; *v. i.* to become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated.

WARMLY, *ad.* With warmth; zealously.

WARMTH, } *n.* Moderate heat;
WARMNESS, } eagerness; ardor; enthusiasm. In painting, the fiery effect given to a red color by a small addition of yellow.

WARN, *v. t.* [*Sax. wernian.*] To give notice of approaching danger; to caution against evil practices; to admonish of duty; to notify by authority.

WARNER, *n.* An admonisher.

WARNING, *n.* Caution; previous notice.

WAR, *n.* Thread that runs lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing.

WAR, *v. t. & i.* To turn; to twist;

WAR-PROOF, *n.* Valor tried by war.

WAR-RANT, (*war'rant*) *n.* A precept for arresting a person; authority; voucher; right.

WAR-RANT, *v. t.* To authorize or justify; to maintain; to secure.

WAR-RANT-ABLE, *a.* Justifiable; legal. [of being justifiable.]

WAR-RANT-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Quality

WAR-RANT-ABLE-ty, *ad.* Justifiably.

WAR-RAN-TER, *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

WAR-RANT-ER, *n.* One who gives authority or legally empowers.

WAR-RANT-OR, *n.* One who warrants.

WAR-RAN-TY, *n.* A covenant of security; a promise by deed; authority; security.

WAR-REN, *n.* An inclosed place for rabbits; a place for keeping beasts and fowls; a place for keeping fish in a river.

WAR-RIOR, (*war'rior*) *n.* [*Fr. guerrier.*] A military man; a brave soldier.

WART, *n.* A hard excrescence on the flesh; protuberance on trees.

WARTY, *a.* Overgrown with warts; like a wart. [prudent.]

WARY, *a.* Cautious; circumspect;

WAS, past tense of the substantive verb *AM*.

WASH, (*wosh*), *v. t. & i.* To cleanse by the use of water; to wet; to overflow; to scrub; to overlay by a thin coat of metal; *v. i.* to perform the act of ablution.

WASH, *n.* Alluvial matter; a cosmetic; waste liquor; coat of metal; act of washing or quantity washed. In the *West Indies*, a mixture of dunder, molasses, water and summings.

WASH-BALL, *n.* A ball of soap used in washing the hands and face.

WASH-BOARD, *n.* A board next the floor, or one on the top of a boat.

WASH-ER, *n.* One that washes; an iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin.

WASH-ER-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who washes clothes.

WASH-ING, *n.* The act of cleansing with water; a wash; the clothes washed.

WASH'TY, (*wosh'e*) *a.* Watery; weak; not solid; not firm and hardy.

WASP, *n.* [*Sax. wasp.*] A genus of insects with a sting; a petulant person. [cross.]

WASP-ISH, *a.* Peevish; petulant;

WASP-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a peevish manner. [ishness.]

WASP-ISH-NESS, *n.* Petulance; peev-

WAS-SAIL, (*wos'sil*) *n.* A liquor, made of apples, sugar, and ale; *v. i.* to hold a merry drinking meeting. [ard.]

WAS-SAIL-ER, *n.* A toper; a drunk-

WAST, past time; second person of the substantive verb.

WASTE, *v. t.* [*Sax. wæstan.*] To destroy by violence; to impair strength gradually; to spend; to lavish; to consume; *v. i.* to dwindle; to be diminished.

WASTE, *a.* Desolate; wild; uncultivated. [struction.]

WASTE, *n.* Desolate ground; de-

WASTE-BOOK, *n.* Among merchants, a book in which rough entries of transactions are made. [iva.]

WASTE-FUL, *a.* Lavish; destruct-

WASTE-FUL-LY, *ad.* Lavishly; with useless expense.

WASTE-FUL-NESS, *n.* Useless expense; prodigality.

WASTE-GATE, *n.* A gate to discharge water from a pond when it is not wanted.

WAST-ER, *n.* One who spends property without use.

WATON, (*wotch*) *n.* A guard; sentinel; pocket time-piece; time of guarding; attention.

WATCH, *v. t.* To observe; to guard; to tend; *v. i.* to be awake; to be attentive; to keep guard; to act as sentinel.

WATCH-ER, *n.* One who watches or observes; one who sits up or continues awake. [ing; attentive.]

WATCH-FUL, *a.* Wakeful; observ-

WATCH-FUL-LY, *ad.* With watchfulness and care.

WATCH-FUL-NESS, *n.* Great care to guard against danger.

WATCH-HOUSE, (*wotch/house*) *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed. [watches.]

WATCH-MAN, *n.* One who makes

WATCH-MAN, *n.* A night-guard.

WATCH-TOW-ER, *n.* A tower for a sentinel. [night-word.]

WATCH-WORD, *n.* A sentinel's

WATER, (*wa'ter*) *n.* [*Sax. water.*] A transparent fluid; the ocean; a

sea; a lake or river; urine; the luster of a diamond.

WATER, *v. t. & i.* To give or take in water; to irrigate; to shed water or liquid matter.

WATER-CART, *n.* A cart bearing water for sprinkling streets.

WATER-COLO-RED, (*-kul'lur'd*) *n. pl.* Colors diluted and mixed with gum-water. [water.]

WATER-COURSE, *n.* A channel for

WATER-FALL, *n.* A cascade; a cataract. [ferryman.]

WATER-MAN, *n.* A boatman;

WATER-MARK, *n.* The mark or limit of the rise of the flood.

WATER-MELON, *n.* A delicious fruit. [water.]

WATER-MILL, *n.* A mill driven by

WATER-POT, *n.* A vessel to hold water. [water to enter.]

WATER-PROOF, *a.* Not admitting

WATER-ROD, *v. t. & i.* To rot in water, as flax. [tentatives with water.]

WATER-SOAK, *v. t.* To fill the in-

WATER-SPOUT, *n.* A whirling column of water at sea, but sometimes over land.

WATER-TIGHT, (*-tite*) *a.* So tight as not to admit water.

WATER-ER, *n.* One who waters.

WATER-INESS, *n.* Moisture; humidity.

WATER-ISH, *a.* Moist; thin.

WATER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Thinness, as of a liquor.

WATER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water.

WATER-Y, *a.* Resembling water; thin or transparent; tasteless; containing water.

WATTLE, *n.* A twig; a hurdle; the fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey; a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.

WATTLE, *v. t.* To bind with twigs; to twist or interweave twigs one with another.

WAUL, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.

WAVE, *n.* A moving swell of water; a billow; usually a swell raised and driven by wind.

WAVE, *v. t.* To play loosely; to be moved; to fluctuate; *v. i.* to move one way and the other; to brandish; to waft.

WAVE, *v. t.* To put off; to relinquish. See *WAIVE*.

WAVE-LESS, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed.

WAVE-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering made with waving toward the four cardinal points.

WAVE, *v. t.* To move to and fro, to fluctuate; to vacillate; to be unsteady. [opinions.]

WAVE-ER, *n.* One unsettled in

WAVE-ING-NESS, *n.* The state and quality of being wavering.

WAVY, *a.* Playing to and fro; undulating.

WAX, (*Sax. was*) *n.* A thick, tenacious substance, excreted by bees;

a substance secreted by certain plants; a substance used in sealing letters.

WAX, *v. t.* *pret.* waxed; *pp.* waxed or waxen. To grow; to increase; *v. t.* to smear or rub with wax.

WAX-CAN-DLE, *n.* A candle of WAX-LIGHT, *n.* WAX. [of wax.]

WAX'EN, (wak'en,) *pp.* or *a.* Made of WAX.

WAX'Y, *a.* Soft like wax; adhesive.

WAY, *n.* [Sax. *weeg.*] A road; passage; course of life; means; manner; general course of acting.

WAY-FAR-ER, *n.* A traveler; a passenger. [LAT.]

WAY-LAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of WAY-LAY, *v. t.* To beset or lie in ambush for; to watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay. [path; trackless.]

WAY-LESS, *a.* Having no road or

WAY-MARK, *n.* A mark to guide travelers. [perverse.]

WAY-WARD, *a.* Froward; unruly; WAY-WARD-LY, *ad.* Frowardly; perversely.

WAY-WARD-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; unruddiness; perverseness.

WAY-WISE, *n.* In the Ottoman empire, the governor of a small town or province. [ferent word.]

WE, *pron. plu.* of I, or rather a diff. WEAK, *a.* [Sax. *weac.*] Feeble; unfortified; inconclusive.

WEAK'EN, (wē'kn,) *v. t.* To make weak; to enfeeble; *v. i.* to grow weak. [weakens.]

WEAK'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which WEAK'ENS, *n.* A weak person.

WEAK'LY, *ad.* In a feeble manner; *a.* infirm; not strong in constitution.

WEAK'NESS, *n.* Want of physical strength; want of health; want of sprightliness; infirmity; want of moral force. [infirmity.]

WEAK'SIDE, *n.* A fable; defect; WEAL, *n.* [Sax. *wela.*] Happiness; prosperity; state; public interest.

WEALTH, (welth,) *n.* Affluence; riches; opulence; large possessions in money or land.

WEALTH'Y, *ad.* Richly; with abundance. [affluent.]

WEALTH'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being WEALTH'Y, *a.* Rich; opulent; affluent.

WEAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *wonan.*] To accustom to a want of the breast; to alienate the affections from any object.

WEAN-LING, *n.* One newly weaned.

WEAPON, (wep'n,) *n.* [Sax. *wæp'n.*] An instrument of offense or defense; in the plural, arms.

WEAPON-LESS, *a.* Having no weapons.

WEAR, (wēre,) *v. t.* *pret.* wore; *pp.* worn. To waste by friction or rubbing; to have on; *v. i.* to be wasted.

WEAR, *n.* Act of wearing. *Wear and tear*, the loss by wearing, as of machinery.

WEAR, (weer,) *n.* A dam in a river; an instrument, or kind of basket work for catching fish.

WEAR'ER, *n.* One who wears.

WEAR'ED, (wē'rid,) *pp.* Tired; fatigued. [weary; fatigue.]

WEAR'ESS, *n.* The state of being WEAR'ED, *a.* Tiresome; tedious; fatiguing.

WEAR'ED-LY, *ad.* So as to weary; tediously.

WEAR'ED-NESS, *n.* Tiresomeness; tediousness.

WEAR'Y, *a.* Tired; fatigued; having the strength or patience much exhausted; causing weariness.

WEAR'Y, *v. t.* To tire; to reduce strength; to make impatient of continuance; to harass by any thing irksome.

WEASAND, (wē'sand,) *n.* The WE'SAND, *n.* windpipe or trachea.

WEAS'EL, (wē'sl,) *n.* [Sax. *weole;* D. *wezel.*] A small slender animal, that lives on birds and mice.

WEATH'ER, (weth'er,) *n.* [Sax. *weoder, or weather.*] The state of the atmosphere, with respect to heat and cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness. [ward of.]

WEATH'ER, *v. t.* To sail to the wind.

WEATH'ER-SOUND, *a.* Delayed by bad weather. [on a spire.]

WEATH'ER-SOCK, *n.* A turning vane

WEATH'ER-GLASS, *n.* That which shows the weather.

WEATH'ER-GLASS, *n.* An instrument to show the state of the weather.

WEATH'ER-MOST, *a.* Furthest to the windward of.

WEATH'ER-WISE, *a.* Skillful in foretelling the changes or the state of the weather.

WEAVE, (weave,) *v. t.* *pret.* wove; *pp.* wove, woven. To unite threads, and form cloth.

WEAV'ER, *n.* One who weaves.

WEB, *n.* Any thing woven; a film over the eye.

WEB'ED, (webd,) *a.* Having toes united by a membrane.

WEB'-ROOT-ED, *a.* Having webbed feet.

WED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weddian.*] To marry; to join in marriage; to unite closely in affection; to unite forever.

WED, *v. i.* To marry; to contract matrimony. [attached.]

WED'DED, *pp.* Married; *a.* closely

WED'DING, *n.* A marriage; nuptial festivity.

WEDGE, *n.* A piece of metal or of wood, sloping to an edge, for splitting, &c.

WEDGE, *v. t.* To fasten with wedges; to drive, as a wedge is driven.

WED'LOCK, *n.* Married state; matrimony.

WED'NES-DAY, (wenz'day,) *n.* [Sax. *Wodnesdag.*] The fourth day of the week; the next after Tuesday. [plant.]

WEED, *n.* A useless or troublesome

WEED, *n.* A garment. [The word is now used in the plural for the mourning apparel of a female.]

WEED, *v. t.* To free from noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

WEED'Y, *a.* Full of weeds; consisting of weeds.

WEEK, *n.* [Sax. *weec.*] The space of seven days. A prophetic week in Scripture, is a week of years, or seven years. [Sabbath.]

WEEK'-DAY, *n.* Any day except the

WEEK'LY, *a.* Coming or done every week; *ad.* once a week.

WEEL, *n.* A trap or snare for fish.

WEEN, *v. t.* To think; to suppose, [Obs.]

WEEP, *v. t.* or *t.* *pret.* and *pp.* WERT. To express sorrow or anguish by outcry; to shed tears; to bewail; to lament; to complain.

WEEP'ER, *n.* One who weeps; a mourner. [of cloth.]

WEFT, *n.* A thing woven; the wool

WEIGHT, (wē,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wæg.*] To ascertain weight; to consider; *v. i.* to have weight; to be considered as important; to bear heavily.

WEIGHT, (wē,) *n.* A certain quantity.

WEIGHT'-LESS, *a.* That may be weighed.

WEIGHT'ER, (wē'er,) *n.* One who weighs; an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities.

WEIGHT, (wēte,) *n.* The quantity of a body, ascertained by the balance; a mass of metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; a ponderous mass; pressure; burden; importance.

WEIGHT'LY, *ad.* Heavily; with importance.

WEIGHT'Y-NESS, (wēte-ness,) *n.* Heaviness; solidity; force; importance. [ant.]

WEIGHT'LESS, *a.* Light; unimportant.

WEIGHT'Y, *a.* Heavy; momentous; important.

WEIRD, (weerd,) *n.* A spell or charm; *a.* skilled in witchcraft.

WEL'COME, (wel'kum,) *a.* Received with gladness or free of expense, grateful; free to enjoy.

WEL'COME, *n.* A kind reception.

WEL'COME, *int.* Used elliptically for you are welcome.

WEL'COME, *v. t.* To salute with kindness; to entertain hospitably.

WEL'COME-LY, *ad.* In a welcome manner.

WEL'COME-NESS, *n.* Kind reception; agreeableness.

WEL'COM-ER, *n.* One who bids or receives kindly.

WELD, *v. t.* To unite into firm un-

ion, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion.

WEL-FARE, *n.* Happiness; prosperity; health; exemption from misfortune.

WEL-KIN, *n.* [Sax. *wela*.] The sky or region of the air. [a fountain.]

WELL, *n.* A spring; a pit of water;

WELL, *a.* Not sick; being in a good state. [properly.]

WELL, *ad.* Not amiss; rightly;

WELL, *v. t.* [Sax. *wella*.] To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth. [perity.]

WELL-BE-ING, *n.* Welfare; pros-

WELL-BORN, *a.* Born of noble blood.

WELL-BRED, *a.* Having a polite education.

WELL-DONE, *ex.* A word of praise.

WELL-MAN-NE-ED, *a.* Polite; well-bred. [intentions.]

WELL-MEAN-ING, *a.* Having good

WELL-MET, *int.* A term of salutation, denoting joy at meeting.

WELL-NIGH, (*-al*), *ad.* Very nearly; almost. [formance of duty.]

WELL-SPENT, *a.* Spent in the per-

WELL-SPRING, *a.* A source of con-

WELL-SUPPLY, *a.* A bucket in a well.

WELL-SWEEP, *a.* A pole to raise a

WELL-WISH-ER, *n.* One who wishes good to another.

WELSH, *a.* Pertaining to Wales; *n.* the inhabitants of Wales; their language.

WELT, *n.* A border; a kind of hem or edging on a garment, or on a shoe.

WELT, *v. t.* To furnish with a welt.

WELTER, *v. t.* To roll, as in blood or mire. [animals.]

WEN, *n.* A fleshy excrescence on

WENCH, *n.* A young woman; a low woman; a colored female servant; a negress. [ness.]

WENCH-ING, *n.* Practice of lewd-

WENCH, *a.* Having the nature of a wen. [of Go. Obs.]

WENT, *pp.* **WEND**. Used as the *pres.*

WERT, *pres.* and *pp.* of **WERE**.

WERE, (*war*, or *ware*, according to the emphasis.) Used as the past tense *pl.* of **BE**.

WEST, second person singular of the subjunctive past tense of **BE**.

WEST, *n.* [Sax. *west*.] The point or region where the sun sets; *a.* situated toward the setting sun; *ad.* to the western region; at the westward.

WEST-ER-LY, *a.* Toward the west; being in the west; moving from the west, as wind; *ad.* tending toward the west. [the west.]

WEST-EAN, *a.* Westerly; being in

WEST-WARD, *ad.* Toward the west.

WEST-WARD-LY, *ad.* Toward the west.

WET, *a.* Containing water; rainy; *n.* water; moisture; humidity.

WET, *v. t.* To fill or moisten with a liquid; to sprinkle; to moisten with drink.

WETTER, *n.* A male sheep castrated.

WETNESS, *n.* State of being wet; moisture; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere. [humid.]

WET-TISH, *a.* Rather wet; moist;

WHACK, (*hwak*), *v. t.* To strike.

WHALE, *n.* The largest of all marine animals.

WHALE-BONE, *n.* A firm, elastic substance, taken from the upper jaw of the whale.

WHAL-FER, *n.* A ship employed in the whale fishery.

WHARF, (*hwopfer*), *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind. [Vulgar.]

WHARF, (*hworf*), *n.*; *pl.* **WHARFS**, **WHARVES**; [Sax. *awarf*.] A mole for landing goods. [a wharf.]

WHARF, *v. t.* To guard or secure by

WHARFAGE, *n.* Fee or duty for using a wharf.

WHARF-OWN-ER, *n.* The owner or keeper of a wharf.

WHAT, *pron.* *relative or substitute.* [Sax. *hwæt*.] That which; which part. [that; all that.]

WHAT-EVER, *pron.* Being this or

WHAT-SO-EVER, *pron.* Whatever.

WHEAL, *n.* A pustule. See **WHEAL**.

WHEAT, (*hwæt*), *n.* [Sax. *hwæta*.] A species of bread corn.

WHEAT-EN, (*hwætan*), *a.* Made of wheat. [tice by soft words.]

WHEEDLE, *v. t.* To flatter; to en-

WHEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hwæol*.] A circular body; an instrument for spinning and for torture; a turning.

WHEEL, *v. t.* To move or convey on wheels; *v. i.* to turn on an axis; to move round; *as*, a body of troops *wheel* to the right or left.

WHEEL-BAR-RÖW, *n.* A carriage with one wheel, and rolled by a single man. [wheels.]

WHEEL-WRIGHT, *n.* A maker of

WHEEL-Y, *a.* Like a wheel; circular.

WHEEZE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hwæssa*.] To breathe hard, and with an audible sound, as in the asthma.

WHELE, *n.* A protuberance; a pustule.

WHELE, *v. t.* To cover; to immerse or bury.

WHELP, *n.* The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub.

WHELP, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species.

WHEN, *ad.* At what time, [interrogatively] at that time; after the time that.

WHENCE, *ad.* From what place or source; from which premises, principles, or facts; how.

WHENCE-SO-EVER, *ad.* From whatever place.

WHEN-EVER, } *ad.* At whatever

WHEN-SO-EVER, } time.

WHEN, (*hwæ*), *ad.* At or in what place; at the place in which; whither.

WHEN-A-SOOTS, *ad.* Near which place; concerning which.

WHEN-AS, *ad.* But; on the contrary; the thing being so that.

WHEN-AT, *ad.* At which; whereupon. [interrogatively.]

WHEN-BY, *ad.* By which; by what.

WHEN-FOR, *ad.* For which reason; why; for what reason.

WHEN-IN, *ad.* In which thing or place.

WHEN-IN-TO, *ad.* Into which.

WHEN-OF, *ad.* Of or concerning which.

WHEN-ON, } *ad.* Upon which;

WHEN-UP-ON, } on what.

WHEN-SO-EVER, *ad.* In what place soever.

WHEN-TO, } *ad.* To which; to

WHEN-UN-TO, } what end.

WHEN-WHERE, *ad.* At whatever place.

WHEN-WITH, } *ad.* With

WHEN-WITH-AL, } which; with what.

WHEN-Y, *n.* A boat used on rivers.

WHENT, *v. t.* [Sax. *hwættan*.] To sharpen by friction; to edge; to provoke.

WHET, *n.* The act of sharpening by friction; something that stimulates the appetite.

WHETTER, *pron.* Which of the two; which of two alternatives, and followed by *or*. In the latter use, *or* is called an adverb.

WHET-STÖNE, *n.* A stone for sharpening edge tools.

WHET, (*hwæ*), *n.* The thin part of milk, separated in making cheese.

WHICH, (*hwich*), *pron.* *relative or substitute*, for a thing, or for a sentence.

WHICH-SO-EVER, } *pron.* Whether

WHICH-SO-EVER, } one or the other.

WHIFF, (*hwif*), *n.* A puff of air; a sudden expulsion of air from the mouth. [in whiff.]

WHIFF, *v. t.* To puff; to throw out

WHIFFLE, *v. t.* To shuffle; to prevaricate. [prevaricates.]

WHIFFLER, *n.* One who evades, or

WHIFFLE-TANE, *n.* The bar to which traces of a carriage are fastened for draft.

WHIG, *a.* A friend to a free government; one of a political party opposed to the tories. [gism.]

WHIGGISH, *a.* Inclined to whig-

WHIGGISM, *n.* The principles of whigs. [whig.]

WHIGGERY, *n.* The principles of a

WHILE, *n.* [Sax. *hwile*.] Time; space of time; continued duration.

WHILE, *ad.* During the time that.

WHILE, *v. t.* To cause to pass pleasantly; to loiter. *To while away*, as time, is to loiter.

WHIL-OM, *ad.* Formerly; of old [Obs.]

WHILST, is sometime used for **WHILE**.

WHIM, *n.* A capricious notion; a fancy.
WHIM'SY, *n.* A freak of fancy.
WHIMPER, *v. i.* To cry with a whining voice.
WHIM'SICAL, *a.* Freakish; capricious; having odd fancies; full of whims.
WHIM-SICAL-ITY, *ad.* With freakishness; whimsical disposition.
WHIM'SICAL-LY, *ad.* With freakishness.
WHIM'SICAL-NESS, *n.* Freakishness; odd temper. [furze.]
WHIN, *n.* A prickly shrub; goose;
WHINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *weanian*.] To murmur in a plaintive tone; to murmur meanly. [complaint.]
WHINE, *n.* A nasal, puerile tone of voice.
WHINER, *n.* One who whines.
WHINNY, *v. i.* To make a certain noise, as a horse.
WHIP, *n.* An instrument for driving horses or for chastising, consisting of a handle and lash.
WHIP, *v. t.* To strike or punish with a whip; to drive with lashes; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking; to sew slightly; *v. i.* to move nimbly; to start suddenly, and run, or to turn and run.
WHIP-CORD, *n.* A cord for whiplashes.
WHIP-CRAFT, *v. t.* To graft, by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, and inserting a tongue on the cion into the stock.
WHIP-HAND, *n.* An advantage over another. [of a stock.]
WHIP-LASH, *n.* A lash on the end of a whip.
WHIPPER, *n.* One who whips; an officer. [punishing.]
WHIPPING, *n.* Act of striking; a whipping.
WHIPPING-POST, *n.* A post to which culprits are tied for whipping.
WHIPPLE-TREE, *n.* See **WHIPPLE-TREE**. [of a bird.]
WHIPPO-WIL, *n.* The popular name of a whistling bird.
WHIP-SAW, *n.* A large saw for two persons. [follow.]
WHIP-STER, *n.* A sharper; a nimble fellow.
WHIR, *v. i.* To whirl; to fly with noise.
WHIRL, (*hwurl*), *v. t.* To turn with violence or rapidity; *v. i.* to turn round rapidly; to move hastily.
WHIRL, *n.* A rapid turning; form of a flower; any thing that is moved, or is turned with velocity; a hook used in twisting. [knee.]
WHIRLWIND, *n.* The cap of the whirl.
WHIRL-ING, *n.* A plaything used by whirling. [of water.]
WHIRLPOOL, *n.* An eddy; a vortex.
WHIRLWIND, *n.* A wind moving circularly, raising and whirling dust, leaves, and the like.
WHIRRING, *n.* The sound of a partridge's wing. [of tipper.]
WHISK, *n.* A small besom; a kind of broom.
WHISK, *v. t.* To brush with a whisk; to sweep. [cheek.]
WHISKER, *n.* Long hair on the

WHISKY, *n.* A spirit distilled from grain.
WHISPER, *v. i.* To speak with a low, sibilant voice; to speak with suspicion; to plot secretly; *v. t.* to utter in a low, hissing voice; to address in a low voice.
WHISPER, *n.* A low, soft voice.
WHISPERER, *n.* One who whispers; a tattler.
WHISPERING, *n.* A speaking with a low voice; a backbiting; a telling of tales. [ing; mate.]
WHIST, (*hwist*), *a.* Still; not speaking.
WHIST, *n.* A game at cards, so called, because it requires silence or close attention.
WHISTLE, (*hwistl*), *v. t.* To form or modulate by whistling; to call by a whistle; *v. i.* to utter a kind of musical sound with the breath; to play on a pipe; to sound shrill.
WHISTLE, *n.* A pipe that makes a shrill sound; the sound made by a small wind instrument, or by the breath; the organ of whistling.
WHISTLER, *n.* One who whistles.
WHIT, *n.* A point; a jot; a titule.
WHITE, *a.* [Sax. *hwit*.] Not having color; pale; snowy; pure; unblemished.
WHITE, *n.* A destitution of color; part of the eye and of an egg.
WHITE-LEAD, *n.* Lead united with an acid, used in painting.
WHITE-MEAT, *n.* Meat made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.
WHITE-SWELLING, *n.* A swelling or chronic enlargement of the joints.
WHITEWASH, (*-wash*), *n.* A wash for the skin; a composition of lime and water.
WHITEWASH, *v. t.* To cover with whitewash; to make white; to give a fair external appearance.
WHITEWASH-ER, *n.* One who whitewashes.
WHITE-WINE, *n.* Any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry.
WHITE, (*hwit*), *v. t.* or *i.* To make white; to become white.
WHITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being white; paleness; purity; freedom from stain. [ease of females.]
WHITES, *n.* The four albus; a disease.
WHITENESS, *ad.* To what place or degree. [soever place.]
WHITENESS-ER, *n.* Ad. To what place or degree.
WHITING, *n.* A soft chalk; the same as Spanish white; a fish, allied to the cod.
WHITISH, *a.* Moderately white.
WHITISH-NESS, *n.* Moderate degree of whiteness.
WHIT-LEATH-ER, (*-leth'er*), *n.* Leather dressed with alum; animal ligaments. [finger nail.]
WHIT-LOW, *n.* A tumor near the

WHIT-SUN-DAY, *n.* The seventh Sunday after Easter; Whitsuntide. [Pentecost.]
WHIT-SUN-TIDE, *n.* The feast of Whitsun. [Pentecost.]
WHIT-TLE, (*hwitl*), *n.* A small pocket knife; a white dress for a woman.
WHIT-TLE, (*hwitl*), *v. t.* To pare or cut on the surface of a thing with a small knife.
WHIT-Y-BROWN, *a.* Of a color between white and brown. [Local in England.]
WHIZ, *v. t.* To make a hissing sound, like an arrow or a ball flying through the air.
WHIZ, *n.* A hissing sound.
WHO, (*hoo*), *pron. relative.* Which person. [whatever.]
WHO-EVER, *pron.* Any person.
WHOLES, *a.* All; total; entire; sound; unimpaired; not hurt or sick; restored to health; well.
WHOLE, *n.* The entire thing.
WHOLENESS, *n.* The state of being whole.
WHOLESALE, *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or quantity; the whole mass; *a.* buying and selling by the quantity; pertaining to the trade by the price or quantity.
WHOLESALE, *a.* Salubrious; favorable to health; salutary; that utters sound words.
WHOLESALE-LY, *ad.* In a salubrious manner.
WHOLESALE-NESS, *n.* Salubrity; salutariness. [entirely.]
WHOLELY, *ad.* Totally; completely.
WHOM, (*hoom*), *pron.* Objective case of **WHO**.
WHOM-TO-EVER, *pron.* Any person, without exception. [shout.]
WHOOP, (*hoop*), *n.* A shout; *v. i.* to shout.
WHORE, (*here*), *n.* A lewd woman; *v. t.* to practice lewdness. [try.]
WHOREDOM, *n.* Lewdness; idolatry.
WHORE-MASTER, *n.* A man addicted to lewdness.
WHORL, (*hwurl*), *n.* An arrangement of a number of leaves or flowers around a stem. [Who.]
WHORE, (*hoo*), *pron.* Possessive of **WHORE-TO-EVER**, *pron.* Of any person whatever.
WHO'S, *a.* Any person.
WHO-TO-EVER, *pron.* whatever.
WHUR, *v. i.* To pronounce *r* with force or jarring.
WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. See **WHIRL**. [reason.]
WHY, *ad.* Wherefore; for what.
WICK, *n.* The threads or string of a candle or lamp.
WICKED, *a.* Evil; immoral; sinful; addicted to vice; deviating from the divine law; a word of slight blame; baneful in effect.
WICKED-LY, *ad.* In a wicked manner.
WICKEDNESS, *n.* Vice; crime; un-

WIL

morality; departure from the rules of divine law. [or twigs.]
WICK'ET, *a.* Made of small willows
WICK'ET, *a.* A small gate; a gate by which the chamber of canal locks is emptied; a bar or rod, used in playing wicket.
WIDE, *a.* [Sax. *wid*, *wide*.] Broad; extensive; large; remote.
WIDELY, *ad.* Extensively; remotely. [or become wide or wider.]
WID'EN, (*wid'n*) *v. t. & i.* To make
WIDENESS, *a.* Breadth; width; large extent. [Ing far.]
WIDE-SPREAD, (*spre'd*), *a.* Extend-
WIDE-SPREAD-ING, (*spre'd'ing*), *a.* Spreading to a great extent or distance.
WID'OW, *a.* [Sax. *widow*.] A woman bereaved of her husband; *v. t.* to deprive of a husband.
WID'OW-ER, *a.* A single man, whose wife is dead. [widow.]
WID'OW-HOOD, *a.* The state of a widow. *a.* Breadth; wideness.
WIELD, (*weeld*), *v. t.* To use with power; to swing; to sway; to handle.
WIELDLESS, *a.* Unmanageable.
WIELD'Y, *a.* That may be managed.
WI'ER-Y, *a.* Made of or like wire;
WI'Y, *a.* having the properties of wire.
WI'FE, *a.* *pl.* **WIVES**. [Sax. *wif*; *D. wif*.] The lawful consort of a man.
WI'FEHOOD, *a.* State of a wife.
WI'FELESS, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. [hair for the head.]
WIG, *a.* An artificial covering of
WIGHT, (*wite*), *a.* [Sax. *wikt*.] A person; a being. [Obs. except in *tramp*.] [cabin.]
WIC'WAM, *a.* An Indian hut or
WILD, *a.* [Sax. *wild*.] Not tame; desert; savage; licentious; growing without culture; irregular; not well digested.
WILD, *a.* A desert; a waste; uncultivated region. [lose the way.]
WILDER, *v. t.* To lose or cause to
WILDERNESS, *a.* A desert; uninhabited land.
WILD-FIRE, *a.* A composition of inflammable matter; a disease of sheep. [pursuit.]
WILD-GOOSE-CHASE, *a.* A vain
WILD'ING, *a.* That which grows wild, without cultivation; a wild sort apple. [ly; licentiously.]
WILDLY, *ad.* Fiercely; irregularly.
WILDNESS, *a.* Fierceness; ungovernableness; uncultivated state.
WILE, *a.* A trick; artifice; stratagem.
WILL-NESS, *a.* Cunning; craft.
WILL, *a.* The faculty of choosing or determining; choice; command; testament.
WILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *willan*.] To determine; to desire; to command; to dispose by testament.
WILL, *auxiliary verb*; *pret.* **WOULD**.

WIN

WILLFUL, *a.* Designed; stubborn; ungovernable. [obstinately.]
WILLFULLY, *ad.* With purpose;
WILLFULNESS, *a.* Obstinacy of will; perverseness; stubbornness.
WILL'ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; *a.* free to do or grant; disposed; prompt. [ly; readily.]
WILL'INGLY, *ad.* Cheerfully; glad-
WILL'INGNESS, *a.* Free choice; consent; readiness. [several sorts.]
WILLOW, *a.* [Sax. *welig*.] A tree of
WILT, *v. t.* To cause to begin to wither; *v. i.* to begin to wither; to become flexible.
WILY, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; sly. [holes.]
WIM'BLE, *a.* An instrument to bore
WIM'BLE, *a.* A vail; a hood.
WIN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **WON**. To gain the victory; to gain ground; *v. t.* to gain; to obtain by solicitation or courtship; to procure.
WINCE, *v. t.* To shrink; to kick;
WINON, *v. t.* to flounce.
WINCH, *a.* An instrument to turn and strain.
WIND, *a.* [Sax. *wind*.] A current of air; the four winds, the cardinal points in the heavens; flatulence.
WIND'AGE, *a.* The difference between the diameter of a piece and that of a ball. [rary winds.]
WIND-BOUND, *a.* Detained by con-
WIND'FALL, *a.* Fruit blown off; unexpected legacy or other good.
WIND-GALL, *a.* A tumor on a horse's fetlock. [charged by air.]
WIND-GUN, *a.* A gun to be dis-
WIND'NESS, *a.* Fullness of wind; tempestuousness; flatulence; tumor; puffiness. [weights.]
WINDLESS, *a.* A cylinder to raise
WINDLESS, *a.* Having no wind.
WIND-MILL, *a.* A mill driven by wind.
WIND'PIPE, *a.* The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea. [together.]
WIND'ROW, *a.* A line of hay raked
WINDWARD, *a.* Lying toward the wind; *a.* the point from which the wind blows, as to ply to the windward; *ad.* toward the wind.
WINDY, *a.* Tempestuous; stormy; puffed.
WIND, *v. i.* To turn; to change; to turn around something; to have a circular direction; *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* wound; to turn; to twist; to blow; to sound by blowing.
WIND'ING, *a.* A turn or turning; a bend; a meander; as, the winding of a river. [a corpse.]
WIND'ING-SHEET, *a.* A sheet round
WIND'OW, *a.* An opening for the admission of light; lines crossing each other.
WINE, *a.* [Sax. *wia*.] The fermented juice of grapes; the juice of certain fruits prepared with sugar; as, current wine. [of wine.]
WINE-BIB-BER, *a.* A great drinker

WIS

WINE-GLASS, *a.* A small glass from which wine is drank.
WINE-MEAS-UR, (*mez'ur*), *a.* The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.
WINE-PASS, *a.* A place where grapes are pressed.
WING, *a.* The limb of a bird by which it flies; means of flying; side of an army. [with wings.]
WING, *v. t.* To furnish or transport
WINGLESS, *a.* Having no wings.
WING-SHELL, *a.* The shell that covers insects' wings.
WING'Y, *a.* Having wings; rapid.
WINK, *v. t.* [Sax. *wincian*; *G. win-ken*.] To shut and open the eyelids; to connive. [a hint.]
WINK, *a.* A closing of the eyelids;
WINKER, *a.* He that winks by success in competition or contest.
WIND'OW, *v. t.* [L. *examine*.] To fan; to separate chaff by wind; to examine. [merry.]
WIN'SOME, (*win'sum*), *a.* Cheerful;
WIN'TER, *a.* [Sax. *G. D. winter*.] The cold season; part of a printing press, sustaining the carriage.
WIN'TER, *v. t.* To pass the winter; as, he wintered in Italy; *v. t.* to feed or manage during the winter.
WIN'TER-KILL, *v. t.* To kill by means of winter; as, to winter-kill wheat or clover; *v. t.* to be killed by the winter. [cold.]
WIN'TER-Y, *a.* Suitable to winter;
WI'NY, *a.* Having the taste of wine.
WI'PE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wipian*.] To clean by rubbing; to clear away.
WI'PE, *a.* A rub; a stroke; a blow; reproof; a gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm.
WI'PER, *a.* He or that which wipes.
WI'ZE, *a.* A thread of metal.
WI'ZE, *v. t.* To bind with wire.
WI'ZE-DRAW, *v. t.* To draw into wire, or into a fine thread; to draw or spin out to great length; as, to wire-draw an argument.
WI'ZE-DRAW-ER, *a.* One who forms wire by drawing.
WI'Y, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.
WIS, *v. t.*; *pret.* **WIST**. To know. [Obs.]
WIS'DOM, *a.* [Sax. *wise* and *dom*.] The right use of knowledge; choice of good ends, and of the best means of obtaining them.
WISZ, *a.* [Sax. *wis*, *wissian*.] Properly, having knowledge; having wisdom; discreet; judicious.
WISZ, *a.* A manner or way.
WISZ-A-CAR, *a.* Corrupted from the German, (*weissager*, *wis-sayer*), which see. [ly; sagaciously.]
WISZ'LY, *ad.* Judiciously; prudently.
WISZ-SAY-ER, *a.* A foreteller; one who makes great pretensions to wisdom.
WISH, *v. t.* To desire or to long for; to be disposed or inclined; *v. t.* to desire something; to long for.

WISH, *n.* Desire, or thing desired; desire expressed.
 WISH'ER, *n.* One who wishes.
 WISH'FUL, *a.* Showing desire; eager. [desire.]
 WISH'FUL-LY, *ad.* With earnest wish.
 WISH'ET, *n.* A basket. [or hay.]
 WISH, *n.* A small bundle of straw
 WISH, *prot. of Wis.* [Obs.]
 WISH'FUL, *a.* Attentive; earnest.
 WISH'FUL-LY, *ad.* Attentively; earnestly.
 WIT, *n.* Faculty of associating ideas in an unusual manner, so as to produce surprise, mingled with pleasure; sense; judgment; a man of genius. [Obs.]
 WIT, *v. t.* To know; to understand.
 WITCH, *v. t.* To enchant; to charm; to bewitch.
 WITCH, *n.* [Sax. *wisea*.] A woman who practices sorcery or enchantment. [witches.]
 WITCH'EN-HERB, *n.* The practice of Witch'ER-Y, *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery.
 WITH, *prep.* By; denoting nearness or means. [besides.]
 WITH-AL, *ad.* Along with the rest;
 WITH-DRAW, *v. t. or i.* To draw back; to retreat; to retire; to recall or retract.
 WITH-DRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* See DRAWING-ROOM.
 WITH-DRAW'MENT, } *n.* Taking
 WITH-DRAW'AL, } back or recalling. [of twigs.]
 WITH'ER, *n.* A willow twig; a band
 WITH'ER, *v. t.* To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay; *v. i.* to fade; to decay; to perish.
 WITH'ER, *n. pl.* The joining of the shoulder-bones of a horse.
 WITH'ER-WOUND, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers.
 WITH-HOLD, *v. t. i.* *prot.* withheld; *pp.* withheld, witholden. To keep back; to restrain.
 WITH-IN, *prep.* In the inner part; in the limit or compass of; not reaching to any thing external; in the reach of.
 WITH-IN, *ad.* In the inner part; inwardly; internally.
 WITH-OUT, *prep.* Out; beyond; not with; in the state of not having. [on the inside; externally.]
 WITH-OUT, *ad.* On the outside; not
 WITH-STAND, *v. t. i.* *pp.* WITHSTOOD. To oppose.
 WITH-STAND'ER, *n.* One who resists.
 WITH'Y, *a.* Made of withes; flexible.
 WIT'LESS, *a.* Wanting understanding; indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.
 WIT'LING, *n.* A pretender to wit; a simpleton.
 WIT'NESS, *n.* Testimony; a person who sees and testifies; one who attests a writing.
 WIT'NESS, *v. t.* To see or know; to attest; to give testimony to; to see the execution of an instru-

ment, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; *v. i.* to bear testimony. [wit.]
 WIT'-SNAP-PER, *n.* One who affects wit.
 WIT'TED, *a.* Endued with wit.
 WIT'TICISM, *n.* A sentence or phrase affectedly witty; a low kind of wit. [lously.]
 WIT'TIL-LY, *ad.* With wit; ingeniously.
 WIT'TY-NESS, *n.* Smartness; keenness. [design.]
 WIT'TING-LY, *ad.* Knowingly; by wit.
 WIT'TOL, *n.* A man who knows his wife's infidelity, and submits to it; a tame cuckold.
 WIT'TY, *a.* Smart; sarcastic; ingenious. [match to a wife.]
 WIVE, *v. t. or i.* To take for or to WIVES, *n. pl.* of WIFE.
 WIZARD, *n.* A conjurer; an enchanter; *a.* enchanting; haunted by wizards. [misery; sorrow.]
 WOE, *n.* *pl.* WOES. Calamity; WOE'FUL, } Calamitous; very
 WOE'FUL, } sorrowful.
 WOE'FUL-LY, } *ad.* Calamitously;
 WOE'FUL-LY, } sorrowfully.
 WOE'FUL-NESS, } *a.* A calamitous
 WOE'FUL-NESS, } state.
 WOLF, (wulf,) *n.* *pl.* WOLVES. [Sax. wulf.] A rapacious animal.
 WOLFISH, *a.* Like a wolf.
 WOLF'-VEN-ISM, (-een,) *n.* A cant term given to an inhabitant of Michigan.
 WOMAN, *n.* *pl.* WOMEN. The female of the human race, grown to adult years. [woman.]
 WOMAN-HOOD, *n.* The state of a WOMAN-ISH, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine.
 WOMAN-KIND, *n.* The female sex; the race of females, of the human kind.
 WOMAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a woman.
 WOMAN-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a woman.
 WOMEN, (woom,) *n.* [Sax. *womab*.] The uterus of a female; the place where any thing is produced; any large or deep cavity.
 WOMEN, (wim'en,) *n. pl.* of WOMAN.
 WOMEN, *prot. and pp.* of WIN.
 WON'DER, (wun'der,) *n.* [Sax. *wonder*; D. *wonder*.] Emotion of surprise or admiration. [surprise.]
 WON'DER, *v. t.* To be affected by WON'DER-FUL, *a.* Exciting surprise.
 WON'DER-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite surprise.
 WON'DER-FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being wonderful.
 WON'DROUS, *a.* Marvelous; admirable. [manner.]
 WON'DROUS-LY, *ad.* In a surprising
 WONT, (wunt,) *a.* Accustomed; used. [habituated.]
 WONT, *v. t.* To be accustomed or
 WONT'ED, *a.* Accustomed; made familiar. [used.]
 WONT'LESS, *a.* Unaccustomed; unused.
 WOO, *v. t. or i.* To solicit in mar-

riage; to court; to make love; to invite with importunity.
 WOOD, *n.* [Sax. *woda*.] A collection of trees; a forest; the substance of trees; trees cut or sawed for the fire; timber. [piles of wood.]
 WOOD, *v. t.* To supply or get supplied.
 WOOD'EN, *n.* An engraving on wood. [cuts wood.]
 WOOD'-CUT-TER, *n.* A person who WOOD'-DRINK, *n.* A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.
 WOOD'EN, *a.* Made of wood; hard; clumsy. [for wood.]
 WOOD'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed
 WOOD'-LAND, *n.* Land producing wood; *a.* covered with woods.
 WOOD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of wood.
 WOOD'MAN, *n.* A forest officer; a sportsman. [wood-seller.]
 WOOD'-MON'GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* A WOOD'-NOTE, *n.* A wild music.
 WOOD'-Nymph, *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods.
 WOOD'WARD, *n.* In England, the steward or overseer of a wood.
 WOOD'Y, *a.* Abounding with or consisting of wood; ligneous; pertaining to woods; sylvan.
 WOOL'ER, *n.* One who solicits in marriage.
 WOOF, *n.* The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft; texture; cloth. [treaty.]
 WOOL'ING-LY, *ad.* With earnest wool, *n.* [Sax. *wol*; G. *wolle*.] The hairy excrescence that covers sheep.
 WOOL, *v. t.* To wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, for the purpose of supporting them.
 WOOL'EN, *a.* Consisting of wool; *n.* cloth made of wool. [on.]
 WOOL'EN, *n.* A skin with the wool
 WOOL'-GATH'ER-ING, *n.* An old expression coupled with wit, and applied to an inattentive, careless person.
 WOOL'-GROW-ER, *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.
 WOOL'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being woolly.
 WOOL'Y, *a.* Consisting of wool or like it.
 WOOL'PACK, *n.* A bag or pack of wool; any thing bulky without weight.
 WOOL'SACK, *n.* A sack or seat made of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor, and of the judges, in the house of lords.
 WORD, (ward,) *n.* [Sax. *word*.] A vocal articulate sound, as *a*, or a combination of such sounds as *bat*; talk; message; promise; the Scriptures.
 WORD, *v. t.* To express in words.
 WORD'Y-NESS, (wurd'e-ness,) *n.* An abounding with words; verbosity.
 WORD'Y, *a.* Using many words;

verbose; containing many words; full of words.

WÖRK, *pret.* of **WEAR**, and of **WARR**.
WÖRK, (*wurk*), *v. t. or i.; pret. and pp.* worked, wrought. To move; to labor; to toil; to carry on; to operate; to ferment; to embroider.

WÖRK, *n.* [*Sax. weorc.*] Labor; toil; employment; performance. *Works*, in the plural, walls, trenches, and the like, made for fortification; in *theology*, moral duties or external performances, as distinct from grace.

WÖRK'A-BLE, (*wurk'a-bl.*) *a.* That can be worked, or that is worth working. [*performa.*]

WÖRK'ER, *n.* One who works or works.

WÖRK-FEL-LÖW, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another.

WÖRK-FÖLK, *n.* Persons that labor.

WÖRK-HÖUSE, *n.* A house for employing the idle. [*fermentation.*]

WÖRK'ING, *n.* Motion; operation; **WÖRK'ING-DAY**, *n.* Any day of the week, except the Sabbath. [*artificer.*]

WÖRK'MAN, *n.* A laborer; a skillful

WÖRK'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Skillful; well

WÖRK'MAN-LY, *performed.*

WÖRK'MAN-LY, *ad.* In a skillful manner, or in a manner becoming a workman.

WÖRK'MAN-SHIP, (*wurk'man-ship*), *n.* Work done; manufacture; manner of making; the skill of a workman; the art of making.

WÖRK'SHOP, *n.* A shop where work is done.

WÖRLD, (*wurld*), *n.* [*Sax. weorold.*] The universe; the earth; the heavens; system of beings; a secular life; public life or society; a great quantity; mankind; people in general; course of life; universal empire.

WÖRLD-LI-NES, *n.* Predominant love of earthly things; covetousness. [*to worldly things.*]

WÖRLD-LING, *n.* One who is devoted to worldly possessions and enjoyments; secular; temporal; human; common; *ad.* with relation to this life. [*temporal things.*]

WÖRLD-LY-MIND'ED, *a.* Devoted to **WÖRM**, (*wurm*), *n.* [*Sax. wurm.*] An insect that crawls; a reptile; a spiral pipe in distilleries; remorse.

WÖRM, *v. t. and i.* To work slowly or imperceptibly; to undermine by slow and secret means.

WÖRM-EAT-ER, (*wurm'eat-n.*) *a.* Gnawed by worms; old; worthless. [*worm; spiral.*]

WÖRM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a

WÖRM-WOOD, *n.* A very bitter plant.

WÖRM'Y, (*wurm'e.*) *a.* Abounding with worms; containing a worm; earthly; groveling.

WÖRN, *pp.* of **WEAR**. *Wörn out*, consumed or rendered useless by wearing.

WÖRN'ER, *n.* One that worries or harasses.

WÖRN'Y, (*wur'ne.*) *v. t.* To harass; to tease; to tear; to vex; to persecute brutally.

WÖRN, (*wurne.*) *a.* [*Sax. weorn.*] More bad; more unfortunate; more sick. *The weorn*, the loss; the disadvantage. [*calamitous.*]

WÖRN'ED, *ad.* In a way more evil or

WÖRN'SHIP, *n.* [*Sax. weornscype.*]

Religious homage and service; a term of honor, used in addressing certain magistrates; a term of ironical respect; civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

WÖRN'SHIP, *v. t.* To adore; to serve religiously; to treat with civil reverence; *v. i.* to perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service. [*ed; honored.*]

WÖRN'SHIP-ED, (*wur'ahipt.*) *pp.* Ador-

WÖRN'SHIP-ER, *n.* One who pays divine honors.

WÖRN'SHIP-FUL, *a.* Worthy of honor; a term of respect; sometimes ironically. [*respectfully.*]

WÖRN'SHIP-LY, *ad.* With honor;

WÖRN, (*wurnt.*) *a. superl.* of **WÖRN**.

Most vile or wicked; most difficult or calamitous.

WÖRN, *n.* The most evil or distressing state. [*throw.*]

WÖRN, *v. t.* To defeat; to over-

WÖRN'ED, *pp.* Defeated; over-

WÖRN'ED, (*wurn'ed.*) *n.* Yarn from

WÖRN'ED, (*wurn'ed.*) *a.* Consisting of worsted.

WÖRN, *n.* [*Sax. wurm.*] A plant, used in compounds; new beer, unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt. [*day.*]

WÖRN, *v. i.* Be; as, *worð werð* the

WÖRN, *n.* [*Sax. weorn.*] Value; desert; merit; price.

WÖRN, a termination, signifies a farm or court.

WÖRN, *a.* Equal in value to; des-

WÖRN'LY, *ad.* So as to deserve

WÖRN'LY-NES, *n.* Worth; desert;

WÖRN'LY, *a.* Being of no value;

WÖRN'LY-NES, *n.* State of being

WÖRN'LY, (*wur'the.*) *a.* Deserving;

WÖRN'LY, *a.* A man of eminent

WÖRN'LY, (*wur'd.*) *pret.* of **WILL**.

WÖRN, (*wound or wünd.*) *n.* [*Sax.*

WÖRN, (*wound or wünd.*) *n.* A hurt or bruise; a breach

WÖRN'ED, *ad.* Miserably;

WÖRN'ED, (*wound or wünd.*) *v. t.* To hurt by violence.

WÖRN'ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **WIND**.

WÖRN'ED, *pp.* of *a.* of **WEAVE**.

WÖRN'ED, *v.* before *r.* is silent.

WÖRN'ED, (*räth.*) *n.* An apparition.

WÖRN'ED, *n.* A noisy or perverse dispute.

WÖRN'ED, (*rang'gl.*) *v. i.* To dispute noisily or peevishly.

WÖRN'ED, (*rang'gl.*) *n.* One who wrangles. *Senior wrangler*, in the university of Cambridge, the student who passes the best examination in the senate house.

WÖRN, *v. t.* To roll together; to fold; to inclose.

WÖRN'ED, *n.* That which wraps.

WÖRN'ED, *n.* One who wraps; a cover. [*resentment; rage.*]

WÖRN'ED, (*n.* [*Sax. weorn.*]) Anger;

WÖRN'ED, *a.* Angry; enraged; incensed. [*anger.*]

WÖRN'ED, *ad.* With violent

WÖRN'ED, *a.* Free from anger; calm.

WÖRN'ED, (*räth'e.*) *a.* Very angry.

WÖRN'ED, *v. t.* To hurt; to execute; to inflict. [*garland.*]

WÖRN'ED, *n.* Any thing twisted; a

WÖRN'ED, *v. t.* To twist; to con-

WÖRN'ED, *v. t.* To be interwoven.

WÖRN'ED, *a.* Destitute of a

WÖRN'ED, *a.* Twisted; curled;

WÖRN'ED, (*rek.*) *v. t. or i.* To suffer

WÖRN'ED, (*Sax. weorn.*) Shipwreck;

WÖRN'ED, *n.* One who seeks the

WÖRN'ED, *a.* Causing wreck.

WÖRN'ED, *n.* Master of

WÖRN, (*ren.*) *n.* A small bird.

WÖRN, (*rench.*) *v. t.* To pull with

WÖRN, *n.* A pulling with a twist;

WÖRN, *v. t.* [*Sax. weorn.*] To

WÖRN, *n.* A distortion; violent

WÖRN'ED, *n.* One who distorts.

WÖRN'ED, (*reel.*) *v. t.* To struggle;

WÖRN'ED, *n.* One that is skilled

WÖRN'ED, (*retch.*) *n.* A miserable or

WÖRN'ED, *a.* Very miserable;

WÖRN'ED, *ad.* Miserably;

WASTON'D-NESS, *n.* Great misery; distress; meanness.

WAT'OLE, *v. i.* To move to and fro with short motions.

WAT'OLEE, *n.* One who wriggles.

WALONT, (*rite*), *n.* An artificer; one whose occupation is in some branch of mechanical business. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright*, *wheelwright*.

WRING, (*ring*), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* wronged or wrung. To twist; to turn; to strain; to writhe; to distort; to extort; *v. i.* to writhe; to twist, as with anguish.

WRING, *n.* Action of anguish.

WRING-BOLT, *n.* A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, &c.

WRING'ER, *n.* He or that which wrings.

WRINK'LE, (*rink'l*), *n.* [*Sax. wrincle*; *Sw. rynka*.] A ridge; crease; furrow.

WRINK'LE, *v. t.* To contract in ridges and furrows; to make

rough or uneven; *v. i.* to shrink into furrows and ridges.

WAIST, (*rist*), *n.* The joint connecting the hand with the arm.

WAIST'BAND, *n.* The part of a sleeve that covers the wrist.

WALT, *n.* A writing; especially the Scriptures. In *law*, a precept issued by the proper authority, to the sheriff, his deputy, or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act.

WALT, *pret.* of **WRITE**. [*Obs.*]

WALTE, (*rite*), *v. t.* *pret.* wrote; *pp.* written. [*Sax. writan*.] To form letters and words with a pen or style; to engrave; to copy; to compose; *v. i.* to perform the act of forming characters letters or figures; to be employed as a clerk; to send; to compose.

WALT'ER, *n.* One who writes; a clerk; an author.

WALT'ER, *v. t.* or *i.* To twist; to wrest; to distort.

WALT'ING, *n.* Act of forming letters with a pen; that which is written; a book.

WALT'INGS, *n. pl.* Conveyances of lands; deeds.

WALT'EN, (*rit'n*), *pp.* Expressed in letters. [*Jury*.]

WRONG, (*rong*), *n.* Injustice; *in-
Wrong*, *a.* Not fit; not right; erroneous. [*with injustice*.]

WRONG, *v. t.* To injure; to treat *Wrong'ful*, *a.* Unjust; iniquitous; injurious.

WRONG'FUL-LY, *ad.* With injustice.

WRONG'HEAD-ED, (*hed'ed*), *a.* Wrong in mind; perverse; wrong in opinion or principle.

WRONG'LY, *ad.* Unjustly; amiss.

WRONG'NESS, *n.* Wrong disposition; error.

WRÖTE, *pret.* of **WRITE**. [*periated*.]

WRÖTH, (*rawth*), *a.* Angry; cross.

WRÖUGHT, (*raut*), *pp.* Formed by labor; effected; worked; used in labor.

WRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of **WRING**.

WRY, (*ry*), *a.* Twisted; distorted; wrested. [*disease in sheep*.]

WRY'NECK, *n.* A distorted neck; a

WRY'NESS, *n.* The state of being wry.

X

X is a double consonant. In the middle, and in the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*. At the beginning of a word, it has the sound of *z*. **X**, as a numeral, stands for ten.

XAN'THIC, *a.* Tending to a yellow color.

XE'NOC, (*zē'bek*), *n.* A small three-masted vessel.

XE-XOPH'A-ÉT, *n.* The eating of dry

meats.

XE-XÖ'TES, (*ze-xö'tez*), *n.* A dry

habit.

XIPH'OID, (*zif'oid*), *a.* [*Gr. ζιφος*, and *ειδος*.] The *xyphoid cartilage*,

is a small cartilage, placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.

XY-LO-GRAPH'IC, (*zif-lo-graf'ik*), *a.*

Belonging to xylography or wood-

engraving. [*of engraving in wood*.]

XY-LOG'IA-FHY, *n.* The art or act

XY-LOPH'A-GOUS, (*zy-lof-a-gus*), *a.* Eating or feeding on wood.

Y.

Y performs sometimes the office of a consonant, and sometimes that of a vowel. In a great many words, *y*, in the Anglo Saxon, has been changed into *y*; as, *gear* into *year*. In the middle and end of words, *y* is precisely the same as *i*.

YACHT, (*yot*), *n.* A vessel of state.

YAM, *n.* An esculent root, of the tropical climates.

YAN'KEE, *n.* A corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or French *Anglais*, by native Indians.

YARD, *n.* A measure of three feet; an inclosure; a long piece of timber.

YARD, *v. t.* To confine in a yard.

YARD'-ARM, *n.* Either half of a ship's yard. [*long*.]

YARD'STICK, *n.* A stick three feet

YARD'WARD, *n.* A yardstick.

YARE, *a.* Ready, dextrous; eager.

YARN, *n.* Spun wool, flax or cotton.

YAW, *v. i.* To rise in blisters. [*West*

Indies.]

YAW'L, *n.* A ship's boat.

YAWN, *v. i.* To gape; to open wide;

n. a gaping.

YAWN'ING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide; *a.* sleepy; drowsy;

dull. [*case*.]

YAWS, *n.* A severe cutaneous dis-

Y-CLAD, (*e-klad*), *pp.* Clad; cloth-

ed. [*Obs.*]

Y-CLAP'ED, (*e-klept'*), *pp.* of *Sax. ge-clappian*. Called; named. It is

obsolete except in burlesque.

YE, *pron.* second person, plural of

THOU.

YEA, or **YEI**, *ad.* [*Sax. ges*; *G. D.*, and *Dan. ja*.] Yes; verily; certainly.

YEAN, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth; to lamb.

YEAN'LING, *n.* The young of a sheep; a lamb.

YEAN, *n.* [*Sax. gear*.] Twelve calendar months. Years, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to age or old age.

YEAN'-BOOK, *n.* A book containing

annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.
YEAN'ING, *n.* A beast a year old; *a.* being a year old.
YEAN'LY, *a.* Annual; coming every year; lasting a year; comprehending a year; *ad.* annually; once a year. [*desire.*]
YEARN, (*yearn*), *v. i.* To feel earnest
YEARN'ING, *ppr.* Longing; *a.* strong desire or tenderness. [*liquors.*]
YEAST, *n.* Barm; the froth of malt
YEAST'y, *a.* Frothy; like yeast.
YELK, *n.* The yellow part of an egg.
YELL, *v. i.* To utter a sharp, loud outcry. [*scream.*]
YELL, *n.* A hideous outcry or
YEL'LOW, *a.* Being of a bright or gold color. [*color.*]
YEL'LOW, *a.* A bright color; a gold
YEL'LOW-BLOS-SOM-ED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers.
YEL'LOW-ISH, *a.* Moderately yellow.
YEL'LOW-ISH-NESSE, *n.* The quality of being yellow. [*ing yellow.*]
YEL'LOW-NESSE, *n.* The quality of being yellow.
YEL'LOWS, *n.* A disease of horses, cattle, and sheep, in which the eyes are tinged with a yellow color; also, a disease of peach trees. [*dog.*]
YELP, *v. i.* To bark, as a puppy or
YELP'ING, *n.* Act of barking.
YEO'MAN, (*yō'man*), *n.* A common man; a man free born; an officer in England.
YEO'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a yeoman.
YEO'MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.

YEO'MAN-RY, *n.* The common people; the collective body of yeomen or freeholders.
YERK, *v. t.* To throw out; to jerk.
YES, *ad.* Yea; a word that assents or affirms.
YEST, *n.* See **YEAST**.
YEST'ER, *a.* Last; relating to the
YEST'ERN, *n.* day last past, *as, yesterday sun.*
YEST'ER-DAY, *n.* The day last past. *It is generally used without a preposition.* [*past.*]
YEST'ER-NIGHT, *n.* The night last
YEST'Y, *ad.* See **YEASTY**.
YET, *con. or ad.* Nevertheless; however; besides.
YEW, *n.* An evergreen tree.
YEX, *n.* Hiccough.
YIELD, (*yeeld*), *v. t. or i.* To produce; to afford; to give up.
YIELD'ING, *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating.
YIELD'ING, *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission.
YIELD'ING-LY, *ad.* With compliance.
YIELD'ING-NESSE, *n.* Quality of yielding.
YÖKE, *n.* An instrument to connect oxen for work; bondage; a pair; a couple; a chain; a link.
YÖKE, *v. i.* To connect for work; to unite; to put a yoke on; to join in a yoke.
YÖKE'-VEL-LÖW, *n.* An associate;
YÖKE'-MÄTZ, *a.* a companion.
YÖLK, *n.* The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep; the vitellus of seeds. See **YELK**.

YON, *a.* Being at a distance,
YON'DER, *a.* within view; *ad.* at a distance, within view.
YÖRN, *ad.* Long time past; of old time. *Qf, yore*, of old time; long ago.
YÖ, (*yü*), *pron.* Second person, singular or plural.
YOUNG, (*yung*), *a.* [*Sax. iung; G. jung; D. jung; L. juvenis.*] Not having been long born; ignorant; having little experience.
YOUNG, (*yung*), *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively. [*other.*]
YOUN'GER, *a.* Not so old as an-
YOUN'GEST, *a.* Having the least age.
YOUNG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat young.
YOUNG'LING, *n.* An animal in the first part of life.
YOUNG'LY, *ad.* Early in life.
YOUNG'STER, *n.* A young person; a boy; a lad.
YÖN, *pron. adj.* Belonging to you. Sometimes it is used indefinitely, and sometimes as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective case. [*only.*]
YÖN-ZEL', *pron. emphatical.* You
YÖTH, (*yüth*), *n.* The early part of life; a young person; young persons, collectively.
YÖTH'FUL, *a.* Young; fresh; vigorous; pertaining or suitable to the first part of life.
YÖTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a youthful manner.
YÖTH'FUL-NESSE, *n.* Youthful state.
YÖLN, *n.* Feast of nativity; Christmas.

Z

Z is a sibilant consonant, differing from *s* in having a vocality. It bears the same relation to *s*, which *v* does to *f*.
ZAC'ENE, *n.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column. [*drew.*]
ZÄ'NY, *n.* A buffoon; a merry-an-
ZÄ'A, *n.* The generic name of maize. There are two species. *zas mays*, and *zas caragua*. The former is Indian corn.
ZÄAL, *n.* [*Fr. zèle; L. zelus.*] Passionate ardor for any thing.
ZÄAL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of zeal.
ZÄAL'OT, (*zel'ot*), *n.* One full of zeal.
ZÄAL'OUS, (*zel'us*), *a.* Warmly engaged; ardent. [*great ardor.*]
ZÄAL'OUS-LY, (*zel'us-ly*), *ad.* With
ZÄAL'OUS-NESSE, (*zel'us-nesse*), *n.* Zeal. [*strips.*]
ZÄ'NNA, *n.* An animal marked with
ZÄ'WIN, (*zä'kin*), *n.* A Venetian gold coin.

ZÄD'O-A-NV, *n.* A medicinal root.
ZÄN-IN-DÄN, *n.* A feudatory, or landholder in India.
ZÄN-IN-DÄ-RY, *n.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.
ZÄND, *n.* Formerly, a language that prevailed in Persia.
ZÄ'NITH, *n.* [*Fr.; It. zenit.*] The point in the heavens vertical to the spectator.
ZÄPH'VÄ, (*zef'ur*), *n.* [*L. zephyrus.*] A gentle west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.
ZÄ'RO, *n.* [*It.*] Cipher; nothing; the point of a thermometer from which it is graduated.
ZÄST, *n.* Orange peel, cut thin; a relish; something that gives a pleasant taste, or the taste itself.
ZÄST, *v. t.* To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten taste or flavor; to cut the peel of an orange or lemon

from top to bottom into thin slips.
ZÄ'TA, *n.* A Greek letter; a little apartment. [*ry.*]
ZÄ-TET'IC, *a.* Proceeding by inquiry
ZÄÜ'MA, (*zäg'ma*), *n.* [*Gr.*] An ellipse. [*turna.*]
ZIC'ÄAG, *a.* Having frequent short
ZIC'ÄAG, *n.* Something with short turns.
ZIC'ÄAG, *v. t.* To form with short turns.
ZINC, *n.* [*G., Sw., and Dan. zink.*] A metal called spelter, of a brilliant white color.
ZINC-OR'IZ-ÖUS, *a.* Containing zinc
ZINC-IP'ER-ÖUS, *a.* Producing zinc
ZINC'ÖUS, *a.* Pertaining to zinc.
ZINC'Y, *a.* Pertaining to zinc; like zinc.
ZI'ON, *n.* The name of a hill in Jerusalem; the theocracy, or church of God.

Zō'di-āc, *n.* [*Fr. zodiacus.*] A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs and the sun's path. [*zodiac.*]
Zō-dī'āc-al, *a.* Pertaining to the **Zōne**, *n.* A girdle; a belt; a division of the earth.
Zōn'ed, (*zōnd*), *a.* Wearing a zone; having zones.
Zōn'eless, *a.* Having no zone.
Zō-ōg'ra-pher, *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.
Zō-o-graph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.
Zō-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* The description of animals.
Zō-o-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to zoology.

Zō-ōl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in zoology.
Zō-ōl'o-ōy, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, and habitations of all animals.
Zō-on'ic, *a.* Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.
Zō-on'o-my, *n.* The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations. [*mal.*]
Zō-ōph'a-gous, *a.* Feeding on ani-
Zō-o-phōn'ic, *a.* The *zospheric* column is one which supports the figure of an animal.
Zō-ōph'o-rus, *n.* A part between the architrave and cornice; the frieze.

Zō'o-ph'ite, *n.* A body partaking of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable; as, corallines.
Zō-o-ton'ic-al, *a.* Relating to *zootomy*.
Zō-ōt'o-mist, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist. [*beasts.*]
Zō-ōt'o-my, *n.* The dissection of
Zū-mō-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to *zumology*.
Zc-mol'o-gist, *n.* One versed in the fermentation of liquors.
Zc-mol'o-ōy, *n.* The doctrine of fermentation of liquors.
Zyc-o-mat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek-bone.
Zy'thum, *n.* A beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

FĀTE, FALL, WHĀT, BĪR; MĒTE, PRĒY; FĪNE, MARĪNE, BYED; NŌTE, DŌVE, MŌVE, BŌKE; TŌNE, PŪLL, UZE. Ō like K; Ōw like Sh; Ġ like J; S like Z; Fh as in thou†; not English.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

When a word is succeeded by a word printed in *Italics*, the latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus, *Abenches* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Abentias*; and so of the rest.

When the letters *Eng.* are put after a word, it is to show that this word is the preceding word Anglicised. Thus, *Lucan, Eng.*, is the Latin word *Lucanus*, changed into the English *Lucan*.

Every *a* ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the *a* in the English words *fa-~~cer~~*, *ta-~~per~~*, &c.

Every unaccented *a*, whether initial, medial, or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the *a* in *father*.

AB	AC	AC	AD	ÆG
A/BA and A/bæ	A-brot'o-num	Ach-a-by'tos	A/cri-as	A-dri-a'nus
Ab'a-a	Ab-se'us	A-chæ'a	A-cr'i-on	<i>A'dri-en, Eng.</i>
Ab'a-ba	Ab-so-rus	A-chæ'i	Ac-ris-i-o'ne	Ad-u-at'i-ci
Ab-a-ce'ne	Ab-syr'tos	A-chæ'i-um	Ac-ris-i-o-ne'us	A-dyr-ma-chi'dæ
Ab'a-ga	Ab-syr'tus	Ach-m-me'ni-a	A-cris'e-us	Æ'a
Ab'a-lus	Ab-u-li'tes	A-chæ'us	A-crit'as	Æ-a-ce'a
A-ba'na	Ab-y-de'ni	A-cha'l-a	Ac-ro-a'thon	Æ-ac'i-das
A-ban'ti-as	A-by'di	Ach'a-ra	Ac-ro-co-rin'thus	Æ-a-cus
<i>Æ-ban'she-as</i>	A-by'dos	A-char'us	Ac-ro-pe'tos	Æ'm
Ab-an-ti'a-de	Ab'y-la	A-cha'tes	Ac-ro-ta	Æ-m'a
A-ban'ti-das	Ab'y-lon	Ach-e-lo'i-dee	A-crot'a-tus	Æ-an-to'um
Ab-ar-ba're-a	Ab-ya-si'ni	Ach-e-lo'us	Ac-ro'tho-os	Æ-an'ti-dæ
Ab'a-ri	Ac-a-cal'i'is	A-cher'dus	Ac-tæ'us	Æ-an'tis
Ab'a-ris	Ac-a-ce'si-um	A-cher'i-mi	Ac'ti-a	Æ-a-tus
A-ba'rus	<i>Æk-e-se'the-um</i>	Ach'e-ron	Ac-tis'a-næ	Æ-dee'na
A-ba'sa	A-ca'ci-us	Ach-e-ru'si-a	Ac'ti-um	Æ-dic'u-la
Ab-a-si'tis	<i>Æ-ko'she-as</i>	Ach-e-ru'si-as	Ac'ti-us	Æ-di'tes
Ab-as-se'na	Ac-a-lan'drus	A-che'tus	Ac-to'ris	Æ/du-l, or Hed'u-l
Ab-as-se'ni	A-cal'le	Ach-il-le'a	A-cu'phis	Æ-el'lo
Ab'a-tos	Ac'a-mas	Ach-il-le's	A-cu-si-la'us	Æ-e'ta
Ab-da-lon'i-mus	A-can'tha	A-chil'les	A-cu'ti-cus	Æ-e'ti-as
Ab-de'ra	Ac'a-ra	Ach-il-le'um	Ad'a-mas	Æ-gæ'o
Ab-de-ri'tes	A-ca'ri-a	A-chil-le'us	A-das'pi-l	Æ-gæ'on
Ab-de'rus	A-cas'ta	A-chil'vi	Ad'a-tha	Æ-gæ'us
A-be'a-tæ	Ac-ci-a	Ach-o-la'l	Ad-de-pa'gi-a	Æ-ga'le-os
Ab-el-il'nus	<i>Æk'she-a</i>	Ach-o-lo'e	Ad/du-a	Æ-ga'le-um
Ab-ga-rus	Ac-ci-la	Ach-ra-di'na	Ad'mon	Æ-ga'tes
A-bi-a	Ac-ci-us	Ac-i-cho'ri-us	A/des, or Ha'des	Æ-gæ'as
A/bi-l	<i>Æk'she-as</i>	Ac-i-de'sa	Ad-her'bal	Æ-gæ'le-on
Ab'i-la	Ac/cu-a	A-cl'i'l-a	Ad-her'bas	Æ-gæ'ri-a
A-bis'a-res	A'co	Ac-i-lig'e-na	Ad-i-an'te	Æ-gæ'us
A-bis'a-ris	Ac-e-di'ci	A-cl'i'l-us	A-di-a'o-riz	Æ-gi'a-lo
Ab-le'tes	Ac-e-la	A-cl'i'l-a	Ad-i-man'tus	Æ-gi'a'le-us
A-bob'ri-ca	Ac-e-ri'na	A-co'tes	Ad-me'ta	Æ-gi-a'll-a
A-bo'bus	A-cæ'ræ	A-co'næ	Ad-i-me'te	Æ-gi'a-lus
Ab-o-la'ni	A'ces	A-con'te-us	Ad-me'tus	Æ-gi'des
Ab-o-ra'ca	A-ce'si-a	A-con'ti-us	A-do'ni-a	Æ-gi'la
A-bren'ti-us	Ac-e-si'næ	A-con-to-bu'lus	Ad-ra-my'ti-um	Æ-gim'l-us
A-broc'o-mas	A-ce'si-us	A-co'ris	A-dra'na	Æ-gi'na
Ab-rod-i-e'tas	A-cæ'sta	A'cra	A-dras'ta	Æ-gi-ne'ta
A-bro'ni-us	A-cæ'sti-um	Ac-ra-di'na	A/dri-a	Æ-gi-ne'tes
A-bron'y-cus	A-cæ's-to-do'rus	Ac-ra-gal-li'dæ	A-dri-a'nus	Æ-gi'o-chus
Ab-ro-ta	A-cæ'tes	Ac-ra-gas	A-dri-an-o-po'lis	Æ-gi'o'pan

<i>Æ-gi'ra</i>	<i>Æ-ti-a</i>	<i>A-gy'e-us</i>	<i>A-le'mon</i>	<i>Am'a-go</i>
<i>Æ-gir-o-e'sa</i>	<i>Æ-ti-us</i>	<i>Ag-yi-l'e-us</i>	<i>Al-e-mu'si-l</i>	<i>Am-al-the'um</i>
<i>Æ-gis'thus</i>	<i>Æ-to'll-a</i>	<i>A-gyri'-um</i>	<i>A-le'si-a</i>	<i>Am'a-na</i>
<i>Æ-gi'tum</i>	<i>Æ-to'lus</i>	<i>A-gyri'-us</i>	<i>A-le'si-um</i>	<i>A-mar'tes</i>
<i>Æ-gi-um</i>	<i>A-fra'ni-a</i>	<i>A-gyrt'es</i>	<i>A-le'tes</i>	<i>Am-an-ti'ni</i>
<i>Æ-gi'e'tes</i>	<i>A-fra'ni-us</i>	<i>A-ba'la</i>	<i>A-le'thes</i>	<i>A-ma'nus</i>
<i>Æ-gi'o'go</i>	<i>Al-ri-ca'nus</i>	<i>A-i-do'ne-us</i>	<i>A-le'thi-a</i>	<i>Am-ar-yn'thus</i>
<i>Æ-gob'o-lus</i>	<i>A-gag-ri-a'nus</i>	<i>Al-m'y-lus</i>	<i>A-le'ti'-das</i>	<i>Am-a'si-a</i>
<i>Æ-gos-pot'a-mos</i>	<i>Ag-a-las'tes</i>	<i>Al-a-ban'da</i>	<i>A-le'tri-um</i>	<i>Am-a-ee'nus</i>
<i>Æ-g-o-sa'go</i>	<i>A-gam'ma-tē</i>	<i>Al'a-bus</i>	<i>Al-eu-a'de</i>	<i>A-ma'tris</i>
<i>Æ-gos'the-na</i>	<i>Ag-a-me'des</i>	<i>A-lē'a</i>	<i>Al-ex-a-me'nus</i>	<i>A-ma'ta</i>
<i>Æ-gy</i>	<i>Ag-a-me'ter</i>	<i>A-lē'i</i>	<i>Al-ex-an'der</i>	<i>Am-a-the'a</i>
<i>Æ-gy-pa'nes</i>	<i>Ag-a-nip'pe</i>	<i>Al-a-go'ni-a</i>	<i>Al-ex-an'dra</i>	<i>Am'a-thus</i>
<i>Æ-gyp'ti-l</i>	<i>A-gan'za-ga</i>	<i>A-lē'i-l-a</i>	<i>Al-ex-an-dri'a, or</i>	<i>A-mar'i-a</i>
<i>Æ-gyp'ti-um</i>	<i>Ag-a-pe'no</i>	<i>Al-a-ma'nes</i>	<i>Al-ex-an'dri-a</i>	<i>A-mar'i-ta</i>
<i>Æ-li-a</i>	<i>Ag-a-re'ni</i>	<i>Al-a-man'ni, or</i>	<i>Al-ex-an'dri-des</i>	<i>Am-a-ze'nes</i>
<i>Æ-li-a'nus</i>	<i>A-gae'i-cles</i>	<i>Al-e-man'ni</i>	<i>Al-ex-an-dri'na</i>	<i>Am-a-ze'nes</i>
<i>Æ-li-a-n, Eng.</i>	<i>A-gas'm</i>	<i>A-lē'i</i>	<i>Al-ex-a'nor</i>	<i>Am-a-ze'nes, Eng.</i>
<i>Æ-li-us and Æ-li-a</i>	<i>A-gas'the-nes</i>	<i>Al'a-res</i>	<i>A-lex'as</i>	<i>Am-a-ze'ni-des</i>
<i>Æ-lu'rus</i>	<i>A-gas'thus</i>	<i>A-a-ri'cus</i>	<i>A-lex'i-a</i>	<i>Am-a-ze'ni-a</i>
<i>Æ-mil'i-a</i>	<i>A-gas'tro-phus</i>	<i>Æ-le'ric, Eng.</i>	<i>Æ-le'shō-e</i>	<i>Am-a-ze'ni-us</i>
<i>Æ-mil-i-a'nus</i>	<i>Ag'a-tha</i>	<i>Al-a-ro'di-l</i>	<i>Al-lex-i-c'a-cus</i>	<i>Am-bar'ri</i>
<i>Æ-m'o-na</i>	<i>Ag-ath-ar'cus</i>	<i>Al'ba Syl'vi-us</i>	<i>Al-ex-i'nus</i>	<i>Am-be'us</i>
<i>Æ-mo'ni-a</i>	<i>A-ga'thi-as</i>	<i>Al-ba'ni-a</i>	<i>Al-lex'i-o</i>	<i>Am-bi-a-l'i'tes</i>
<i>Æ-mon'i-des</i>	<i>A-gath-o-cle'a</i>	<i>Al-ba'nus</i>	<i>Æ-le'shō-e</i>	<i>Am-bi-c'num</i>
<i>Æ-my'l'a</i>	<i>A-gath'o-cles</i>	<i>Al-bi'ci</i>	<i>Al-ex-i'ra-es</i>	<i>Am-bi-a-ti'na</i>
<i>Æ-my-l-i-a'nus</i>	<i>Ag-a-thyr'mus</i>	<i>Al-bi-e'te</i>	<i>A-lex'os</i>	<i>Am-bi-ga'tus</i>
<i>Æ-my'l'i-l</i>	<i>Ag-a-thyr'm</i>	<i>Al-bi'ni</i>	<i>Al-fa-ter'na</i>	<i>Am-bi-o-rix</i>
<i>Æ-my'l'i-us</i>	<i>A-ga'v'e</i>	<i>Al-bi-no-va'nes</i>	<i>Al-fe'nus</i>	<i>Am-bra'ci-a</i>
<i>Æ-na'ri-a</i>	<i>A-gau'i</i>	<i>Al-bin-to-me'll-um</i>	<i>Al-gi-dum</i>	<i>Am-bra'ci-us</i>
<i>Æ-ne'a</i>	<i>A-ga'vus</i>	<i>Al-bi'nus</i>	<i>Al-il'artum</i>	<i>Am-bro'nes</i>
<i>Æ-ne'a-des</i>	<i>Ag-o-e'na</i>	<i>Al-bu'cl'i'a</i>	<i>Al-il'artus</i>	<i>Am-bro'si-us</i>
<i>Æ-ne'a-de</i>	<i>Ag-o-las'tus</i>	<i>Al'bu-la</i>	<i>Al'i-cis</i>	<i>Am-bry'l'is</i>
<i>Æ-ne'as</i>	<i>Ag-o-la'us</i>	<i>Al-bu'ne-a</i>	<i>Al-i-e'nus</i>	<i>Am-bry'on</i>
<i>Æ-ne'i-a</i>	<i>A-gon'a-tha</i>	<i>Al-bur'nus</i>	<i>Al'i-fe</i>	<i>Am-bul'i</i>
<i>Æ-ne'i-des</i>	<i>Ag-on-di'cum</i>	<i>Al-bu'ti-us</i>	<i>Al-i-lē'i</i>	<i>Am-e-les</i>
<i>Æ-nes-i-de'mus</i>	<i>A-go'nor</i>	<i>Al-can'der</i>	<i>Al-in'de</i>	<i>Am-e-ni'des</i>
<i>Æ-ni-a</i>	<i>Ag-e-ri'nus</i>	<i>Al-can'dre</i>	<i>Al-in-do'i-a</i>	<i>A-men'o-cles</i>
<i>Æ-ni'a-cus</i>	<i>Ag-o-san'der</i>	<i>Al-can'nor</i>	<i>Al-i-phe'ri-a</i>	<i>A-me'ri-a</i>
<i>Æ-ni'o-chi</i>	<i>A-go'si-as</i>	<i>Al-cath'o-e</i>	<i>Al'i-a</i>	<i>A-me'tra-tus</i>
<i>Æ-ni'o-cles</i>	<i>A-gee-i-lē'us</i>	<i>Al-ce'nor</i>	<i>Al-i-e'nos</i>	<i>Am-i-c-le'us</i>
<i>Æ-ny'ra</i>	<i>Ag-o-sip'o-lis</i>	<i>Al-ce'te</i>	<i>Al-iob'ro-ges</i>	<i>A-mic-tē'us</i>
<i>Æ-o'i-l-a</i>	<i>Ag-o-sis'tra-tus</i>	<i>Al-ce'tis</i>	<i>Al-iob'ry-ges</i>	<i>A-mi'da</i>
<i>Æ-o'l'i-des</i>	<i>Ag-gr'i'um</i>	<i>Al-co'tas</i>	<i>Al-iot'ri-ges</i>	<i>A-mil'car</i>
<i>Æ-o-lis</i>	<i>Ag-i-dē</i>	<i>Al'chi-das</i>	<i>Al-lu'ti-us</i>	<i>Am'i-los</i>
<i>Æ-o-lus</i>	<i>Ag-i-la'us</i>	<i>Al-ci-bi'a-des</i>	<i>Al-o'a</i>	<i>A-min'e-a, or</i>
<i>Æ-o'ra</i>	<i>Ag-la'i-a</i>	<i>Al-cid'a-mas</i>	<i>Al-o-l'de</i>	<i>Am-min'e-a</i>
<i>Æ-pa'lli-us</i>	<i>Ag-la'ya</i>	<i>Al-ci-da-me'a</i>	<i>Al-o-l'des</i>	<i>A-min'i-as</i>
<i>Æ-pe'a</i>	<i>Ag-la-o-ni'ce</i>	<i>Al-cid'a-mus</i>	<i>Al-o'ne</i>	<i>A-min'o-cles</i>
<i>Æ-pa-lo</i>	<i>Ag-la-o-pe</i>	<i>Al-ci'des</i>	<i>Al'o-pe</i>	<i>Am-i-ee'na</i>
<i>Æ-py'tus</i>	<i>Ag-la'o-phon</i>	<i>Al-cid'i-ce</i>	<i>A-lop'e-ce</i>	<i>A-mi'l-as</i>
<i>Æ-qua'na</i>	<i>Ag-lau'ros</i>	<i>Al-cim'e-de</i>	<i>Al-o-pl-us</i>	<i>A-mi'sas</i>
<i>Æ-quit'o-ll</i>	<i>Ag-la'us</i>	<i>Al-cim'e-don</i>	<i>Al-o'ti-a</i>	<i>A-mi'sus</i>
<i>Æ-qui-me'll-um</i>	<i>Ag-nod'i-ce</i>	<i>Al-ci-mus</i>	<i>Al-pe'nus</i>	<i>Am-i-ter'num</i>
<i>Æ-ri-as</i>	<i>Ag-non'i-des</i>	<i>Al-ci'n'o-e</i>	<i>Al'pēs</i>	<i>Am-ma'lo</i>
<i>Æ-ro-pas</i>	<i>Ag-o-na'll-a, and</i>	<i>Al-ci'nor</i>	<i>Al'pēs, Eng.</i>	<i>Am-mi-a'nus</i>
<i>Æ-sa-cus</i>	<i>A-go'ni-a</i>	<i>Al-ci'n'o-us</i>	<i>Al-phe'a</i>	<i>Am-mo'ni-l</i>
<i>Æ-sa'pus</i>	<i>A-go'ni-as</i>	<i>Al-ci'o'ne-us</i>	<i>Al-phe'nor</i>	<i>Am-mo'the-a</i>
<i>Æ-schi-nes</i>	<i>Ag-o-ra'nis</i>	<i>Al-ci-phron</i>	<i>Al-phe-si-bo's-a</i>	<i>Am-o-ba'us</i>
<i>Æ-schi-ron</i>	<i>Ag-o-re'a</i>	<i>Al-ci'ppe</i>	<i>Al-phe-si-bo'us</i>	<i>Am-mo-me'tus</i>
<i>Æ-schy'l'i-des</i>	<i>A-grē'i</i>	<i>Al-cith'o-e</i>	<i>Al-phe'us</i>	<i>Am-mo'gos</i>
<i>Æ-schy-lus</i>	<i>Ag-ra-gas</i>	<i>Alc-me'on</i>	<i>Al-ph'i'on</i>	<i>Am-pe-lus</i>
<i>Æ-cu-la'pi-as</i>	<i>A-grau'i-a</i>	<i>Alc-me-on'i-dē</i>	<i>Al-ph'i'us</i>	<i>Am-phe'a</i>
<i>Æ-se'pus</i>	<i>A-grau'i-l-a</i>	<i>Alc-me'na</i>	<i>Al-si-um</i>	<i>Am-phi-a-la'us</i>
<i>Æ-si'on</i>	<i>Ag-rau-o-ni'tm</i>	<i>Alc-cy'o-ne</i>	<i>Al-thē'a</i>	<i>Am-phi'a-nax</i>
<i>Æ-sou'l-des</i>	<i>A-gr'i-ne's</i>	<i>Al-cy'o-na</i>	<i>Al-them'e-nes</i>	<i>Am-phi-a-ra'us</i>
<i>Æ-so'pus</i>	<i>A-gric'o-la</i>	<i>Al-des'cus</i>	<i>Al-ti'num</i>	<i>Am-phi-c-le'a</i>
<i>Æ-cep, Eng.</i>	<i>A-grin'i-um</i>	<i>Al-du'a-bis</i>	<i>Al-un'ti-um</i>	<i>Am-phi-c'ry-on</i>
<i>Æ-u-la</i>	<i>A-gr'i-o'ni-a</i>	<i>Al'e-a</i>	<i>A-ly-ar'tes</i>	<i>Am-phi-d'a-mus</i>
<i>Æ-ty'e-tes</i>	<i>A-gr'i'o-pas</i>	<i>A-le'bas</i>	<i>Al'y-ba</i>	<i>Am-phi-dro'mi-a</i>
<i>Æ-ym-ne'tes</i>	<i>A-gr'i'o-pe</i>	<i>Al-e'bi-on</i>	<i>Al-y-c'a'a</i>	<i>Am-phi-ge'ni-a, or</i>
<i>Æ-tha'l'i-des</i>	<i>Ag-rip'p'na</i>	<i>A-lec'tor</i>	<i>Al-y-c'e'us</i>	<i>Am-phi-ge'ni-a</i>
<i>Æ-thi-o'pi-a</i>	<i>A-gris'o-pe</i>	<i>A-lec'try-on</i>	<i>A-ly'e'us</i>	<i>Am-phi'l'y-tus</i>
<i>Æth'il-us</i>	<i>Ag-ro-las</i>	<i>A-lec'tus</i>	<i>A-mad'o-ci</i>	<i>Am-phi'm'a-chus</i>
<i>Æ-thu'sa</i>	<i>A-gro'tas</i>	<i>Al-e-man'ni</i>	<i>A-mad'o-cus</i>	<i>Am-phi'o-me</i>

Am-phi'on
Am-phi-po-les
Am-phi-po-lis
Am-phi-py-ros
Am-phi-re'tus
Am-phi-ro'e
Am-phis-be'ma
Am-phis'sa
Am-phis-se'ne
Am-phis-the-nes
Am-phis-ti'des
Am-phis-tra-tus
Am-phit'e-a
Am-phith'e-mis
Am-phith'o-e
Am-phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phit-us
Am-phot'e-ros
Am-phry'sus
Amp'sa-ga
Am-pys'i'-des
Am-sac'tus
A-mu'li-us
A-myc'la
A-myc'las
Am'y-cus
A-myn'tas
A-myn-ti-a'nus
A-my'ris
A-myri-us
Am'y-rus
Am-y-tha'on
Am'y-tis
An-a-ces
An-a-char'is
An-a-ci-um
A-nac're-on, or
A-na'cre-on
An-ac-to'ri-a
An-ac-to'ri-um
A-nag'ni-a
An-a-gy-ron'tum
An-a-i'tis
An-a-phe
An-a-phly'stus
A-na'pus
A-na'r'es
An'cho-ra
A-na'to-le
A-nau'chi-das
An-ar-ago-ras
An-ax-an'dri-des
An-ax-ar'e-to
An-ax-e-nor
A-nax'i-as
An-ax-ibi-a
An-ax-ic'ra-tes
A-nax-i-da-mus
A-nax-i-la-us
An-ax-il'i-des
An-ax-im'e-nes
An-ax-ipo-lis
An-ax-ip'pus
An-ax-ir'ho-e
An-ca-ll'ies
An-ca-ri-us
An-char'i-a
An-char'i-us
An-che-si'tes
An-cher'mus
An-chi'a-la
An-chi'a-le
An-chi'a-lus
An-chin'o-e

An-chi'tes
An-chie'i-a
An'cho-e
An-cl'e
An-co'na
An'cus Mar'ti-us
An-cy'le
An-cy're
An-dab'a-tis
An-da'ni-a
An-de-ca'vi-a
An-doc'i-dee
An-dom'a-tis
An-dre'mon
An-drag'a-thus
An-drag'o-ras
An-dram'y-tes
An-dre'as
An'dreus, Eng.
An'dri-clus
An-dris'cus
An-dro-bi-us
An-dro-cle'a
An'dro-cles
An-dro-cl'i-des
An-dro-clus
An-dro-cy'des
An-drod'a-mus
An-dro-ge-os
An-dro-ge-us
An-drog'y-nas
An-drom'a-che
An-drom'a-chus
An-droph'a-gi
An-dro-pom'pus
An-droe-the-nes
An-dro'tri-on
An-e-lon'tis
An-e-ras'tus
An-e-mo'li-a
An-fin'o-mus
An-ge'li-a
An-ge'li-on
An-ge-lus
An-gi'tes
An-gu'il'i-a
An'i-a
An-i-ce'tus
An-ic'i-a
An-ic'i-um
An'i-grus
An-i-tor'gis
An-ni-a'nus
An-ni-bal
An-ni-bi
An-nic'e-ris
An-o-pe'a
An-si-ba'ri-a
An-te'a
An-te'as
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-tan'der
An-tan'dros
An-ter-bru'gi-us
An-tei'us
An-te'nor
An-te-mor'i-dee
An-te-ros
An-the'a
An-the-as
An-the'don
An-the'la
An-the-mis
An-the-mus

An-the-mu'si-a
An-the'ne
An-ther'mus
An-theo-pho'ri-a
An-theo-te'ri-a
An-thi'a
An-thi-as
An-thi-us
An-tho'ros
An-thro-pi'nus
An-thyl'la
An-ti-a-ni'ra
An-ti-as
An-ti-cle'a
An-ti-clos
An-ti-cl'i-des
An-tic'ra-gus
An-tic'ra-tes
An-tic'y-ra
An-tid'o-clus
An-tig'e-nes
An-tig'o-na
An-ti-go'ni-a
An-till'co
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-ti-lo-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-tim'e-nes
An-ti-no'i-a
An-ti-nop'o-lis
An-tin'o-us
An-ti'o-chis
An-ti'o-chus
An-ti'o-pe
An-ti'o'rus
An-tip'a-ter
An-tip'a-tris
An-tiph'a-nes
An-tiph'a-tes
An-tiph'i-lus
An-tiph'o-nus
An-ti-phus
An-ti-po'nus
An-ti-po-lis
An-tis'the-nes
An-tis'ti-us
An-tith'e-us
An-to'ni-a
An-to'ni-l
An-to'ni'nus
An-to'ni-us, M.
An-tor'i-des
An-nu'bis
An'xi-us
An'y-ta
An'y-tus
An-za'be
A-ob'ri-ga
A-ol'i-us
A'o-ne
A-o'ris
A-or'nos
A-o'ti
A-pa'i-tis
A-pa'ma
A-pa'me
A-pa-me'a
A-pa-mi'a
A-pa-tu'ri-a
A-pa-u'ros
A-pel'la
A-pel'li-con
A-pen-ni'nus
A-pe-ro'pi-a
A-pe-sus

Aph'a-ca
A-phe'a
Aph-a-re'tus
Aph-a-re'us
Aph'e-sas
Aph'e-tis
Aph'i-das
A-phid'na
Aph-o-be'tus
A-phri'ces
Aph-ro-dis'i-a
Aph-ro-dis'um
A-ph-ro-di'te
A-pi-a'nus
A-pi-ca'ta
A-pic'i-us
A-pl'd-a-nus
A-pl'na
A-pl'o-la
A-pl'on
A-pit'i-us
A-pol-li-na'ris
A-pol-lin'i-dee
A-pol'li-nis
A-pol-lo'ni-a
A-pol-lo'ni-as
A-pol-lo'ni-dee
A-pol-lo'ni-us
A-po-my'i-us
A-po-ni-a'nus
A-po-ni-us, M.
A-po-nus
A-po-trophi-a
A-po-th-e-o'sis
A-po-th-e-o'sis
A-pi-a Vi-a
A-pi-a-des
A-pi-a'nus
A-pu'la
A-pri-es
A-pein'thi-l
A-pi-si-nus
A-pi-te-ra
A-pu-le'i-a
A-pu-le'i-us
A-pu-li-a
A-quar'i-us
A-quil-la'ri-a
A-quil-le'ri-a
A-quill'i-a
A-quill'i-us
A-quil-lo
A-quini'us
A-quinum
A-quit-ta'ni-a
Ar-a-bar'ches
Ar-a-bi-a
A-rab'i-cus
Ar'a-bis
Ar'a-bus
A-rach'ne
Ar-a-cho'si-a
Ar-a-cho'tis
Ar-a-cho'ti
A-rac'thi-as
Ar-a-cil'lum
Ar-a-co'si-i
Ar'a-dus
Ar'a-rus
Ar-a-thyr'e-a
Ar'a'tus
Ar-ba'ces, or
Ar-ba-ces
Ar-be'la, or
Ar-be-la

Ar-bo-ca'la
Ar-bus-cu-la
Ar'ce-na
Ar-ces-i-la-us
Ar-ce'si-us
Ar-che'a-nax
Arch-ag'a-thus
Ar-chan'der
Ar-chan'dros
Ar-cher'e-tes
Ar-che-la-us
Ar-chem'a-chus
Ar-chem'o-ros
Ar-cher'o-lis
Ar-ches-tra-tus
Ar-che-ti'mus
Ar-che'ti-us
Arch'i-a
Ar-chi-bi'a-des
Ar-chib'i-us
Ar-chi-da'mi-a
Ar'chi-das
Ar-chi-de'mus
Ar-chi-de'us
Ar-chid'i-um
Ar-chi-gal'ius
Ar-chig'e-nes
Ar-chil'o-cus
Ar-chi-me'des
Ar-chi-pel'a-gus
Ar-chip'o-lis
Ar-chip'pus
Ar-chi'tis
Ar-chon'tes
Ar'chy-lus
Ar-chy-tas
Arc-ti'nus
Arc-toph'y-lax
Arc-to'us
Ar'da-lus
Ar'da'ni-a
Ar-dax'a-nus
Ar-de-a'tes
Ar-do'no-a
Ar-du-en'na
Ar-du-i'ne
Ar-di-en'ees
A-re-ac'i-das
A-re'a
A're-as
A-reg'o-nis
A-re-la'tum
A-re'lli-us
Ar-e-mor'i-ca
Ar-e-op-a-gi'tis
Ar-e-op'a-gus
A-re'stha-nas
Ar-es-to'ri-des
A're-ta
Ar-e-taph'i-la
Ar-e-ta'les
A-re'te
Ar-e-thu'sa
Ar-e-ti'nus
Ar-e-tus
A're-us
Ar-gu'us
Ar-gath'o-na
Ar-ga-tho'ni-us
Ar'go
Ar-go'a
Ar-gu-a'tis
Ar-gen'num
Ar-gee'tra-tus
Ar-go'us

AR

AR

AS

AU

BA

Ar-gi'a
Ar-gi-as
Ar-gi-le-tum
Ar-gil'i-us
Ar-gil-us
Ar-gi-nu'm
Ar-gi-o-pe
Ar-gi-phon'tes
Ar-gipp-o-i
Ar-gi'vi
Ar-gioss, Eng.
Ar-gi-us
Ar-gol'i-cus
Ar-go-lis
Ar-go-nau'te
Ar-go-us
Ar-gyn'nis
Ar-gy-ra
Ar-gy-ras/pi-des
Ar-gy-re
Ar-gyri-pa
A-ri-ad-ne
A-ri-e-us
A-ri-am'nos
A-ri-an'tas
A-ri-a-ra'thes
Ar-ib-bes'us
A-ric'i-a
A-ri-ci'na
A-ri-e'nis
A-ri'i
A-ri-ma
A-ri-mas/pi
A-ri-mas'the
A-ri-ma'zes
A-ri-mi
A-rim'i-num
A-rim-phu'i
A-ri-mus
A-ri-o-mar'idus
A-ri-o-me'des
A-ri-on
A-ri-o-vies'tus
A-ri-tan'e-tus
A-ri's'ba
Ar-is-te'um
Ar-is-tan'der
Ar-is-tar'che
Ar-is-tar'chus
Ar-is-ta-z'a'nes
A-ri's'te-as
A-ri's'te-ras
A-ri's'te-us
A-ri's'the-nes
Ar-is-ti'bus
Ar-is-ti'des
A-ri's'ti-us
A-ri's'ton
Ar-is-to-bu'la
Ar-is-to-bu'lius
Ar-is-to-cle'a
A-ri-to-cl'i'des
Ar-is-to-cro-on
Ar-is-to-crit-tus
A-ri-to-de'mus
Ar-is-tog'e-nus
Ar-is-to-gi'ton
Ar-is-to-la'us
Ar-is-tom'a-che
Ar-is-to-me'des
Ar-is-tom'e-nes
A-ri-to-nau'te
A-ri's'to-nus
Ar-is-tom'i-des
Ar-is-tom'y-mus

Ar-is-toph'a-nes
A-ri-to-phi-li'des
A-ri-to-phon
Ar-is-tor'i-des
Ar-is-tot'e-les
Ar-is-to-tle, Eng.
Ar-is-to-ti'mus
Ar-is-tox'e-nus
Ar-is-ty'l'us
A-ri-us
Ar-me-nes
Ar-me'ni-a
Ar-mil'ia-tus
Ar-min'i-us
Ar-mori'ce
Ar-no'bi-us
A-ro-a
A-ro-ma
Ar-pe'ni
Ar-pl'num
Ar-rah-bes'us
Ar-ri-a
Ar-ri-a'nus
Ar-ri-us
Ar-sa'bes
Ar-sa'ces, or
Ar-sa-ces
Ar-sac'i-ds
Ar-sam'e-nes
Ar-sam'e-tas
Ar-sam-o-sa'ta
Ar-sa'ni-as
Ar-se'na
Ar-si-a
Ar-sin'o-e
Ar-ta-ba'nus
Ar-ta-bri
Ar-ta-brit'm
Ar-ta-c'e'as
Ar-ta-c'e'na
Ar-ta-ce
Ar-ta-c'e'na
Ar-ta'ci-a
Ar-tag'e-ras
Ar-ta-ger'ees
Ar-ta'nes
Ar-ta'tus
Ar-ta-vas'des
Ar-tax'a-ta
Ar-ta-xer'xes
Ar-tax'i-as
Ar-ta-yc'tes
Ar-ta-yn'ta
Ar-tem-ba'ras
Ar-tem-i-do'rus
Ar-te-mis
Ar-te-mis'i-a
Ar-te-mi'ta
Ar-te-mon
Arth'mi-us
Ar-tim'pe-as
Ar-toch'mes
Ar-to'na
Ar-ton'tes
Ar-to'ni-us
Ar-tox'a-ree
Ar-tu'ri-us
Ar-ty'nes
Ar-ty'n'i-a
Ar'u-s
A-ru'ci
Ar-va'les
Ar-u'e-rie
Ar-ver'ni
Ar-vis'i-um

Ar-vi'us
Ar-u-pi'us
Arx'a-ta
Ar-yp-tu's
A-san'der
As-ba-me'a
As-bo-lus
As-bys'te
As-cal'a-phus
As-ca-lon
As-ca'ni-a
As-ca'ni-us
As-cle'pi-a
As-cle'pi-a-des
As-cle'pi-us
As-cle'ta'ri-on
As-clus
As-co'lli-a
As-cu-lum
As-dru-bal
A-sel'li-o
A-si'las
As-i-na'ri-a
As-i-na'ri-us
A-si'na
A-si-ne
A-si-us
A-sa'us
A-so'pi-a
A-so'pi-a-des
A-so'pis
A-sa'ci-a
A-sa'ci-rus
A-sas'tes
A-sa-thi'nes
A-san'dus
A-sple'don
A-spo-re'nus
A-sa-bi'nus
A-saur'a-cus
A-se-ri'ni
A-seo-rus
A-syri'a
A-sa-c'e'ni
A-sa-cus
A-sa-pus
A-sar'te
A-se'te'ri-a
A-se'te'ri-on
A-se'te'ri-us
A-se-to'ndi-a
A-se-to'ro-pe
A-se-to'ro-pe-a
A-se-ter-u'si-us
A-sin'o-me
A-si'o-chus
A-sre'a
A-sre'us
A-su-ra
A-sy'a-ge
A-sy'a-ges
A-sy'a-lus
A-sy'a-nax
A-sy-cra'ti-a
A-sy'd'a-mas
A-sy-lus
A-syn'o-me
A-syn'o-mi
A-syn'o-us
A-sy'o-che
A-sy-o-chi'a
A-sy-pa-lu'a
A-sy-ph'i-lus
A-sy'ron
As-y'chis

A-sy'las
A-sy'lus
At-a-by'ris
At-a-by-ri'te
At-a-ce
At-a-lan'ta
A-tar'be-chis
A-tar'ge-tis
A-tar'ne-a
A-tel'ia
At'e-na
At-e-no-ma'rus
Ath-a-ma'nes
Ath'a-mas
Ath-a-na'el-us
Ath'a-nis
At'he-as
A-the'na
A-the'ne
Ath-e-ne'um
Ath-e-ne'us
Ath-e-na'is
A-the'ni-on
A-the'no-cles
Ath-en-o-do'rus
At'he-os
Ath'e-sis
Ath-rul'ia
A-thym'bra
A'ti-a
A-til'ia
A-ti'na
A-tin'i-a
At-lan'tes
At-lan-ti'a-des
At-lan'ti-dee
A-toe'as
At-ra-cas
At-ra-myt'ti-um
At-ra-pes
At-ro-ba'te
A-tre'ni
At're-us
A-tri'de
A-tro'ni-us
At-ro-pa'ti-a
At-ro-pes
At'ta-lus
At-tar'ras
At-te'ri-us Cap'i-to
At'ti-ca
At'ti-cus
At-ti-da'tes
At'ti-la
At-tili'us
At-ti'nes
At-u-at'i-cl
A'tu-bi
A-ty'a-de
Au-fu'la a'qua
Au-fu'de'na
Au-fid'i-a
Au-fid'i-us
Au'fi-dus
Au'ga, and Au'go
Au-go'a
Au'ga-rus
Au-go-s
Au'gi-lis
Au-gi'nius
Au'gu-ree
Au-gus'ta
Au-gus-ta'li-a
Au-gus-ti'nius
Au-gus'tus, Eng.

Au-gus'tu-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-le'tes
Au-le'tes
Au-lo'ni-us
Au-re'li-a
Au-re-li-a'mus
Au-re'li-en, Eng.
Au-re'li-us
Au-re'o-lus
Au-r'i-go
Au-rin'i-a
Aus-chi'um
Aus'e-rie
Au-so'ni-a
Au-so'ni-us
Auspi-ces
Aus-te'ni-on
Au-ta-ni'tas
Au-toch'the-mes
Au-to-cra'tes
Au-to-cro'ne
Au-to'lo-lis
Au-to'ly-cus
Au-tom'a-te
Au-tom'e-don
Au-tom'o-li
Au-tom'o-e
Au-toph-ra-da'tes
Au-xe'ri-a
Av-a-ri'cum
Av-en-ti'us
A-vid-i'us
A'vi-um
Ax'e-nus
Ax-i'o-chus
Ax-i-o'ni'cus
Ax-i-o'te-a
Ax-i-o'the-a
A-xi'ris
Ax'o-nax
Ax'o-rus

B

BA-BIL'I-US
Bab'i-lus
Ba-by'ria
Ba-by'ti-co
Bac-a-ba'us
Bac'cha-na'li-a
Bac-can'tes
Bac'chi'a-ds
Bac'chi'des
Bac'chi-um
Bac'chi-us
Bac'chy'ti-des
Ba-ce'nis
Bac-tri-a'na
Bad'a-ca
Ba'di-a
Bad-u-hen'nan
Ba'bi-us, M.
Ba-gi'ta-me
Ba-gi'ta-mes
Ba-go'as and
Ba-go'us
Bag-o-da'ras
Ba-goph'a-nes
Ba-gi'ta-da

BE

BO

BY

CA

CA

Ba/i-e
 Ba-la/crus
 Ba-la-na/gre
 Ba-la/nus
 Ba-la/ri
 Ba-l-bi/nus
 Ba-l-e-a/rus
 Ba-le/tus
 Ba/li-us
 Ba-l-ion/o-ti
 Ba-l-ven/ti-us
 Ba/y-rus
 Bam-u-ru/m
 Ban/ti-e
 Ban/ti-us, L.
 Baph/y-rus
 Ba-re/i
 Bar/ba-ri
 Bar-ba-ri-a
 Bar-bos/the-nos
 Bar-byth/a-ce
 Bar/cha
 Bar-de/i
 Bar-dyl/lis
 Bar-re/a
 Bar-gu/si-i
 Bar-ri/no
 Ba-ris/see
 Ba-ri-um
 Bar-nu-us
 Bar-za-en/tes
 Bar-za/nos
 Bas-i-le-a
 Bas-i-li/dm
 Bas-i-li/des
 Ba-sil-i-o-pot/a-mos
 Bas/i-lis
 Ba-sil/i-us
 Bas-sa-ni-a
 Bas-sa-re-us
 Bas-sa-ris
 Bas-tar/na, and
 Bas-ter/na
 Bas-ti-a
 Ba-ta/vi
 Bath/y-cles
 Ba-thyl/lus
 Bat-i/a-us
 Bat-ti-a
 Bat-ti-a-dos
 Bat/tus
 Bat'u-lum
 Bat'u-lus
 Ba-tyl/lus
 Bau/li
 Ba-vi-us
 Baz-a-en/tes
 Ba-za/ri-a
 Be/bi-us
 Be-bri/a-cum
 Beb/ry-ce
 Be-bryc/i-a
 Bel-e-mi/na
 Bel-e-phan/tes
 Bel'e-sis
 Bel/gi-ca
 Bel/i-des, plural
 Be-li/i-des, singular
 Be-lis/a-ma
 Bel-is-ti/da
 Bel/i-ta
 bel-ler/o-phos
 Bel-le/rus
 Bel-li-e-nus
 Bel-lo/na

Bel-lov/a-cl
 Bel-lo-ve/sus
 Be-na/cus
 Ben-e-did/i-um
 Be-pol-i-ta/nus
 Ber/bi-cm
 Ber-e-cyn/thi-a
 Ber-e-ni/ce
 Ber-e-ni/cis
 Ber-gis/ta-ni
 Ber-mi-us
 Ber-o-e
 Be-re/a
 Ber-o-ni/ce
 Ber-rhos/a
 Be-sid/i-m
 Be-sip/po
 Bes/ti-a
 Be-tu/ri-a
 Bi-a/nor
 Bi-bac'u-lus
 Bib/a-ga
 Bib-li/na
 Bi-brac/te
 Bi-cor-ni-ger
 Bi-cor-nis
 Bi-for/mis
 Bil/bi-lis
 Bi-ma/ter
 Bin/gi-um
 Bi-sal/tes
 Bi-sal/tes
 Bi-san/the
 Bith/y-e
 Bi-thyn/i-a
 Bi-tu/i-tus
 Bi-tun/tum
 Bi-tur/i-ges
 Bi-tur/i-cum
 Blm/si-i
 Blan-de-no/na
 Blan-du/si-a
 Blas-to-phos-ni/cos
 Blen/my-es
 Ble-ni/na
 Blu/ci-um
 Bo-a-dic/e-a
 Bo-a-gri-us
 Bo-ca/li-as
 Boc/cho-ris
 Bo-du/ni
 Bo-be/is
 Bo-bi-a
 Bo-e-dro/mi-a
 Bo-o-tar/chm
 Bo-o-ti-a
 Bo-o/tus
 Bo-or-o-bis/tas
 Bo-e/thi-us
 Bo-e-us
 Bo/i-i
 Bo-joc/a-lus
 Bol-bi-ti/nus
 Bol/gi-us
 Bo-l/na
 Bol-i-mus
 Bo-lis/sus
 Bo-la/nus
 Bom-l-en/see
 Bo-mil/car
 Bom-o-ni/cm
 Bo-mo-ni-a
 Bo-mo-ni-us
 Bo-ne/the-us

Bo-o-su/ra
 Bo-o/tes
 Bo-ro-a
 Bo-re/a-dos
 Bo-re-as
 Bo-re-as/mi
 Bor/ges
 Bor-go/di
 Bor-sip/pa
 Bo-rye/the-nos
 Bos/pho-rus
 Bot-ti-e/is
 Bo-vi-a-num
 Bo-vil/lm
 Brach-ma/nos
 Brm/si-a
 Bran-chi/a-dos
 Bran-chi-dm
 Bra/si-e
 Bri-i-das
 Bras-i-de/i-a
 Broc/ci-a
 Bro/ti-i
 Bri-a-re-us
 Bri-gan/tes
 Brig-an-ti/nus
 Bri-ee/is
 Bri-ee/us
 Brit-o-mar/tis
 Brit-o-ma/rus
 Brit'o-nos
 Brix-el/lum
 Brix'l-a
 Broc-u-be/lus
 Bron-ti/nus
 Bro/ta-as
 Bro/the-us
 Bruc/le-ri
 Bru-ma/li-a
 Brun-du/si-um
 Bru/ti-i
 Bru/tu-lus
 Bry-ax/is
 Bry/ee-a
 Bu-ba-ce/na
 Bu-ba/ces
 Bu-ba-ris
 Bu-bas-ti-a-cus
 Bu-ba-sus
 Bu-ceph/a-lus
 Bu-col/i-ca
 Bu-col/i-cum
 Bu-co/li-on
 Bu/di-i
 Bu-di/ni
 Bu-do/rum
 Bul-la/ti-us
 Bu-ne-a
 Bu-po-lus
 Bu/pha-gus
 Bu-pho-ni-a
 Bu-pra/si-um
 Bu-ra/i-cus
 Bur/si-a
 Bu-si/ris
 Bu'te-o
 Bu-thro/tum
 Bu-thyr'e-us
 Bu-to-a
 Bu-tor/i-dos
 Bu-tun/tum
 Bu-zy/ges
 Byb-le/sis, and
 By-bas-si-a
 Byb/li-a

Byb-li'o-nos
 By-za/ci-num
 Byx-an-ti/a-cus
 By-xan/ti-um
 By-se/nus
 Byz-e-res
 Byz/i-a

C.

CA-AN'THUS

Cab/a-dos
 Ca-bal/i-i
 Cab-al-il/num
 Cab-a-li/nus
 Ca-bar/nos
 Ca-bel/li-o
 Ca-bi/ra
 Ca-bi/ri
 Ca-bir/i-a
 Ca-bu/ra
 Cab'u-rus
 Cach'a-les
 Ca-cu/this
 Ca-cyp/a-ris
 Cad-me/a
 Cad-me/is
 Cad-me/is
 Ca-du/ce-us
 Ca-du/ci
 Ca-dus/ci
 Cad'y-tis
 Cae/ci-as
 Cae-cil/i-a
 Cae-cil-i-a-nus
 Cae-cil/i-i
 Cae-cil/i-us
 Cae-ci/na, Tus/cus
 Cae-cu-bum
 Cae-dic/i-us
 Cae/li-a
 Cam/a-ro
 Cam-ne-us
 Cam-i-des
 Cam-ni/na
 Can-not/ro-pm
 Cal-fla/e
 Can/pi-o
 Can-ra/tus
 Can'e-si
 Can-sa-re/a
 Can-sa/ri-on
 Can-se/na
 Can-se/ti-us
 Can/si-a
 Can/si-us
 Can-so-ni-a
 Can-so-ni-us
 Can'to-brix
 Can'to-lum
 Ca-ga/co
 Ca-i-ci/nus
 Ca-i/cus
 Ca-i-e/ta
 Cai/us
 Cai/ab-er, Q.
 Cai-la/bri-a
 Cai-la-brus
 Cai/a-is
 Cai/lag'u-tis
 Cai/a-mis
 Cai-a-mi/ea

Cal/a-mus
 Ca-la/nus
 Cal'a-on
 Cal'a-ris
 Cal-la-thi-on
 Cal'a-tes
 Ca-la-ti-a
 Ca-la-ti-m
 Ca-la-vi-i
 Ca-la-vi-us
 Cal-che-do/i
 Cal-chin/i-a
 Cal'dus Cae/li-us
 Cal-e-do-ni-a
 Ca-le/nus
 Ca-le/si-us
 Ca-le/tes
 Cal'e-tor
 Cal-i-ad/ne
 Cal-i-ce/ni
 Cal-id/i-us, M.
 Cal-ig'u-la, C
 Cal/i-pus
 Cal-las/chrus
 Cal-la/i-ci
 Cal-la-te/bus
 Cal-la-te/r-i-a
 Cal-le/ni
 Cal/li-a
 Cal-li/a-dos
 Cal/li-as
 Cal-li-ce/rus
 Cal-lich'o-rus
 Cal/i-cles
 Cal-lic/ra-tes
 Cal-ld/i-us
 Cal-ld/ro-mus
 Cal-li-ge/tus
 Cal-lim'a-chus
 Cal-lim'e-don
 Cal-lim'e-des
 Cal-li/nus
 Cal-li'o-pe
 Cal/li-phon
 Cal/li-phron
 Cal-lip/i-dm
 Cal-lipo-lus
 Cal-lipy-ges
 Cal-lir'ho-e
 Cal-lis/te
 Cal-lis/the-nos
 Cal-lis'tra-tus
 Cal-lis'te-na
 Cal-lis'te-nus
 Cal-u-sid/i-us
 Cal-u-si-um
 Cal-vi-a
 Cal-vi/na
 Cal-vi/i-us
 Cal'y-be
 Cal-y-cad/mus
 Cal'y-ce
 Ca-lyd/na
 Cal-y-do/nis
 Cal-y-do-ni-us
 Ca-lym/ne
 Ca-lym'da
 Ca-lyp/so
 Ca-man'ti-um
 Cam-a-ri/na
 Cam-ban/les
 Cam-bu-ni-i
 Cam-by/see
 Cam-e-le/s/m
 Cam-e-li/tes

CA

CA

CE

CH

CH

Cam'e-ra	Car-dam'y-le	Cath'a-ri	Cen-tum'vi-ri	Chae-an'i-tas
Cam-e-ri'nus	Car'di-a	Ca'ti-a	Cen-tu'ri-a	Chae-re-as
Ca-mer'i-ti-um	Car-du'chi	Ca-ti-e'na	Cen-tu'ri-pa	Chae-re-de'mons
Ca-mer'tes	Car'e-sa	Ca-ti-e'nus	Ceph'a-las	Chae-re'mon
Ca-mil'la	Ca-re'sus	Cat-i-ll'i'na	Ceph-a-le'di-on	Chae-re-phos
Ca-mi'ro	Car-dn'i-a	Car'i-lina, Eng.	Ce-phal'ien	Chae-rin'thus
Ca-mi'rus, and	Ca'ri-a	Ca-till'i	Ceph-al-le'ni-a	Chae-ro'ni-a
Ca-mi'ra	Ca'ri-as	Ca-ti'na	Ceph-a-lus	Chae-ro'ni-on
Cam-la-sa'tes	Ca-ri'a-te	Ca'ti-us	Ceph-a-le'dis	Chal-ce'a
Ca-mo'nm	Ca-ri'na	Cat-i'xi	Ceph'a-lus	Chal-ce-a
Cam-pa'na Lex	Car'i-ne	Ca'tro-us	Ce'phe-us	Chal-ce'don
Cam-pa'ni-a	Ca-ri'nus	Ca't-a-li-a'na	Ce'phe'nes	Chal-ci-de'ne
Cam-pa'pe	Ca-ris'ea-num	Ca-tul'lus	Ce'ph'e'les	Chal-ci-den'ses
Cam-u-lo-g'i'nus	Ca-ris'tum	Cat'u-lus	Ce'ph'i'i-on	Chal-cid'e-us
Can'a-ce	Car-ma'ni-a	Cau'ca-sus	Chal-cid'i-ca	Chal-cid'i-cus
Can'a-che	Car-ma'nor	Cau'co-nes	Ce'ph'i'sus	Chal-ci-on-us
Can'a-chus	Car-me'lus	Can'ni-us	Ce'phron	Chal-ci-o-pe
Ca-na'ri-i	Car-men-ta'les	Cav-a-ri'nus	Ce'pi-o	Chal-ci'tis
Can'a-thus	Car-men-ta'lis	Ca'vi-i	Ce'pi-on	Chal-co-don
Can'da-ce	Car'mi-des	Ca'y'd	Ce'ra-ca	Chal-de'a
Can-dau'les	Car-na'si-us	Ca'y'cus	Ce-rac'a-tes	Chae-le'tra
Can-da'via	Car-ne'a-des	Ca-y'tar	Cer-a-mi'cus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Can-di'o-pe	Car-ne'i-a	Ce'a-des	Cer-a'mi-um	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Can'e-thum	Car'ni-on	Ceb-al-il'i'nus	Cer'a-mus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-nid'i-a	Car-nu'tes	Ceb-a-ren'ses	Cer'a-sus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-nid'i-us	Car-pa'si-a	Ce-bre'ni-a	Cer'a-ta	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-nin-e-fa'tes	Car-pa'si-um	Ce-bri'o-nes	Cer'a-tus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-nin'i-us	Car-pa-thus	Cec'i-das	Ce-rau'ni-a	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-nis'ti-us	Car'pi-a	Ce-cil'i-us	Ce-rau'ni-i	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca'ni-us	Car-poph'o-ra	Ce-cro'pi-a	Ce-rau'si-us	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-nop'i-cum	Car-poph'o-rus	Ce-crop'i-ds	Cer-be'ri-on	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-no'pus	Car-ri-na'tes	Ce-cyph'a-ls	Cer-be-rus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Can'ta-bra	Car-ru'ca	Ced-ro-a'tis	Cer-ca-phus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Can'ta-bri	Car-ee'o-li	Ce-dru'si-i	Cer-ca-so'rum	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Can'tha-rus	Car-ta'li-as	Ceg lu-sa	Cer-ce'is	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Can'ti-um	Car-the'a	Cel	Cer-ce'stes	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Can-u-le'i-a	Car-tha'go	Cel'a-dom	Cer-ci'ides	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Can-u-le'i-us	Car-thage, Eng.	Cel'a-dus	Cer-ci-i	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-nu'li-a	Car-tha'is	Ce-le'm'ne	Cer-ci'na	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-nu'si-um	Car-te'i-a, 3 syll.	Ce-le'm'no	Cer-ci'n-i-um	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-nu'si-us	Car-vil'i-us	Cel'e-m	Cer-co'pes	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-nu'ti-us	Ca'ry-a	Cel'e-la'tes	Cer-cops	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Cap'a-neus, 3 syll.	Car-y-a'tm	Ce-len'dre	Cer-cyon	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-pel'la	Ca-rys'ti-us	Ce-len'dria, or	Cer-cy'o-nes	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-pe'na	Ca-rys'tus	Ce-len'de-ria	Cer-dyl'i-um	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-pe'nas	Ca'ry-um	Ce-le'ne-us	Cer-e-a'li-a	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-pe'ni	Cae-cel'i'i-us	Ce-len'na, Ce-le'm'na	Ce-re'sus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-pe'tus	Cae-i-li num	Cel'e-res	Cer-o'te'a	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-pha're-us	Ca'si-us	Cel'e-trum	Ce-ri-a'lis	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Caph'y-e	Cae'me-nis	Ce-le-us	Ce-ri'l'um	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Cap-is-ee'ne	Cae-per'u-la	Cel'o-nis	Ce-rin'thus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Cap'i-to	Cae-pl'a'na	Cel-ti-be'ri	Cer-y-ni'tes	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-pit-o-li'nus	Cae-san-da'ne	Cel'ti-ca	Cer-ma'nus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Cap-i-to-li-um	Cae-san'der	Cel'ti-ci	Cer-o-pas'a-des	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Cap pa-dox	Cae-san'dra	Cel-to'ri	Ce-ro'sus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-pra'ri-a	Cae-san'dri-a	Cel-to's-cy-thm	Cer-pho-res	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Cap-ri-fo-c-a'lis	Cae-si'o-pe	Cen'me-nus	Cer-rob'ep'tes	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-pr'i-na	Cae-si-o-pe'a	Ce-ne'um	Cer'ti-ma	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-priv'e-des	Cae-si-us, C.	Cen'chre-m	Cer-va'ri-us	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca'pri-us	Cae-si-ve-lau'nus	Cen'chre-is	Cer'y-ces	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Cap-ro-ti'na	Cae-so'tis	Cen'chre-us	Ce-ryc'i-us	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Cap-se'ge	Cae'ta-bus	Cen'chri-us	Cer-y-mi'ca	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Cap-u-a	Cae'ta'li-a	Ce-ne's-po-lis	Cer-y-ne'a	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Car-a-bac'tra	Cae'ta'li-us Fons	Ce-ry'n'ti-um	Cer-y-ni'tes	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Car'a-bis	Cae-to'tus	Ce'no-us	Ce-sel'i-us	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Car-a-cal'la	Cae'ta'ne-a	Ce-ni'na	Ce-sen'ni-a	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-rac'a-tes	Cae'ti-a-ni'ra	Cen-o-ma'ni	Ce'ti-us	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-rac'ta-cus	Cae'tra'ti-us	Cen-so'res	Cae'tri'na	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-re'us	Cae'tu-lo	Cen-so-ri'nus	Cae'tri'nus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Car'a-lis	Ca't-a-du'pa	Cen-ta-re'tus	Ce-the'gus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Car'a-nus	Ca't-a-men'te-les	Cen-tau'ri	Ce'ti-i	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Ca-rau'si-us	Ca'ta-na	Cen-tob'ri-ca	Ce'ti-us	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Car-che'dom	Ca't-a-o'ni-a	Cen-to-res	Cha-b'i-nus	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Car-ci'nus	Ca't-a-rac'ta	Cen-tri'tes	Cha'bri-a	Chae-ro'ni'tis
Car-da'es	Ca't-e-nos	Cen-tro'ni-us	Cha'bry-ls	Chae-ro'ni'tis

Chlo're-us	Cle-en'ea	Clu-en'ti-us	Con-fu'ci-us	Cos-en'ti-i
Cho-a-ri'na	Cle-te'ne	Clu'pe-a, and	Con-ge'dus	Cos-to-bor'i
Cho-as'pes	Ci-thu'ron	Cly'pe-a	Co'ni-i	Co-sy'ra
Chœr'a-des	Cith-a-ri's'ta	Clu'si-a	Co-tho'sal'tus	Co-tho'ne-a
Chœr'i-lus	Cit'i-um	Clu-si'o-lum	Co-nis'ci	Cot'i-so
Chœr'e-s	Ci-vi'lis	Clu'si-um	Con-ni'das	Cot-to'nis
Chon'ni-das	Ciz'y-cum	Clu'vi-a	Con-sen'tes	Cot-y-e'um
Chon'u-phis	Cia'de-us	Clym'e-ne	Con-sen'ti-a	Co-ty'o-ra
Cho-ras'mi	Cias-tid'i-um	Clym-en-e'i-des	Con-si-li'num	Cot-y-le'us
Cho-rin'e-us	Ciau'di-a	Clym'e-nus	Con-stans	Co-ty'li-us
Cho-rom-nœ'i	Ciau-di-a-nus	Cly-son-y-mu'sa	Con-stan'ti-a	Co-ty'to
Chœ-ro-es	Ciau'di-us	Clyt-em-nœ's'tra	Con-stan'ti'na	Cram-bu'na
Chrom'e-tos	Cia-v-i-e-nus	Cna-c'di-um	Con-stan'ti'nus	Cran'a-i
Chres-phon'tes	Cle'a-das	Cnac'a-lis	Con'stan-tine, Eng.	Cran'a-us
Chro'mi-us	Cle-an-der	Cni-din'i-um	Con-stan'ti-us	Cran'i-i
Chro'al-us	Cle-an'dri-das	Cni'dus, or Gni'dus	Con-syg'na	Cra-as-si'ti-us
Chry'a-sus	Cle-an'thes	Cnos'si-a	Con-ta-des'dus	Cras-ti'nus
Chrys'a-me	Cle-ar'chus	Co-a-ma'ni	Con-ta'bi-a	Cras'a-is
Chry-san'tas	Cle-ar'i-des	Co-as'tra, and	Co-phon'tis	Cra-te'us
Chry-san'thi-us	Cle'meus	Co-ac'tra	Co'pi-a	Cra'te-rus
Chry-san'tis	Cle'o-bis	Cob'a-res	Co-po'ni-us	Crat-es-i-cle'a
Chry-sa'or	Cle-o-bu'la	Coc'a-lus	Cop'ra-tes	Crat-e-sip'o-lis
Chrys-a-o're-us	Cle-ob-u-li'na	Coc-ce'i-us	Co'pre-us	Cra-te'vas
Chry-sa-o-ri-s	Cle-o-bu'lus	Coc-cyg'i-us	Cor-a-co-na'sus	Cra'te-us
Chry-se'lis	Cle-o-ch'a-res	Co-cy'tus	Cor-al'e-tus	Cra-ti'nus
Chry-ser'mus	Cle-o-ch'a-ri-i	Co-dom'a-nus	Co-ra'li	Cra'ty-lus
Chry-sip'pus	Cle-o'd'a-mas	Cod'ri-dæ	Co-ra'nus	Crau'si-e
Chry-sop'o-nus	Cle-o-de'mus	Co-drop'o-lis	Co-rax'i	Cra-ux'ti-das
Chrys-o-la-us	Cle-o-do'ra	Co-cil'i-us	Cor'be-us	Crem'e-ra
Chry-so'di-um	Cle-o-dox'a	Co-lal'e-tæ	Cor'bu-lo	Crem'my-on, and
Chry-sop'o-lis	Cle-og'e-nos	Co'li-a	Cor-cy'ra	Crom'my-on
Chry-æor'ho-es	Cle-o-la'us	Co-li-ob'ri-ga	Cor-du-ba	Cre-mo'na
Chrys-os-tom	Cle-om'a-chus	Co'li-us	Cor-du-e'ne	Crem'i-des
Chrys-oth'e-mis	Cle-o-man'tes	Cor'a-nus	Cor-es'sus	Cre-mu'ti-us
Chtho'ni-a	Cle-om'bro-tus	Co'es	Cor'e-sus	Cre-on'ti-a-des
Chtho'ni-us	Cle-o-mæ'des	Cog'a-mus	Cor'e-tas	Cre-op'h'i-us
Cib-a-ri'tis	Cle-om'e-ne	Cog-i-du'nus	Cor-fin'i-um	Cre-pe'ri-us
Cib'y-ra	Cle'o'ne	Co'hi-bus	Co'ri-a	Cre'si-us
Cith'y-ria	Cle-o-ni'ca	Co-læ'nus	Co-rin'e-um	Cres-phon'tes
Cic'o-nes	Cle-o-ni'cus	Co-lax'a-is	Co-ri-o-la'nus	Cres'si-us
Ci-lic'i-a	Cle-on'nis	Co-lax'es	Cor'i-tus	Cre'te'us
Ci-lis'ea	Cle-on'y-mus	Co-len'da	Cor'ma-sa	Cre'te-a
Cil'ni-us	Cle-op'a-ter	Co'li-as	Cor-ne'li-a	Cre'te-us
Cim-be'ri-us	Cle-o-pa'tra	Col-la'ti-a	Cor-ne'li-i	Cre'the-is
Cim'bri-cum	Cle-o-pa'tris	Col-la'ti'nus	Cor-ni-fic'i-us	Cre'the-us
Cim'i-nus	Cle-o-pan'thus	Col-l'i-na	Cor-ni-ger	Creth'o-na
Cim-me'ri-i	Cle'o-phes	Col-lu'ci-a	Cor-nu'tus	Cret'i-cus
Cim'me-rie	Cle-oph'o-lus	Co-lo'næ	Co-ro'bus	Cre-u'sa
Cim-me'ri-um	Cle'o-phon	Co-lo'nos	Co-ro'na	Cri'a-sus
Ci-mo'lus	Cle-o-phy'lus	Col'o-phon	Cor-o-ne'a	Cri-ni'pus
Ci-næ'thon	Cle-o-pom'pus	Col'o-tes	Co-ro'nis	Cri-ni'sus, and
Ci-na'ra-das	Cle-op-tol'e-mus	Col'pe	Co-ron'ta	Cri-mi'sus
Cin'e-as	Cle-os'tra-tus	Co-lu'thus	Cor'si-e	Crie-pi'na
Ci-ne'si-as	Cle-ox'e-nus	Co-ly'tus	Cor'so-te	Crie-pi'nus
Cin'e-thon\	Clep'y-dra	Com-a-ge'na	Cor'su-ra	Crit'a-la
Cin-ge'o-rix	Clee'i-des	Com-a-ge'ni	Cor-to'ne	Crit'h'e-is
Sin-jet'e-rix	Clib'a-nus	Co-ma'na	Cor-vi'nus	Cri-tho'te
Cin-gu-lum	Cli-de'mus	Com-a-ri	Cor-y-ban'tes	Crit'i-as
Cin-l-a'ta	Cli-de'nus	Com-a-rus	Cor'y-bas	Crit-o-bu'lus
Cin'lith-i-i	Clin'i-as	Co-mas'tus	Crit-og-na'tus	Crit-o-na'tus
Cin'na-don	Cli-nip'pi-des	Com-ba'bus	Cor'y-bus	Crit-o-la'us
Cin-ni'a-na	Cli-sith'e-des	Com-bre'a	Co-ry'e't-a	Cro-bi'a-lus
Cinx'i-a	Cli-the-nos	Com'e-tho	Co-ry'e'i-des	Crob'y-zi
Cin'y-ras	Cli-tar'chus	Co-min'i-us	Co-ry'e'i-us	Crock'a-le
Cir'ci-us	Cli-ter'ni-a	Co-mit'i-a	Cor'y-cus	Cro'ce-s
Cir-re'a-tum	Cli-ti-o-de'mus	Co'mi-us	Cor-y-la, and	Cro-l'ites
Cir'ra, and Cyr'ra	Cli-tom'a-chus	Com-pl-ta'li-a	Cor-y-le'um	Crom'my-on
Cir'tha, and Cir'ta	Cli-ton'y-mus	Comp'sa-tus	Co-rym'bi-fer	Cron'i-a
Cis-al-pi'na Gal'li-a	Cli'to-phon	Com-pu'na	Cor-ym'bi-fer	Cron'i-des
Cis'ee-is	Cli-to'ri-a	Com'ca-ni	Cor-y-pba'si-um	Cron'i-um
Cis-ee'us	Cli-tum'mus	Con-cor'di-a	Cor-y-theu'ses	Cros-sa'a
Cis'i-a	Clo-a-ci'na	Con-da-te	Cor'y-bus	Cros'a-lus
Cis'si-a	Clo-an'thus	Con-dru'si	Co-ry'tus	Cro-to'na
Cis'si-des	Clo-n'di-cus	Con-dy'ti-a	Co-sin'gas	Crot-o-ni'a-tis
Cis-sme'na	Clo-a-ci'na	Con-e-to-du'nus	Con'se-a	Cro-to-pi-as

Cro-to-pus
 Crus-tu-me/ri
 Crus-tu-me/ri-um
 Crus-tu-mi-num
 Crus-tu-mi-um
 Cte-a-tus
 Ctem'e-ne
 Cte-si-as
 Cte-sib'i-us
 Ctes'i-cles
 Cte-sil'o-chus
 Ctes'i-phon.
 Cte-sip-pus
 Ctim'e-ne
 Cu-la-ro
 Cu-nax'a
 Cu-pa-vo
 Cu-pen'tus
 Cu-pl'o-d
 Cu-re'tes
 Cu-re'tis
 Cu'ri-a
 Cu-ri-a'ti-l
 Cu'ri-o
 Cu'ri-um
 Cur'ti-a
 Cur-til'lus
 Cu-ru'lis
 Cus-ae'i
 Cu-till'i-um
 Cy-a-ne
 Cy-a-ne-m
 Cy-a-ne-us
 Cy-a-nippe
 Cy-a-nippus
 Cy-a-nippus, or
 Cy-a-nax'es, or
 Cy-a-x'a-res
 Cy-be-be
 Cy-be-la, and
 Cy-be-la
 Cyb-e-le
 Cyb-e-lus
 Cyb-i-ra
 Cy-ce-si-um
 Cych're-us
 Cyc-la-des
 Cy-clo-pes
 Cy-clops, Eng.
 Cyd'i-as
 Cy-dippe
 Cy-do-ni-a
 Cyd-ra'ra
 Cyd-ro-la'u
 Cyg'nus
 Cyl'a-bus
 Cyl'i-ces
 Cy-lin'dus
 Cyl-lab'e-rus
 Cyl'la-rus
 Cyl-le'ne
 Cyl-le-ne'i-us
 Cyl-lyri-l
 Cy-mod'o-ce
 Cy-mod-o-ce'a
 Cy-mod-o-ce-as
 Cym'o-lus, and
 Ci-mo'lus
 Cym-o-po-li'a
 Cy-moth'o-e
 Cyn'a-ra
 Cyn-a-g'i-rus
 Cy-na-thi-um
 Cy-na'ne
 Cy-na-pes
 Cy-nax'a

Cy-ne-si-l, and
 Cyn'e-to
 Cyn-e-thus/ea
 Cyn'ti-a
 Cyn'ti-cl
 Cyn-o-ceph'a-le
 Cyn-o-ceph'a-ll
 Cyn-o-phont'is
 Cy-nor'tas
 Cy-nort'i-on
 Cyn-o-sar'ges
 Cyn-os-ae'ma
 Cyn-o-su'ra
 Cyn'e-cure, Eng.
 Cyn'thi-a
 Cyn'thi-us
 Cyn-u-ren'ees
 Cyp-a-ris'si, and
 Cyp-a-ris'si-a
 Cyp-a-ris'eus
 Cyph'a-ra
 Cyp-ri-a'nus
 Cyp-sel'i-des
 Cyp'ee-lus
 Cy-rau'nis
 Cy-re-na'i-ca
 Cy-re-na'i-cl
 Cy-re'ne
 Cy-ri'a-des
 Cy-ri'nus
 Cyr'ha-ds
 Cyr-ri-a'na
 Cyr-sil'lus
 Cy-the'ra
 Cyth-o-re'a, or
 Cyth-e-re'a
 Cyth'e-ris
 Cy-the'ron
 Cy-the'ron
 Cyth'e-rus
 Cy-tin'e-um
 Cyz-i-ce'ni
 Cyz'i-cum

D.

DA'Æ, Da'hæ
 Da'ci-a
 Dac'ty-ll
 Dad'i-cs
 Dæd'a-la
 Dæ-da'li-on
 Dæd'a-lus
 Da'i-cles
 Da'i-dis
 Da-im'a-chus
 Da-im'e-ne
 Da'i-phron
 Da-i'ra
 Da'i'di-a
 Dam-a-ge'tus
 Dam'a-lis
 Dam-a-ce'na
 Da-mas'ci-us
 Dam-a-sip-pus
 Dam-a-si'e'tra-tus
 Da-mas'tes
 Da-mip-pus
 Dam'no-riz
 Dam'o-cles

Da-moc'ra-tas
 Da-moc'ri-ta
 Da-moph'i-la
 Da-moph'i-lus
 Dam'o-phon
 Da-mos'tra-tus
 Da-mos'e-nus
 Da-my'r'i-as
 Dan'a-e
 Dan'a-l
 Da-na'i-des
 Dan'a-la
 Dan'a-us
 Da-au'bi-us
 Dan'ube, Eng.
 Da'o-chus
 Daph'næ
 Daph-næ-us
 Dar'a-ba
 Dar-da-ni
 Dar-da'ni-a
 Dar-dan'i-des
 Dar'da-nus
 Dar'da-ris
 Da-re'tis
 Da-ri'a-ves
 Da-ri'te
 Das cyl-lit'is
 Das'cy-lus
 Da'se-a
 Da'si-us
 Das-sa-re'ni
 Das-sa-ri'te
 Das-sa-rit'i-l
 Dau'ni-a
 Dau'ri-fer, and
 Dau'ri-ees
 Dav'a-ra
 De-ceb'a-lus
 De-ce'le-um
 Dec'e-lus
 De-cem'vi-ri
 De-ce-ti-a
 De-cid'i-us Sax'a
 De-cin'e-us
 De-cu'ri-o
 Ded-i-tam'e-ne
 De-ic'o-on
 De-id-a-mi'a
 De-i-le'on
 De-il'o-chus
 De-im'a-chus
 De-i'o-chus
 De-i'o-ne
 De-i'o-ne-us
 De-i-o-pe'i-a
 De-iph'i-l
 De-iph'o-be
 De-iph'o-bus
 De-i-phon'tes
 De-ip'y-le
 De-ip'y-lus
 De-ip'y-rus
 De-i-a-ni'ra
 De-i'o-ces
 De-jot'a-rus
 De-ll'a-des
 Del-min'i-um
 Del'phi-cus
 Del-phin'i-a
 Del-phy'ne
 Dem'a-des
 De-mæn'e-tus
 De-mag'o-ras
 Dem-a-ra'ta

Dem-a-ra'tus
 Dem-a-re'ta
 Dem-a-ris'te
 De'me-a
 De-me'tri-as
 De-me'tri-us
 Dem-o-a-nas'sa
 Dem-o-ce'des
 De-moch'a-res
 Dem'o-cles
 De-mod'o-on
 De-mod'i-ce
 De-mod'o-cus
 De-mo'le-on
 De-mo'le-us
 Dem-o-nas'sa
 De-mo'nax
 Dem-o-ni-ca
 De-mo-ni-cus
 Dem-o-phan'tus
 De-moph'i-lus
 Dem'o-phon
 De-moph'o-on
 De-mop'u-lis
 De-mos'the-ne
 De-mos'tra-tus
 Dem'y-lus
 De-od'a-tus
 De-o'is
 Der'bi-ces
 Der-cen'nus
 Der-cyl'li-das
 Der-cyl'lus
 Der'cy-nus
 De-ru-si-e'i
 De-sud'a-ba
 Deu-ca'li-on
 Deu-ce'ti-us
 Deu'do-riz
 Dex-am'e-ne
 Dex-am'e-nus
 Dex-i'pus
 Dex-ith'e-a
 Di-ac-o-pe'na
 Di-ac-tor'i-des
 Di'a-gon, and
 Di'a-gum
 Di-ag'o-ras
 Di-a'lis
 Di-a'lus
 Di-a-mas-ti-go'nis
 Di-an'a-sa
 Di-a'si-a
 Di-e-a'r'chus
 Di-ce'ne-us
 Di-c'o-mas
 Dic-tid-i-an'ees
 Dic'tyn'na
 Dic'tys
 Did'i-che
 Did'i-us
 Did'y-ma
 Did-y-mæ'us
 Did-y-mæ'on
 Did'y-mus
 Did'y-mum
 Did'y-mus
 Di-en'e-ces
 Di-es'pi-ter
 Di-gen'ti-a
 Di-mas'tus
 Di-mar'chus
 Di-nol'o-chus
 Din'i-s
 Din'i-che
 Di-moch'a-res

Di-moc'ra-tas
 Di-mo'o-chus
 Di-mom'e-ne
 Di-mos'the-ne
 Di-mos'tra-tus
 Di-o-cle-a
 Di-o-cle-ti-a-mum
 Di-e-de'ti-an, Eng.
 Di-o-do'tus
 Di-o'e-tas
 Di-og'e-ne
 Di-o-g'ni-a
 Di-og'e-nus
 Di-og-ne'tus
 Di-o-me'da
 Di-o-me'des
 Di-o-me'dem
 Di-o'ne
 Di-o-ny-si'a-des
 Di-o-ny-si-as
 Di-o-ny-si-des
 Di-o-ny-si-on
 Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
 Di-oph'a-ne
 Di-o-phan'tas
 Di-o-pi'tes
 Di-o-pe'ne
 Di-op'o-lis
 Di-o'res
 Di-o-scor'i-des
 Di-o'sco-rus
 Di-o-scu'ri
 Di-o-pa-go
 Di-o-po'la
 Di-o'ti-me
 Di-o-ti'mus
 Di-o'tre-phes
 Di-ox-ip'pe
 Di-ox-ip'pus
 Diph'i-las
 Diph'i-lus
 Di-phor'i-das
 Dir-cen'na
 Dir'phi-a
 Dis-cor'di-a
 Div'a-ni
 Div-i-ti-a-cus
 Divus Fid'i-us
 Di-y'lus
 Do-be'tes
 Doc'i-lis
 Doc'i-mus
 Do-cle-a
 Do-do'na
 Do-do'ne
 Do-don'i-des
 Dol-a-bel-la
 Dol-i-cha'on
 Dol'i-che
 Dol'i-us
 Dol-o-me'na
 Do-lon'ci
 Do-lo-pes
 Do-lo-phi-on
 Do-lo-pl-a
 Dom-i-du'eus
 Do-min'i-ca
 Do-mi'ti-a
 Do-mi'ti-a-nus
 De-mi'ti-an, Eng.
 Dom-i-till'a
 Do-mi'ti-us
 Don-i-la'us
 Do-ny'sa
 Do-rac'te

Dor'l-cus
Do-ri-en'ses
Dor'i-las
Dor-i-la'us
Do-ri-on
Do-ri-um
Do-ri-us
Do-ros-to-rum
Dor-sen'nus
Do-ry'a-cus
Do-ry'clius
Dor'y-las
Dor-y-la'us
Do-rys'eus
Do-si'a-des
Doo-se'nus
Dot'a-das
Dox-an'der
Dra-ca'nus
Dra-con'ti-des
Dran'ces
Dran-gi-a-na
Drim'a-chus
Dri-op'i-des
Dro-m'eus
Drop'i-ci
Dropi-on
Dru-en'ti-us, and
Dru-en'ti-a
Dru'ge-ri
Dru'i-das
Droids, Eng.
Dry'a-des
Dryads, Eng.
Dry-an'i'ta-des
Dry-an'ti-des
Dry-m'e'a
Dry'o-pe
Dry-o-pe'l-a
Dry'o-pos
Dryp'e-tis
Du-ce'ti-us
Du-il'li-a
Du-lich'i-um
Dum'no-riz
Du-ra'ti-us
Du-um'vi-ri
Dy-a-gon'das
Dy-ar-den'ses
Dy-m'e'i
Dy-nam'e-ne
Dyn-sa'te
Dy-ras'pes
Dy-sau'jes
Dys-ci-ne'tus
Dy-so'rum
Dys-pom'ti-i

Ea-e-kir'i-a
E-ches'ra-tes
E-kak'ra-tes
Ech-e-da'mi-a
E-chel'a-tus
E-chel'ta
E-che'mon
Ech-e-ne'us
Ech'e-phron
E-ches'o-lus
E-ches'tra-tus
E-chid'na
Ech-i-do'rus
E-chin'a-dee
E-chi'non
E-chi'nus
E-chi'on
Ech-i-on'i-des
Ech-i-on'i-us
E-de'sa, E-de'sa
E-di'sa
E-do'al
E-e'ti-on
E-ge'l'i-das
E-ge'ri-a
E-g-e'i'nus
Eg-na'ti-a
Eg-na'ti-us
E-i'on
E-i'o-nes
E-i'o-ne-us
E-j'o-ne-us
El-a-bon'tas
El-a'nis
El-a'i'tes
El-a'i-us
El-a-phi-s'a
El-a-phus
El-ap-to-ni-me
El-la'ra
El-a-te'a
El-la'ver
E'le-a
E-le-a'tes
E-lec'tus
E-lec'tri-des
E-lec'try-on
E-le'i
El-e-lo'us
E'le-on
El-e-phan'tis
El-e-phe'nor
El-e-po'rus
E-leu'chi-a
El-eu-sin'i-a
E-leu'ther
E-leu'the-ra
E-leu'tho
E-lit'i-us
El-i-en'sis, and
E-li'a-ca
El-i-me'a
El-is-pha'si-i
El-lo'pi-a
E-lo'rus
El-pe'nor
El-pi-ni'co
El-u'i'na
El'y-ces
El-y-ma'tis
El'y-mi
El'y-rus
El-y'i-um
E-ma'thi-a
E-ma'thi-on

Em'ba-tum
E-mer'i-ta
Em-me'li-us
E-mo'da
Em-pe-ra'mus
Em-po'clius
Em-pu'sa
En-cel'a-dus
En-chel'a-s
En-de-is
En-de'ra
En-dym'i-on
E-ne'ti
En-gy'um
En-i-en'ses
En-i-o-pe-us
E-nip'e-us
E-nis'pe
En'ni-a
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En'o-pe
E-not-o-co'stes
En-tel'la
En-tel'us
En-y-a'li-us
E-ny'o
E'o-ne
E-o'us
E-pe'gris
E-pam-i-non'das
Ep-an-tel'i-i
E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ep-as-na'ctus
E-peb'o-lus
E-pe'i
E-pe'us
Eph'e-tas
Eph-i-al'tes
Eph'o-rus
Epi-car'te
Epi-car'i-des
Epi-chai'des
E-pich'a-ris
E-pi-cl'i-des
E-pic'tra-tes
E-pic'te'tus
E-pic'y-des
Epi-daph'ne
E-pi-dau'ri-a
E-pi-dau'rus
E-pid'i-us
E-pi-do'tas
E-pig'e-nes
E-pig'e-us
E-pig'o-nus
E-pi'a-ris
E-pi-mel'i-des
E-pim'e-nes
E-pi-men'i-des
E-pi-me'the-us
E-pi-me'this
E-pi'o-chus
E-pi'o-ne
E-pi-pha'ni-as
E-pi'rus
E-pist'ro-phus
E-pit'a-des
E-pli-um
E-po-na
E-po-pe-us
E-py'i-des
Epy'tus
E-quir'i-a
E-quo-un'ti-cum

Er'a-con
Er-a-si'nus
Er-a-sip'pus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er-a-tros'tra-tus
E-ra'tus
Er'e-bus
E-rech'the-us
E-rem'ri
E-re'mus
Er-e-ne'a
E-re'sa
E-re'sus
E-re'tum
Er'ga-ne
Er-gi-as
Er-gi'nus
Er-i-be'a
E-rib'o-tes
Er-i-ce'tes
E-rich'tho
Er-i-cin'i-um
Er-i-cu'sa
Er-id'a-nus
E-rig'o-ne
E-rig'o-nus
Er-i-gy'us
E-rin'des
E-rin'ays
E-ri'o-pis
E-riph'a-nis
E-riph'i-das
Er-i-phy'le
Er-i-sich'thon
Eri'thus
E-riz'o
E-ro'chus
E-ros'tra-tus
E-ro'ti'a
Er-ru'ca
Er-xi-as
Ery-mas
E-ryb'i-um
Er-y-ci'na
Er-y-man'this
E-rym'ne-us
Ery'mus
Er-y-th'i'ni
Er-y-thre
Er'y-thra
E-ryth'ri-on
E-ryth'ros
E-ryx'o
E-seer'nus
E-seed'o-nes
E-su-i
E'u-la
E-te'o-cles
E-te'o-clius
E-te'o-nes
E-te'o-ne-us
E-te-o-ni'cus
E-te'si-e
E-tha'li-on
E-the'le-um
Eth'o-da
E-the'mon
E'ti-as
E-tru'ri-a
Eu-ba-ges
Eu-ba'tas
Eu-bi-us
Eu-bo'i-cus
Eu-bo-to

Eu'bo-tes
Eu-bu'le
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-ce'rus
Eu-che'nor
Eu'chi-des
Eu-cl'i'des
Euclid, Eng.
Eu'cra-te
Eu'cri-tus
Euc-te'mon
Euc-tre'si-i
Eu-da'mon
Eu-dam'i-das
Eu-de'mus
Eu-do'ci-a
Eu-doc'i-mus
Eu-do'ra
Eu-dox'i-a
Eu-dox'us
Eu-ga'ne-i
Eu-ga'ni-a
Eu-ge'ni-us
Eu-ge-on
Eu'hy-drum
Eu'hy-us
Eu-il'm'e-ne
Eu-ma'chi-us
Eu-m'e'us
Eu-me'tis
Eu-me'lus
Eu-me-nes
Eu-men'i-des
Eu-me'ni-us
Eu-mol'pe
Eu-mol'pas
Eu-mon'i-des
Eu-na'pi-us
Eu-ni'mi-a
Eu'no-mus
Eu'ny-mos
Eu'o-ras
Eu-pa'l'a-mon
Eu-pa'l'a-mus
Eu-pa-tor
Eu-pe'l'thes
Eu'pha-es
Eu-phan'tus
Eu-phe'mus
Eu-phor'bus
Eu-pho'ri-on
Eu-phra'nor
Eu-phra'tes
Eu-phro'gy-ne
Eu-pom'pas
Eu-ri-a-nes'sa
Eu-rip'i-des
Eu-ro-pe'us
Eu-ro-pus
Eu-ro'tas
Eu-ro'to
Eu-ry'a-le
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ryb'a-tes
Eu-ry-b'i-a-des
Eu-ryb'i-us
Eu-ry-cle'a
Eu-ry-cl'i'des
Eu-ry'e-ra-tes
Eu-ry-crat'i-das
Eu-ry'd'a-mas
Eu-ry'd'a-me
Eu-ryd'i-co
Eu-ry-ga'ni-a
Eu-ry'le-on

E.

E/A-NES
E-a'nus
E-ari-nus
E-a'si-um
E-b'o-me
E-bor'a-cum
E-b-u-ro'nes
E-b-u-sus
E-ba'ta-na
E-c-chir'i-a

Eu-ryl'o-chus
Eu-rym'e-de
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-rym'e-nos
Eu-ryn'o-me
Eu-ryn'o-mus
Eu-ry'o-ne
Eu-ry-pou
Eu-ryp'y-le
Eu-rys'the-nos
Eu-rys'then'i-don
Eu-rys'the-us
Eu-ry-te
Eu-ryt'e-le
Eu-ryth'e-mis
Eu-ry-tus
Eu-ry-tis
Eu-se'bi-a
Eu-se-pus
Eu-sta'thi-us
Eu-sto'li-a
Eu-ta'a
Eu-tha'li-a
Eu-thyc'ra-tes
Eu-thy-de'mus
Eu-thy'mus
Eu-thro'pi-us
Eu-ty-chee
Eu-tych'i-des
Eu-ty-phron
Eu-xan'thi-us
Eu-xe-nus
Eu-xippe
Ev'a-ges
E-vag'o-ras
E-vag'o-re
Ev-an-gor'i-des
E-van'thes
E-var'chus
E-ven'e-rus
E-ve'nus
Ev-e-ph'e-nus
Ev'e-ros
E-ver'ge-toe
E-vel'thon
E-vip'pus
Ex-a'di-us
Ex-ag'o-nus
Ex-om'a-tre

F.

FAB'A-RIS
Fa-bi'a'ni
Fab-ra-te'ri-a
Fa-bric'i-us
Fa-bul'la
Fae'u-lae
Fal-cid'i-a
Fa-le'ri-i
Fal-e'ri-na
Fa-lis'cus
Fan'ul-a
Fan'ul-i
Far'fa-rus
Fas'co-lis
Fas-col'i'i-na
Fau-cu'ti-a
Fa-vox'ri-a
Fa-ven'ti-a

Fau-na'li-a
Fau-sti'na
Fau'sti-tas
Fau'stu-lus
Feb'ru-a
Fec'i'a'les
Fel'gi-nus
Fen-es-tel'la
Fe-ra'li-a
Fe-re'tri-us
Fe-ro'ni-a
Fes-cen'ni-a
Fi-bre'nus
Fi-cul'ne-a
Fi-de'me
Fi-den'ti-a
Fi-dic'u-lae
Firmi-us
Fis-col'ius
Fis-col'i'i-a
Fis-cil'la
Fis-min'i-a
Fis-vi-a'num
Fis-vin'i-a
Fis-vi-ob'ri-ga
Flo-ra'li-a
Flo-ri-a'nus
Fo'li-a
Fon-te'i-a
Fon-te'i-us Cap'i-to
For-mi-a nun
For-tu'na
For'u-li
Fre-ge'ne
Fren-ta'ni
Frig'i-dus
Fris'i-i
Fron'ti-nus
Fu'ci-no
Fu-ci'nus
Ful-gi-na'tes
Ful-gi'nus
Ful'i-num, and
Ful'gi-num
Fun-da'nus
Fu'ri-a
Fu'ri-e
Fu'ri-na
Fu'ri-ne
Furi'ni-us
Fu'ni-a

G.

GAB'A-LES

Gab'a-za
Ga-bi'e'nus
Ga-bi'na
Ga-bin'i-a'nus
Ga-bin'i-us
Gad-i-ta'nus
Ga-e'ae
Ga-tu'li-cus
Ga-la'br'i-i
Ga-la'e'us
Ga-lan'this
Ga-la'ta
Ga-la'ti-a
Ga-lax'i-a
Ga-le'nus

Ga-le'o-lae
Ga-le'ri-a
Gal-i'la'e
Gal-in-thi-a'di-a
Gal-li-ca'nus
Gal-li-e'nus
Gal-li-na'ri-a
Gal-lip'o-lis
Gal-lo-grae'ci-a
Gal-lo'ni-us
Ga-max'us
Ga-me'li-a
Gan-da-ri'tae
Gan'ga-ma
Gan-nas'cus
Gan-y-me'de
Gan-y-me'des
Gan'y-me'de, Eng.
Ga-re'i-cum
Gar-a-man'tis
Gar'a-tas
Ga-re'a-tae
Ga-re-ath'y-ra
Gar-ga'phi-a
Gar'ga-ra
Gar'ga-ris
Ga-ri'l'i-us
Gar-ites
Ga-the'a-tas
Ge-ben'na
Ge-dro'si-a
Ge-ga'ni-i
Ge-la'nor
Gel'i-a
Gel'i-as
Ge-lo-i
Ge-min'i-us
Ge-na'bum
Ge-ni'sus
Gen'se-ric
Gen'ti-us
Ge-nu'ci-us
Ge-nu'sus
Ge-nu'ti-a
Ge-or'gi-ca
Geor'gics, Eng
Ge-phy'ra
Ge-phy'r'e-i
Ge-ran'thus
Ge-re'n'ti-cus
Ge'ri-on
Ger-ma'ni-i
Ge-ron'thus
Ge'ry-on, and
Ge-ry'o-nos
Ge'sa-tae
Gi-gan'tes
Gi-gar'tum
Gin-da'nes
Gin-gu'num
Gla-di-a-to'ri-i
Glab'y-ro, and
Glab'y-ra
Glab'y-rus
Glauc'ippe
Glauc'ip'pus
Glauc'o-mae
Glauc-o-pis
Glauc'ti-as
Glyc'e-ra
Gly-co'rium
Gnos'i-a
Gob-a-ni'i-o
Gob'a-ree
Gob'ry-as

Go-na'tas
Go-ni'a-dos
Go-nip'pus
Go-nos'sa
Go-nus'sa
Gor-di'nus
Gor'di-us
Gor-ga'sus
Gor'gi-as
Gor-go'nes
Gor-go'ni-us
Gor-goph'o-ne
Gor-goph'o-ra
Gor-gyth'i-on
Gor-tu-m
Gor-ty'na
Gor-ty'n'i-a
Gra'c'hus
Gra-di'ves
Gra'ci-a
Gra-ci'nus
Gra'ci-us
Gra-ni'cus, or
Gran'icus
Gra'ni-us
Gra'ti-a'nus
Gra'ti-m
Gra'ti-a'nus
Gra-tid'i-a
Gra'ti-us
Gra-vis'us
Gre-gori'us
Gry-ne'um
Gry-ne'us
Gry-ni'um
Gy'a-rus, and
Gy'a-ros
Gy-lip'pus
Gym-ne'si-m
Gym'ne-tes
Gym-nos-o-phistae
Jim-nos-o-phists, Eng
Gy-na'ce-as
Gyn-e-co-the'r'nas

H.

HA'BIS
Ha-dri-a'ti-cum
Ha-mo'ni-a
Hag-nag'o-ra
Ha-le'sua, and
Ha-le'sus
Ha-la-la
Hal-cy'o-ne
Ha-le'si-us
Ha'li-a
Hal-i-ar'tus
Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Hal-lic'y-m
Ha-li'e-is
Hal-im'e-de
Hal-i-rho'ti-us
Hal-i-ther'sus
Hal-i-zo'nes
Hal-my-de'sus
Ha-loc'ra-tes
Ha-lo'ne
Hal-on-ne'sus
Ha-lo'ti-a
Ha-lo'tas
Hal-y'e'tus
Hal-y-artes
Ha-lyz'i-a
Ham-a-dry'a-dos
Ha-max'i-a
Ha-mil'car
Har'ca-lo
Har-ma-te'li-a
Har-ma-tris
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mon'i-dee
Har-pa-gus
Har-pal'i-ce
Har-pal'i-on
Har-pa-lus
Har-pa-ra
Har-poc'ra-tes
Har-py'i-e
Har'pies, Eng.
Ha-ru'spex
Ha-te'ri-us
Hau'sta-nos
Heb'do-le
He-be'sus
Hec'a-le
Hec-a-le'si-a
Hec-a-me'de
Hec'a-te, or
Hec'at, Eng.
Hec-a-te'si-a
Hec-a-tom-bo'i-a
Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a
Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Hec-a-tom'py-las
Hec'u-ba
He-don'a-cum
Hed'u-i
He-dym'e-las
He-gel'o-chus
He-ge'mon
Heg-e-si'nus
Heg-e-si'a-max
He-go'si-as
Heg-e-si'o-chus
Heg-e-si'o-us
Heg-e-sip'ly-le
Heg-e-sis'tra-tas
Heg-e-to'ri-des
He'le-na
He-le'nor
He'le-nus
He-li'a-des
He-li-a's-tae
He-li-ca'on
Hel'i-co
Hel-i-co'nis
He-li-o-do'rus
He-li-o-ga-be'tas
He-li-op'o-lis
He-li'son
He-lan'ti-ce
He-lan'ti-cus
Hel-lo'nes
Hel-lo'pi-a
Hel-lo'ti-a
He-lo'tes, and
He-lo'tes
Hel-vo'ti-a
Hel-vo'ti-i
He-ma'thi-on
He-mith'e-a
Hen'e-ti
He-ni'o-chi
He-phae'ti-a
He-phae'ti-o

HI

HO

IA

IN

JE

He-phæ'sti-on
 Hep-tap'o-lis
 Hep-tap'y-los
 Her-a-cle'a
 Her-a-cle'i-a
 He-rac-le-o'tes
 Her-a-clid'
 Her-a-clid'
 Her-a-clid'
 Her-a-clit'
 He-rac'li-us
 Her-bee'sus
 Her-ce'i-us
 Her-cu-les
 Her-cy'na
 Her-do'ni-a
 Her-do'ni-us
 He're-us
 Her'i-lus
 Her-ma-chus
 Her-mæ'a
 Her-mag'o-ras
 Her-man-du'ri
 Her-man'ni
 Her-maph-ro-di'tus
 Her-ma-the'na
 Her-me'as
 Her-me-l-as
 Her-me-si-a-nax
 Her-mi'as
 Her-min'i-us
 Her-mi'o-ne
 Her-mi-o'ni-e
 Her-moc'rates
 Her-mo-do'rus
 Her-mog'e-nes
 Her-mo-la'us
 Her-mo-ti'mus
 Her-mun-du'ri
 Her-ni-cl
 He-ro'des
 He-rod'i-cus
 He-rod'o'tus
 He-ro-es
 He-roph'i-la
 He-ros'tra-tus
 He'u-li
 He-sæ'nus
 He-si'o-dus
He'si-od, Eng.
 He-si-o-ne
 Hee-per'i-des
 Hee-pe-ria
 Hee-per'i-tis
 Hee'ti-a
 Hee-ti-m'a
 He-ych'i'a
 He-ych'i-us
 He-tric'u-lum
 Heu-rippa
 Hex-apy-lum
 Hi-ber'ni-a, and
 Hy'ber'ni-a
 Hi-bril'des
 Hic-e-ta'on
Hic-e-ta'on
 Hic-e'tas
 Hi'e-ra
 Hi-e-rap'o-lis
 Hi'e-rax
 Hi-e-ro-du'lum
 Hi-e-rom'ne-mon
 Hi-e-ro-ne'os
 Hi-e-ron'i-ca
 Hi-e-ron'i-cus
 Hi-e-roph'i-lus

Hi-la'ri-a
 Hi-mel'ia
 Him'e-ra
 Hip-pag'o-ras
 Hip-pal'ci-mus
 Hip-pa-lus
 Hip-par'chi-a
 Hip-par-chus
 Hip-pa-ri'nus
 Hip-pa-ri-on
 Hip-pa-sus
 Hip-pe-us
 Hip-pi-a
 Hip-pob'o-tes
 Hip-pob'o-tus
 Hip-poc'o-on
 Hip-po-cor-y'stes
 Hip-poc'ra-tes
 Hip-po-cra'ti-a
 Hip-po-cro'ne
 Hip-pod'a-mas
 Hip-pod'a-me
 Hip-po-da-mi'a
 Hip-pod'a-mus
 Hip-pod'i-ce
 Hip-pod'ro-mus
 Hip-po-la
 Hip-poly'te
 Hip-poly'tus
 Hip-pom'e-dom
 Hip-pom'e-ne
 Hip-pom'e-nes
 Hip-po-mol'gi
 Hip-po-na
 Hip-po-nax
 Hip-po-ni'a-tes
 Hip-po-nium
 Hip-pon'o-us
 Hip-pop'o-des
 Hip-pot'ra-tus
 Hip-pot'a-des
 Hip-po-tas, or
 Hip-po-tes
 Hip-poth'o-e
 Hip-poth'o-on
 Hip-poth'o-on'tis
 Hip-poth'o-us
 Hip-po-ti-on
 Hip-si-des
 Hir-pi'ni
 Hir-pi'nus, Q.
 Hirti-a
 His-pa'ni-a
 His-pel'lum
 His-pul'a
 His-tas'pes
 His-ti-m'a
 His-ti-m'us
 Hist'ri-a
 Hol-o'cron
 Ho-me'rus
Ho'mer, Eng.
 Hom'o-le
 Ho-mo'le-a
 Hom-o-lo'i-des
 Ho-mon-a-den'ses
 Ho-mo'ri-us
 Ho-rac'i-tes
 Ho-ra-pol'lo
 Ho-ra'ti-us
Hor'ace, Eng.
 Hor-ci-as
 Hor-mis'das
 Ho-ra'tus
 Hor-ti-num

Hor-to'na
 Hos-til'i-a
 Hun-ne-ri'cus
 Hun-ni'a-des
 Hy-a-cin'thi-a
 Hy-a-cin'thus
 Hy'a-des
 Hy-ag'nis
 Hy-an'thes
 Hy-an'tis
 Hy-ar'bi-ta
 Hy-bri'a-nes
 Hyc'ca-ra
 Hyd'a-ra
 Hy-dar'nes
 Hy-das'pes
 Hy-dra-o'tes
 Hy-droch'o-us
 Hy-dro-pho'ri-a
 Hy-dru'sa
 Hy'e-la
 Hy-e'tus
 Hy-go'i-a
 Hy-gi'a-na
 Hy-gi'nus
 Hy-lac'i-des
 Hy-lac'tor
 Hyl'i-as
 Hyl-la'i-cus
 Hy-lon'o-me
 Hy-loph'a-gi
 Hy-met'tus
 Hy-pe'si-a
 Hyp'a-nis
 Hyp-a-ri'nus
 Hyp-a'tes
 Hy-pe'nor
 Hy-pe-ra'on
 Hy-per'bi-us
 Hy-per-bo're-i
 Hy-pe-re'si-a
 Hy-per'i-des
 Hy-pe-ri'on
 Hy-per'o-chus
 Hyp-æ'a
 Hyp-æ'nor
 Hyp-æic'ra-tes
 Hip-sip'y-le
 Hyr-ca'ni-a
 Hyr-ca'nus
 Hyr'i-a
 Hyr-mi'na
 Hyr'ne-to, and
 Hyr'ne-tho
 Hyr-nith'i-um
 Hyr'ta-cus
 Hys-tas'pes
 Hys-ti'o-us

I

I'A
 I-æ'chus
 I-a'der
 I-a-le'mus
 I-al'me-nus
 I-al'y-us
 I-am'be
 I-am'o-nus
 I-am'i-de

I-a-ni'ra
 I-ap'o-tus
 I-apyx
 I-ar'bas
 I-ar'da-nus
 I-as'i-dee
 I'a-sus
 I-be'ri
 I-be'ri-a
 I-be'rus
 Iby-cus
 Ic'a-rus
 Ic'ci-us
 Ic'e-los
 Ic'e'ni
 Ic'e-tas
 Ich-nu'sa
 I-clil'i-us
 Ic-ti'nus
 Id-a-lus
 Id-an-thyr'eus
 I-dar'nes
 Id'e-a
 I-dee'sa
 I-dom'e-ne
 I-do'the-a
 I-dr'i-e-us
 I-du'be-da
 I-du'me, and
 Id-u'me-a
 I-dy'i-a
 I-e'te
 Ig'e-ni
 Il-a'i-ri
 I-ler'da
 I-li'a-cus
 I-li'a-des
 Il'i-as
 Il'i-on
 Il'i-o-ne
 Il-i'o-ne-us, or
 I-l'i'o-neus
 I-lith-y-i'a
 Il-li'b'e-ris
 Il'lip'u-la
 Il-li-targis
 Il-lyr'i-cum
 Il'ly-ria, and
 Il-lyr'i-a
 Il-lyr'i-us
 Il'u-a
 I-lyr'gis
 Im'a-us
 Im'ba-rus
 Im-brac'i-des
 Im-bras'idæ
 Im'bra-sus
 Im'bro-us
 Im'bri-us
 Im-briv'i-um
 Im'a-chi
 I-na'chi-a
 I-nach'i-de
 I-nach'i-des
 I-na'chi-um
 In'a-chus
 I-nam'a-mes
 I-nar'i-me
 In-cla'tatus
 In-da-thyr'eus
 In-dig'e-tes
 In-dig'e-ti
 I-no'rus
 In-su-bres
 In-te-ram'na

In-ter-ca'ti-a
 I-ny'cus
 I-o'bes
 I-o-la'i-a
 I-ol'chos
 I'o-le
 I'o-ne
 I'o-pas
 I'o-phoa
 Ip'e-po
 Iph-i-a-nas'sa
 Iphi-clus, or
 Iph'i-clæ
 I-phic'ra-tes
 I-phid'a-mus
 Iph-i-go-ni'a
 Iph-i-me-di'a
 I-phim'e-dom
 I-phim'o-e
 I-phim'o-us
 I-phivi-on
 Iph'i-tus
 Iphi'thi-me
 I-re'ne
 I-re'us
 I'e-a-das
 I-æ'u's
 I-æ-mus
 I-æ-nus
 I-æ-nus
 I-æ'pis
 I-æar, and I-æ'us
 I-æu'ri-a
 I-æu'rus
 I-che'ni-a
 I-cho-la'us
 I-cho-p'o-lis
 I-æom'a-chus
 I-æ-i-do'rus
Iæ'i-dore, Eng.
 I-æ-me'ne
 I-æ-me'ni-as
 I-æ-men'i-des
 I-æ-me'nus
 I-æoc'ra-tes
 I-æh'mi-a
 I-æh'mi-us
 I-æ'ti-æ'o-tis
 I-æ'ti-cus
 I't-a-lus
 I-tar'gis
 I-tem'a-les
 I-thob'a-lus
 I-tho'me
 I-tho'mus
 Ith-y-phal'lus
 I-to'ni-a
 It-u-re'a
 I-tu'rum
 It-y-re'i
 I-t'us
 Ix-ib'a-tæ
 Ix-i'on
 Ix-i-on'des

J

JA-NICU-LUM
 Jen'i-us
 Je'ro'mus, and
 Je-ron'y-mus

LÆ

LA

LE

LO

LY

Je-ru'-sa-lem
Jo-car'ta
Jor-da'nes
Jor-nan'des
Jo-se'phus Fla'-vi-us
Jo-vi-a'nus
Jo'-vi-an, Eng.
Ju-gan'tes
Ju-ga'-ri-us
Ju-li'a-des
Ju-li-a'nus
Ju'-li-an, Eng.
Ju'll-i
Ju-li-o-ma'gus
Ju-li-o-po'lis
Ju'lli-us Cæ'sar
Ju'ni-a
Ju-no-na'lli-a
Ju-no'ni-a
Ju-no'nis
Jus-ti'nus
Ju-ve-na'lis
Ju'-ve-nal, Eng.
Ju-ven'tas
Ju-ver'na, or
Hi-ber'ni-a
Ju-no'nes

Lae-vi'nus
 La-ga'ri-a
 La'gi-a
 Lag'i-des
 La-gu'ra
 La-gy'ra
 La-l'a-des
 La-i-as
 La-i-us
 La'l-a-ge
 La-las'eis
 Lam'a-chus
 La-mal'mon
 Lam-bra'ni
 La'mi-a
 Le'mi-e
 La-mi'rus
 Lam-po-do
 Lam-pe'tia
 Lam-po-us, and
 Lam-pi-a
 Lam-po-ne'a
 Lam-po-ni-us
 Lam-pro-cles
 Lampsa-cus, and
 Lampsa-chum
 Lamp-te'ri-a
 Lam'y-rus
 La-nae'sa
 Lam-co-a
 Lan'di-a
 Lan-go-bar'di
 La-nu'vi-um
 La-o-bo'tas, or
 Labo'tas
 La-oc'o-on
 La-od'a-mas
 La-o-da'mi-a
 La-od-i-ce'a
 La-od-i-ce'ne
 La-od'o-chus.
 La-og'o-nus
 La-og'o-ras
 La-o-me'di'a
 La-om'e-don
 La-om-e-don'te-us
 La-on-o-me
 La-on-o-me'ne
 La-oth'o-e
 La'o-us
 Lap'a-thus
 La-phys'i-tum
 La-pid'e-i
 La-pid'e-us
 Lap'i-thæ
 Lap'i-tho
 Lap'i-thus
 La-ri'des
 La-ri'na
 La-ri'num
 La-rius'us
 La-ri-us
 La-ro'ni-a
 La-ri'o-us Flo'rus
 Lar-to-lat'a-ni
 La-rym-na
 La-rys'i-um
 La-si-a
 Las'the-næ
 Las-the'ni-a, or,
 Las-the'ni'a
 La't-a-gus
 Lat-e-ra'nus Plant'a
 La-te-ri-um
 La-ti-a'llis

Za-cho-s'is
La-ti-a'ris
Za-cho-s'ris
La-ti'ni
La-ti'nus
La-ti-um
Za-cho-um
La-ti-us
La-to'i-a
La-to'is
La-to-po-lis
La'tre-us
Lau-do'n'i-a
Lau-fe'l'a
Lau-ren-ta'ti-l'a
Lau-ren'ti-a
Lau-ren'ti'ni
Lau-ren'tum
Lau-ren'ti-us
Lau'ri-on
Lau-ti'um
La-ver'na
Lav-i-e'na
La-vin'i-a
Le'a-des
Le-w'i
Le-an'dre
Le-an'dri-as
Leb-a'e-us
Leb'e-dus, or
Leb'e-dos
Le-be'na
Le-bin'thos, and
Le-by'n'thos
Le-che's'um
Lec'y'thus
Le-de'a
Le-gi-o
Le-i-tus
Lel'i-ges
Le-mo'vi-i
Lem'u-res
Le-ne'us
Len'tu-lus
Le-o-ca'di-a
Le-o-cr'i-on
Le-o-cr'a'tes
Le-o'd'a-mas
Le-o'd'o-cus
Le-o-g'o-ras
Le-o'na
Le-on'a-tus
Le-on'ti-das
Le-on'ti-um, and
Le-on'ti'ni
Le-on-to-ceph-a-lus
Le-on'ton, or
Le-on-topo-lis
Le-on'tych'i-des
Le-oe'the-nes
Le-o'tych'i-des
Lep'i-dus
Le-phy'r'ium
Le-pli'nus
Le-pon'ti-i
Lep'ti-nes
Le'ri-a
Le'ri'na
Le-try'go-nes
Le-ta'nus
Le-thi's'um
Leu-ca'tes
Leu-ca'sion
Leu-ca'spis
Leu-cin'ne

Leu-cip/pi-des
 Leu-cip/pus
 Leu/co-la
 Leu-co/no
 Leu-co/nes
 Leu-con/o-e
 Leu-cop/e-tra
 Leu/co-phrys
 Leu-cop/o-lis
 Leu-co/si-a
 Leu-co-syr/i-i
 Leu-cy-a'ni-as
 Leu-tych/i-des
 Le-va'na
 Le-vi'nus
 Lex-o'vi-i
 Li-ba'ni-us
 Lib'a-nus
 Lib-en-ci'na
 Lib'e-ra
 Lib-er-a'lli-a
 Li-ber'tas
 Li-be'thra
 Li-beth'r'i-des
 Lib-i-ti'na
 Li-o-pho-ni'cos
 Li-bur'na
 Li-bur'ni-des
 Li-bur'us
 Li-by'e-as
 Lic'a-es
 Li-cin'i-a
 Li-cin'i-us
 Li-ci'aus
 Li-cym'ni-us
 Li-ga'ri-us
 Li-ge'a
 Li-go-ras
 Ligu-re
 Ligu-r'i-us
 Lig'y-es
 Li-gyr'gum
 Li-me'a
 Li-me'ni-a
 Lim-ne'um
 Lim-ni'a-ce
 Lim-ni-o'tas
 Lim-no'ni-a
 Lin-ca'si-i
 Lin-go-nes
 Lin-ter'num
 Li'o-des
 Lip'a-ra
 Lip'a-ris
 Lip-o-do'ras
 Li-quent'i-a
 Li-ri'o-pe
 Li-sin'i-as
 Lit'a-brum
 Lit'a-na
 Li-tav'i-cus
 Li-ter'num
 Lith-o-bo'll-a
 Li-tu'bi-um
 Lit-y-er'as
 Lit-y-ne's'i-us
 Li'vi-us
 Li'ry, Eng.
 Lo'ce-us
 Lo'chi-as
 Lo-cus'ta
 Lo-cu'ti-us
 Lol-li-a'us
 Lon-di'num
 Lon'don, Eng.

Lon-g'e-re'us
Lon-gim-a'anus
Lon-gi'nos
Lon-go-bar-di
Lon-gu-la
Lon-gun'di-ca
Lury-ma
Lu-top'h-a-gi
Lu-ca'gus
Lu-ca'ni
Lu-ca'nus
Lu'cea, Eng.
Lu-ca'ri-a, or
Lu-ce'ri-a
Luc-ce'i-us
Lu'co'ros
Lu-ce'ri-a
Lu-ci-a'nus
Lu'cia, Eng.
Lu-clit'i-us
Lu-ci'na
Lu-ceti'lis
Lu-cri'num
Luc-ta'ti-us
Lu-cal'le-a
Lu'cu-mo
Lug-du'mum
Lu-per'ci
Lu-el-ta'ni-a
Lu-so'nes
Lus-tri-cus
Lu-ta'ti-us
Lu-te'ri-us
Lu-teti-a
Ly-m'us
Lyt'a-bas
Lyc-a-be'tus
Ly-cam'bes
Ly-ca'on
Ly-ca'te
Ly-car'tum
Ly-ca'tus
Ly-ce'um
Lych-an'des
Lyc'i-das
Ly-cim'na
Ly-cim'ni-a
Lyc'i-us
Ly-co'ne
Lyc-o-phron
Ly-co-po-lis
Ly-co'pus
Ly-co'ri-as
Ly-cor'mas
Ly-cor'tas
Lyc-o-m'ra
Ly-cur'gi-das
Lyd'i-a
Lyd'i-a-mis, or
Lyd-da-mus
Lyt'i-i
Lyt-m'ro
Lyn-ci'des
Lyn-co'tes
Lyn-co'tes
Lyn-co'us
Lyn-ci'des
Lyr-ca'tus
Lyr-co'a
Lyr-ne'o'm
Ly-san'der
Ly-san'dra
Ly-sa'ni-as
Ly-si'da-des

L.

LA-AN'DER
La-b'a-ris
La-b'a-cus
La-b'a-lon
La-be-o
La-be'ri-us
La-b'i'ci
La-b'i'cum
La-bi'e'nus
La-bi-ne'tus
La-bo'bi-us
La-bo'b'i-gi
La-bo'tas
La-bra'de-us
La-by'r'in'thus
La-c'e-dem'o-nas
La-c-de-me'n-
as, Eng.
La-c'i's-ros
La'cho-sis
La'ci-das
La-ce'des
La-cin'tum
La-con'ri-ga
La-co'ni-a
La-com'i-ca
La-cra'tes
La-c'ri-nas
La-cant'ri-us
La-c'y-des
La-c'y-dus
La'e'll-a
La'e'lli-nus
La'e'lli-us, C.
La'na, and
La-on'a
La-ne-us
La-er'tes
La-str'ygo-nas
La-to'ri-a

Lye-l-a-nas'sa
Ly-si'a-nax
Lys'i-cles
Ly-sid'i-ce
Ly-sim'a-che
Lys-i-ma'chi-a
Lys-i-me'i-l-a
Ly-sin'o-e
Ly-sippe
Ly-sippus
Ly-sis'tra-tus
Ly-sith'o-us
Ly-tw'a
Ly-za'ni-as

M.

MA'CE

Ma-ca're-us
Ma-ca'ri-a
Ma-ced'nus
Mac'e-do
Ma-cel'ia
Ma-chw'ra
Ma-chan'i-das
Ma-cha'on
Mac-ri-a'nus
Ma-cro'bi-l
Mac'ro-chir
Ma-cro'nes
Mac-to'ri-um
Mac-u-lo'nus
Ma-de'tes
Mad'y-es
Ma-co'nas
Ma'n'a-dee
Ma'n'a-la
Ma'n'i-us
Ma-on'i-dae
Ma-on'i-dee
Ma'o-nis
Ma-o'te
Ma'vi-a
Ma-gel'ia
Ma-g'e-tae
Ma-gi-us
Mag-nen'ti-us
Mag-ne'si-a
Mag-on-ti'a-cum
Ma-her'bal
Ma'i-a
Ma-jo-ri-a'nus
Ma'i-a-cha
Ma-le'a
Ma-li-a
Ma-li-i
Ma'li-us
Mal-thi'nus
Mal-va'na
Ma-ma'us
Mam-or-ti'na
Mam-or-ti'ni
Ma-mil'i-a
Ma-mil'i-i
Ma-mil'i-us
Mam-me'a
Ma-mu'ri-us
Ma-mur'ra
Ma-nas'ta-bal
Man-ci'nus

Man-da'ne
Man-da'nes
Man-de'la
Man-do'ni-us
Man-dro-cles
Man-droc'li-das
Man'dron
Man-du'bi-l
Man-du-bra'ti-us
Ma'nes
Ma-ne'tho
Ma-ni-a
Ma-nil'i-a
Ma-nil'i-us
Man'i-mi
Man'li-a
Man'li-us Tor-qua'-
tus
Man'us
Man-sue'tus
Man-ti-ne'a
Man-ti-ne'us
Man'ti-us
Man'to
Man'tu-a
Mar-a-can'da
Mar'a-tha
Mar'a-thon
Mar'a-thos
Mar-co'li-a
Mar-cel'linus Am-
mi-a'nus
Mar-cel'ius
Mar-ci-a
Mar-ci-a'na
Mar-sha-a'na
Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis
Mar-ci-a'nus
Mar-ci-us Sa-bi'nus
Mar-co-man'ni
Mar'cus
Mar'di
Mar'di-a
Mar-do'ni-us
Mar'dus
Mar-e-o'tis
Mar-gin'i-a, and
Mar-gi-a'ni-a
Mar-gi'tes
Ma-r'i-a, or Ma'ti-a
Ma-r'i-a-ba
Ma-ri-am'ne
Ma-ri-a'ne For'es
Ma-ri-an-dy-num
Ma-ri-a'nus
Ma-ri'ca
Ma-r'ci
Ma-ri-cus
Ma-r'i'na
Ma-r'i'nes
Ma-ri-on
Ma'ris
Ma-ris'sa
Ma-ri'sus
Ma-rit'a
Ma-ri-us
Mar'ma-cus
Mar-ma-ren'ees
Mar-mar'i-ca
Mar-mar'i-dae
Mar-mar'i-on
Ma'ro
Mar-o-bud'u-l
Ma'ron
Mar-o-ne'a

Mar-pe'si-a
Mar-pee'sa
Mar-pe'sus
Mar'ros
Mar-ru'vi-um, or
Mar-ru'bi-um
Mars
Mar-sa-la
Mar-sae'us
Mar'se
Mar'si
Mar-sig'ni
Mar-sy'a-ba
Martha
Mar'ti-a
Mar'she-a
Mar-ti-a'llis
Mar'ti-al, Eng.
Mar-ti-a'nus
Mar-ti'na
Mar-tin-i-a'nus
Mar'ti-us
Mar-rul'us
Mas-a-syl'i-l
Mas-i-uls'sa
Mas'sa
Mas'sa-ga
Mas-sag'e-tae
Mas-sa'na
Mas-sa'ni
Mas-sil-cus
Mas-sil'i-a
Mas-sy'la
Mas-su'ri-us
Ma'tho
Ma'ti-eni
Ma'ti'us
Ma-tis'co
Ma-tra'li-a
Ma-tro'na
Mat-ro-na'li-a
Mat-ti'a-ci
Ma-tu'ta
Mau'ri
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau'rus
Mau-ru'si-l
Mau-so'lus
Mau'vros
Ma-vor'ti-a
Max-en'ti-us
Max-im-i-a'nus
Max-i-mil-i-a'na
Max-i-mi'nus
Max'i-min, Eng.
Max'i-mus
Max'a-ca
Max-a'ces
Max-z'us
Max-z'us
Max-z'us
Max-z'us
Max-z'us, and
Max-z'y'us
Me-cha'ne-us
Me-cl'e'te-us
Me-co'nas, or
Me-co'nas
Me'cri-da
Me-de'a
Me-dee-i-cas'te
Me'di-a
Me'di-as
Me'di-cus
Me-di-o-ma-tri'ces
Me-di-o-ma-tri'ci

Me-di-or-x-mi
Med-i-tri'na
Me-do'a-cus, or
Me-du'a-cus
Med-o-bith'y-ni
Me-dob'ri-ga
Me'don
Me-don'ti-as
Med-u-a'na
Med-ul-li'na
Me'dus
Me-du'sa
Me-gab'i-zi
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg-a-cles
Meg-a'li-des
Me-gw'ra
Me-ga'le-as
Meg-a-le'si-a
Me-ga-le'si-a
Me-ga'li-a
Meg-a-lop'o-lis
Meg-a-me'de
Meg-a-ni'ra
Meg-a-pen'thes
Meg'a-ra
Meg-a-re'us
Meg'a-ris
Me-gar'us
Me-gas'the-nes
Me'ges
Me-gil'ia
Me-gis'ta
Me'la Pom-po'ni-us
Me-gis'ti-a
Me-le'ne
Me-lam'pus
Me-lanch-lae'ni
Me-lan'chrus
Me'la-ne
Me-la'ne-us
Me-lan'i-da
Me-la'ni-on
Me-la-nip'pe
Me-la-nip'pi-dee
Me-la-nip'pus
Me-la-nop'us
Me-la-nos'y-ri
Me-lan'thi-l
Me-lan'thi-us
Me-lan'tho
Me-lan'thus
Me'las
Me-le-a'ger
Me-le-ag'ri-des
Me-le-san'der
Me'les
Me'le-se
Me-le-sig'e-nes, or
Me-le-sig'e-na
Me'li-a
Me-li-bw'us
Me-li-cer'ta
Me-li-gu'nis
Me-li'na
Me-li'sa
Me-li'sa
Me-li'sus
Me'li-ta
Me'li-to
Me-li-te'ne
Me-li-tus, accuser of
Socrates
Me'li-us
Me-li-x-an'drus
Me-lub'o-als

Me'lon
Me'los
Me'lpi-a
Me-lpom'e-ne
Me-mac'e-ni
Mem'ni-a
Mem'mi-us
Mem'non
Mem'phis
Mem-ph'itis
Me'na, or Me'nes
Me-nal'cas
Me-nal'ci-das
Men-a-lip'pe
Men-a-lip'pus
Me-nan'der
Me-na'pi-i
Men'a-pis
Me'nas
Men-che'res
Men'des
Me-nec'les
Men-e-cl'i-des
Me-nec'ra'tes
Men-e-de'imus
Me-neg'e-tas
Men-e-la'i-a
Men-e-la'us
Me-ne'ni-us A-grip-
pa
Men'e-phron
Me'nes
Me-nes'teus, or
Me-nes'the-us, or
Mnes'the-us
Men-es-the'i Por'tus
Me-nes'thi-us
Men'e-tas
Me-nip'pa
Me-nip'pi-dee
Me-nip'pus
Me'n'i-us
Men'nis
Me-nod'o-tus
Me-noc'e-us
Me-noc'tes
Me-noc'ti-us
Me'non
Me-noph'i-lus
Men'ta, or
Min'the
Men'tes
Men-tis'sa
Men'to
Men'tor
Me-ny'l'us
Me'ra
Me'ra, or Me'ra
Mer-cu'ri-us
Mer'cu-ry, Eng.
Me-ri'o-nes
Mer-me-rus
Mer-ma-da
Me-ro-e
Me-ro-pe
Me'rops
Me'rus
Me-ru-la
Me-sa-ba'tes
Me-sa'bi-us
Me-sa'pi-a
Me-sau'bi-us
Me-sen'bri-a
Me-se'ne
Me-o-ne'des

Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
 Mes-sa'la
 Mes-sa-il'na
 Mes-sa-il'nos
 Mes-sa'na
 Mes-sa-pli-a
 Mes-sa-tis
 Mes-se
 Mes-se'is
 Mes-se'ne, or
 Mes-se'na
 Mes-se'ni-a
 Mes'tor
 Me-s'i'la
 Me'ta-bus
 Me'ta-gi'ni-a
 Me'ta-ni'ra
 Me'ta-pon'tum
 Me'ta-pon'tus
 Me'tau'rus
 Me-to'la
 Me-tel'li
 Me-thar'ma
 Me-thi'on
 Me-tho'di-us
 Me-tho'ne
 Me-thyd'ri-um
 Me-thym'na
 Me-ti-x-du'sa
 Me-ti'ia
 Me-ti'i'i
 Me-ti'i'us
 Me-ti'o-chus
 Me'ti-on
 Me'ti
 Me'tis'cus
 Me'ti'us
 Me-ton'ci-a
 Me'ton
 Me'to-pe
 Me'tra
 Me-tru'bi-us
 Me'tro-cles
 Me'tro-d'rus
 Me'troph'a-ne's
 Me'tro-pho'lis
 Me'tti-us
 Me-v'a'ni-a
 Me-vi-us
 Me-zen'ti-us
 Mi-ce'a
 Mi-cip'sa
 Mi'ly-thus
 Mi'das
 Mi-de'a, of Argos
 Mi-de'a, of Boe'tia
 Mi-l'a'ni-on
 Mi-le'i'i
 Mi-le'i'i-us
 Mi-le'ti-a
 Mi-le'ti-um
 Mi-le'tus
 Mi'l'i-as
 Mi'l'i-chus
 Mi'l'i-nus
 Mi'l-i'ni-a
 Mi'l'o
 Mi-lo'ni-us
 Mi-l'i'a-de's
 Mi'to
 Mi'ti-us
 Mi'ty-as
 Mi-mal'lo'nes
 Mi'mus
 Mim-aer'mus

Min'ci-us
 Min'da-rus
 Mi-ne'i-des
 Mi-ne'ra
 Min-er-va'il-a
 Min'l'o
 Min-ne'i
 Mi-no'a
 Mi-no'is
 Mi'nos
 Min-o-tau'rus
 Min'the
 Min-tur'ne
 Mi-nu'ti-a
 Mi-nu'ti-us
 Min'y-as
 Min'y-as
 Min'y-cus
 Mi-ny'i-a
 Min'y-tus
 Mir'a-ces
 Mi-se'num
 Mi-se'nus
 Mi-sith'e-us
 Mi'thras
 Mith-ra-da'tes
 Mi-thre'nes
 Mith-ri-da'tes
 Mith-ri-da'tis
 Mith-ro-bar-za'ne's
 Mit-y-le'ne, and
 Mit-y-le'ne
 Mi'tys
 Miz-m'i
 Mna-sal'ces
 Mna-sal'ces
 Mna-si-as
 Mna-si-cles
 Mna-sip'pi-das
 Mna-sip'pus
 Mna-sith'e-us
 Mna'son
 Mna-sy'ri-um
 Mne'mon
 Mne-moe'ly-ne
 Mne-sar'chus
 Mne-sid'a-mus
 Mne-si-la'us
 Mne-sim'a-che
 Mne-sim'a-chus
 Mnes'ter
 Mnes'the-us
 Mnes'ti-a
 Mnes'tra
 Mne'vis
 Mo-a-pher'nes
 Mo'di-a
 Mo'ci-a
 Mo'cus
 Mo-rag'e-tas
 Mo'ris
 Mo'di
 Mo'on
 Mo-on'i-des
 Mo'ra
 Mo'ra
 Mo-gy'ni
 Mo-le'i-a
 Mo-li'o-ne
 Mo'l'o
 Mo-lo's
 Mo-lo'chus
 Mo-lo'e'i
 Mo-lo'e'i-a, or
 Mo-lo'e'is

Mo-lo'sus
 Mol-pa'di-a
 Mol'pus
 Mo'lus
 Mo-lyc'ri-on
 Mo-mem'phis
 Mo'mus
 Mo'na
 Mo-ne'ses
 Mo-ne'sus
 Mo-ne'ta
 Mon'i-ma
 Mon'i-mus
 Mon'o-dus
 Mo-no'e'cus
 Mo-no'de-us
 Mo-noph'i-lus
 Mon-ta'nus
 Mo-noph'a-ge
 Mon'y-cus
 Mon'y-mus
 Mo'phis
 Mop'si-um
 Mop-so'pi-a
 Mop'sus
 Mor-gan'ti-um
 Mor'i-ni
 Mor-i-tas'gus
 Mo'ri-us
 Morphe-us
 Mors
 Mo'rys
 Mo'ra
 Mo'schi
 Mo'schi-on
 Mo'schus
 Mo-sol'ia
 Mo'ses
 Mo-sych'us
 Mos-y-n'e'ci
 Mo-tho'ne
 Mo-ty'a
 Mu-ci-a'nus
 Mu'ci-us
 Mu'ere
 Mu'ci-ber
 Mu-lu'cha
 Mu'lvi-us Pons
 Mum'mi-us
 Mu-na'ti-us
 Mun'da
 Mu-ni'tus
 Mu-nych'i-e
 Mu-re'na
 Mur'cus
 Mu-re'tus
 Mur-gan'ti-a
 Mur-rhe'nus
 Mur'ti-a
 Mus
 Mu'sa An-to'ni-us
 Mu'se
 Mu-sas'us
 Mu-so-ni-us Rufus
 Mus-to'la
 Mu-thu'lus
 Mu'ti-a
 Mu-ti'li-a
 Mu'ti-na
 Mu-ti'nes
 Mu-ti'nus, or
 Mu-tu'nus
 Mu'ti-us
 Mu-tus'ce [des
 My-ag'rus, or My-o-

Myc'a-le
 Myc-a-les'sus
 My-c'e'ne
 Myc-e-ri'nus
 Myc-i-ber'na
 Mycl'thus
 My'con
 Myc'o-ne
 My'don
 My-ec'pho-ris
 My-e'nus
 Myg'don
 Myg-do'ni-a
 Myg'do-nus
 My-las'sa
 My'le, or My'las
 My'les
 My-lit'ta
 My'n'dus
 My'nes
 My'n'i-e
 My-o'ni-a
 Myr-ci'nus
 My-r'cus
 My-r'i'nus
 My-r'i'na
 Myr'i-on
 Myr-mec'i-des
 Myr-mid'o-nes
 My-ro'nus
 My-ro-ni-a'nus
 My-ron'i-des
 My'rha
 Myr'si-lus
 Myr'si-nus, a city
 Myr-stal'i-des
 Myr'sus
 Myr'te-a, Venus
 Myr'te'a, a city
 Myr'ti-lus
 Myr-to'um Ma're
 Myr-tun'ti-um
 Myr'tu'a
 Myr'tis
 Myr'ta-le
 Myr'tus
 My-scel'lus
 My'stes
 My'si-a
 My-so-ma-ced'o-nes
 My'son
 Myt'h'e-cus
 Myt-i-le'ne
 My'us

Nar'bo
 Nar-bo-nen'sis
 Nar-c'us
 Nar-ci'us
 Nar'ga-ra
 Nar'ici
 Nar'ni-a, or Nar'na
 Nar-the'cis
 Na-ryc'i-a
 Nar'ces
 Nas-o-m'nes
 Nas'ci-o, or Na'ti-o
 Nas'i-ca
 Na-sid'i-e'sus
 Na-sid'i-us
 Na'so
 Na'sus, or Na'mus
 Nas'u-a
 Na-ta'il-a
 Na-ta'lis
 Nau'co-lus
 Nau'cles
 Nau'cra-tas
 Nau'cra-tis
 Nau'lo-chus
 Nau'pli-a
 Nau'pli-us
 Nau-sic'a-m
 Nau'si-cles
 Nau-sith'o-e
 Nau-sith'o-us
 Ne-a'ra
 Ne-al'ces
 Ne-al'i-ces
 Ne-an'thes
 Ne-ap'o-lis
 Ne-ar'chus
 Ne-broph'o-mos
 Ne-cy'i-a
 Ne'le-us
 Ne-me-si-a'nus
 Ne-me-si-us
 Nem-o-ra'li-a
 Nem'o'tes
 Ne-o-bu'le
 Ne-och'a-bis
 Ne'o-cles
 Ne-o'ges
 Ne-on'o-ris
 Ne-on-ti'chus
 Ne-op-to'l'e-mus
 Ne'o-ris
 Neph'e-le
 Neph'er'tes
 Nep'i-a
 Ne-po-ti-a'nus
 Nep-ti-a
 Nep-tu'ni-us
 Nep-tu'nus
 Neph'tas, Eng.
 Ne-re'i-des
 Ne-re'ide, Eng.
 Ne-re'i-us
 Ne-re-us
 Ne-r'ne
 Ne-r'i-los
 Ne-r'i-us
 Ne-r'u-lum
 Ne-r'vi-l
 Ne-sim'a-chus
 Ne-si-o'pe
 Ne-si-o'pe
 Ne-so'pe
 Ne-to-cles
 Ne-to'ri-us

N.

NAB-AR-ZA'NES

Nab-a-the'a
 Na'bis
 Na-dag'a-ra
 Ne'ni-a
 Ne'vi-us
 Na'o-lus
 Na-har'va-ll
 Na'a-des
 Na'is
 Na-pa'e
 Naph'i-lus
 Nar

Nee'tus, or Nee'sus
 Ne'u-ri
 Ni-cw'a
 Ni-cag'o-ras
 Ni-can'der
 Ni-car'chus
 Nic-ar-thi'des
 Ni-ca'tor
 Ni'ce
 Nic-e-pho'ri-us
 Ni-ceph'o-rus
 Nic-er-a'tus
 Ni-ce'tas
 Nic-e-te'ri-a
 Nic'i-a
 Ni-cip'pe
 Ni-coch'a-res
 Nic'o-clos
 Ni-coc'ra-tes
 Ni-co'cro-on
 Ni-cod'ro-mus
 Nic-o-la'us
 Ni-com'a-cha
 Ni-com'a-chus
 Nic-o-me'des
 Nic-o-me'di-a
 Ni-co'ni-a
 Nic'o-phron
 Ni-co's'tra-ta
 Ni-co's'tra-tus
 Nic-o-to'le-a
 Ni-grit'as
 Ni'le-us
 Nin'ni-us
 Nin'i-as
 Nin'y-as
 Ni'o-be
 Ni-pha'tes
 Nir'e-us
 Ni-se'a
 Ni-se'i-a
 Ni-se'e
 Nie'i-bis
 Ni-ey'ros
 Ni-te'tis
 Ni-to'cris
 Nit'ri-a
 Noc-ti-le'ca
 Nom'a-des
 No'me
 No-men'tum
 No'mi-l
 No'mi-us
 No-na'cris
 Non'ni-us
 Nor-be'nus, C.
 Nor'i-cum
 Nor-thip'pus
 No'ti-um
 No-va'tus
 No-vi-o-du'mum
 No-vi-on'a-gum
 Nu-ce'ri-a
 Nu-ith'o-nos
 Nu-ma'na
 Nu-man'ti-a
 Nu-me-nos
 Nu-me-ni-us
 Nu-me-ri-a'nus
 Nu-me'ri-us
 Nu-mi'cus
 Nu-mid'i-us
 Nu'mi-tor
 Nu-mi-to'ri-us
 Nu-mo'ni-us

Nun-co're-us
 Nun'di-nas
 Nur'sci-a
 Nur'si-a
 Nyc-to'le
 Nyc-to'li-us
 Nyc-tim'e-ne
 Nyc-ti-mus
 Nym-pha'e'um
 Nym-pho'di-us
 Nym-pho-do'rus
 Nym-pho-lep'tos
 Nym-phon
 Nyp'si-us
 Ny-sa'us
 Ny-se'i-us
 Ny-si'a-des
 Ny-sig'e-na
 Ny-si'ros

O.

O'A-RUS
 O-ar'ses
 O'a-sis
 O-ax'es
 O-axus
 O-ca'le-a, or
 O-ca'li-a
 O-ce'a-na
 O-ce-an'i-des, and
 O-ce-an-i'i-des
 O-ce'a-nus
 O-ce'i-a
 O-cal'lus
 O-cal'lum
 O-che'si-us
 O-cric'u-lum
 O-crid'i-on
 O-cris'i-a
 O-cu-cil'i-us
 O-cu-vi-a'nus
 O-cu-vi-us
 O-cy'a-lus
 O-cyp'e-to
 O-cy'r-o
 O-d-e-na'tus
 O-di'nus
 O-di'tes
 O-d-a'cor
 O-d-o-man'ti
 O-d'ry-am
 O-dys'se-a
 O-dys'sey, Eng.
 Oe-be'li-a
 Oeb'a-lus
 Oeb'a-res
 Oe-chs'i'i-a
 Oe'le-us
 Oe-cl'i-des
 Oed-i-po'di-a
 Oed'i-pus
 Oe'ne-a
 Oe'ne-us
 Oe-ni'des
 Oe'n'o-e
 Oe-nom'a-us
 Oe-mo'na
 Oe-no'ne
 Oe-no'pi-a

Oe-nop'i-des
 Oe-no'pi-on
 Oen'o-tri
 Oen'o-trus
 Oe-nu'se
 Oe'o-nus
 Oe'r-o-e
 Oet'y-lus, or
 Oet'y-lum
 Og-do'l'a-pis
 Og-do'rus
 O-gul'ni-a
 O-gy-ges
 O-gy'li-a
 O-gy-ris
 O-ic'le-us
 O-il'e-us
 O-i-li'des
 O'i-a-ne
 O-i'a-nus
 O'l'bi-a
 O-l-chin'i-am
 O-le'a-ros, or
 O'l'i-ros
 O-le'a-trum
 O'l'e-nus, or
 O'l'e-num
 O-l-ga-ys
 O-l-gy'r'tis
 O-lin'thus
 O-l-i-tin'gi
 O'l'i-us
 O-l-ov'i-co
 O-lin'i-e
 O-l-o-phyx'us
 O-lym'pe-um
 O-lym'pi-a
 O-lym'pi-us
 O-l-ym-pu'sa
 O-lyn'thus
 O-ly'ras
 O-ly'zon
 Om'o-le
 Om'pha-le
 Om'pha-los
 O-na'rus
 O-na'si-mus
 O-na'tas
 On-che's'tus
 O-ne'i-on
 O-ne'si-us
 On-e-tor'i-des
 On-e-sic'ri-tus
 O-ni-um
 On'o-ba
 O-noch'o-nus
 On-o-mar'chus
 On-o-mas'tus
 On'o-phas
 On-o-san'der
 On'y-thos
 O-pa'li-a
 O-ph'e'las
 O-phel'tes
 O-phen'sis
 O-ph'i-on
 O-ph'i-o-ne-us
 O-ph'i-ucus
 O-ph'i-u'sa
 Op'i-ci
 O-pig'e-na
 O-pil'i-us
 Op'i-ter
 O-p'ites
 Op'pi-a

Op-pi-a'nus
 Op-pid'i-us
 Opi'a'tus
 Op'ti-mus
 O-ra-c'u-lum
 O-rw'a
 O-r'a-sus
 Or-be'lus
 Or-bo'na
 Or-ca-des
 Or-ca'lis
 Or'cha-mus
 Or-cyn'i-a
 Or-de'ssus
 O-re'a-des
 O're-ade, Eng.
 O-re-as
 O-re'as
 O-re'e'te-um
 Or-ea'ti'de
 Or'e-ta
 Or-e-ta'ni
 Or-e-til'i-a
 O-re'um
 Or-ges'sum
 Or-get'o-rix
 Or'gi-a
 O'ri-ans
 O-r'i-go
 O-r'i-nus
 O-ri-ob'a-tes
 O-ri-on
 O-ris'sus
 O-r'i'te
 O-rith-y-i'a
 O-rit'i-as
 O-ri-un'dus
 Or'me-nus
 Or-ne-a
 Or-ne-us
 Or-ni-tus
 Or-ny'ti-on
 O-ro'bi-a
 O-ro'des
 O-ran'tas
 O-rom'tes
 O-ro-pher'nos
 O-ro'pus
 O-ro'zi-us
 Orphe-us
 Or-seed'i-ce
 Or-se'is
 Or-si-nos
 Or-sip'pus
 Or'ta-lus, M.
 Or-thag'o-ras
 Or'thi-a
 Or-tyg'i-a
 Or-tyg'i-as
 O-ry-an'der
 O-ry-us
 Os-cho-pho'ri-a
 O-sin'i-lus
 O-si'ris
 O-sis'mi-i
 Os'pha-gus
 Os-rho'e'ne
 Os-to'des
 Os'ti-a
 Os-to'ri-us
 Os-trog'o-thi
 Os-y-man'dy-as
 Ot-a-cl'i-as
 O-ta'ne, Eng.
 Oth'ma-rus

Oth-ry-o'ne-us
 O'tre-us
 O-tri'a-des
 O-tros'da
 O-vid'i-us
 O'vid, Eng.
 O-vin'i-a
 O-vin'i-us
 Ox-ar'tes
 Ox-id'a-tes
 Ox'i-mes
 Ox-i'o-ne
 Ox-y'a-res
 Ox-y-ca'nus
 Ox-yd'ra-cm
 Ox-yn'thes
 Ox-y-po'rus
 Ox-y-rin-chi'tas
 Ox-y-ryn'chus

P.

PA-CA-TI-A-NUS
 Pac'ci-us
 Pa-ch'i-nus
 Pa-co'ni-us
 Pac'o-rus
 Pac-to'rus
 Pac'ty-as
 Pac'ty-es
 Pa-cu'vi-us
 Pad'u-a
 Pa-da'sa
 Pa'di-us
 Pa-me'ni
 Pa'mo-nos
 Pa-mo'ni-a
 Pa-mo'ni-des
 Pa-to'ri-um
 Pa'tus Cae-cin'na
 Pag'a-as, or
 Pag'a-sa
 Pag'a-sus
 Pa-le'a
 Pal-e-ap'o-lis
 Pa-lep'a-phos
 Pa-lam'pha-tus
 Pa-lap'o-lis
 Pa-las'te
 Pal-e-sti'na
 Pa-le-sti-nus
 Pal-a-me'des
 Pa-lan'ti-a
 Pa-lan'ti-um
 Pal-a-ti'nus
 Pa-li'ci, or Pa-li'e'ci
 Pa-lil'i-a
 Pa-li-au'rus
 Pal'i'a-des
 Pal-la'di-us
 Pal-lan'ti-as
 Pal-lan'ti-des
 Pal-lan'ti-on
 Pal-le'ne
 Pal-phu'ri-us
 Pal-mi'sos
 Pam-me-nos
 Pam'phi-lus
 Pam'phy-la
 Pam-phy'l-i-a

PE

PE

PH

PH

PI

Pa-ne'ti-on
 Pan's-re
 Pan-da-ma
 Pan-da'ri-a
 Pan-da-rus
 Pan-da'tes
 Pan-do'mus
 Pan-do'd-a
 Pan'dro-us
 Pan'e-nus, or
 Pa-ne'us
 Pa-ni'a-cis
 Pa-ni-o'ni-um
 Pa'ni-as
 Pan-o-pe, or
 Pan-o-pe'a
 Pan'-pes
 Pa-mi'-pe-us
 Pa-mo-pi-on
 Pan-tag'-nos'tos
 Pan-ta'gy-as
 Pan-ta'-le-on
 Pan'te-us
 Pan'thi-dos
 Pan-the'a
 Pan-the-us, or
 Pan-thus
 Pan-tho't'-dos
 Pan-lic'a-pes
 Pa-ny'a-cis
 Pa-ny'a-cus
 Pa-pha'ges
 Pa-pi-a'tus
 Pa-pi-as
 Pa-pi't'-as
 Pa-piri'a
 Pa-piri'-us
 Pa-py'ri-us
 Pa-a-di'ens
 Pa-rat'a-cus
 Pa-ra-lus
 Pa-ra'ni-a
 Pa-ra'li-us
 Pa-ri'e'-as
 Pa-ri'o'i
 Pa'ri-us
 Pa'ri-um
 Par-men'i'-dos
 Par-na's-us
 Par-ne'us
 Par-rha'ni-a
 Par-rha'li-us
 Par-the'ni-a
 Par-the'ni-on
 Par-the'o-pe
 Par-thy'e-ne
 Pa-rye'-as
 Pa-ry-sa'tis
 Par-sa'ra-da
 Par'i-cles
 Pa-sic'e-ra'tes
 Pa-sith'e-a
 Pa-sit'i'-gris
 Pa-si-e'-nus
 Pat'a-ra
 Pa-to'r-cu-lus
 Pa-tis'i'-thes
 Pa-tro'-cles
 Pa-tro'cili
 Pat-ro-cl'i'-dos
 Pat-ro-us
 Pa-tu'li'-thes
 Pau-sa'ni-as
 Pau'-si-as
 Pe-d'e'l-a

Pa-da'us
 Pe-da'ni
 Pe-da'ni-us
 Pmd'a-sus
 Pe-di'a-dia
 Pe-di-a-nus
 Pe-di-us Bie'tum
 Pe-gas-i-des
 Peg'a-sis
 Peg'a-sus
 Pel'a-gon
 Pe-las'gi
 Pel-o-thro'ni-i
 Pe'le-us
 Pe-li'a-des
 Pe'li-as
 Pe-li-des
 Pe-li'ni
 Pe-li'ni-us
 Pel-i-ne'um
 Pe'li-um
 Pel-la'ne
 Pel-le'ne
 Pel-o-pe'i-a
 Pe-lop'i-das
 Pe-lo'ri-a
 Pe-lo'rum, or
 Pe-lo'rus
 Pe-lu'si-um
 Pen-da'lli-um
 Pe-ne'll-us
 Pe-nel'o-pe
 Pen'das
 Pen-the-ci-le'a
 Pen'thi-lus
 Pen'thi-lus
 Pen'thy-lus
 Pen-ar-e'thos
 Peph-re'do
 Per-co'pe
 Per-co'ri-as
 Per-co'te
 Per-dic'as
 Pe-ren'na
 Pe-ren'nis
 Pe-ro-us
 Per'ga-nus
 Pe-ri-an'dor
 Pe-ri-archus
 Per-i-bu'a
 Per-i-bo'mi-us
 Per-i-clym'e-us
 Pe-rid'i-a
 Pe-ri-e'gotes
 Pe-ri-e'ros
 Pe-ri-g'e-nos
 Pe-ri-g'o-ne
 Per-i-la'us
 Per-i-le'us
 Per-i-me'de
 Per-i-me'la
 Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci
 Per'i-pe-tet-tes, Eng.
 Pe-riph'a-nus
 Pe-riph'a-us
 Per-i-phe'mas
 Per-pho-re'tus
 Pe-ri'e'-des
 Pe-ri'e'the-nos
 Pe-ri'u-a-nus
 Per-i-to'mi-um
 Pe'ro, or Per'o-ne
 Per'o-la
 Per-pe-ro'ne
 Per-ras'thes
 Per-ras'h'a

Per-se's
Per-se's
Per-seph'o-mo
Per-se-us
Pe-ru-si-a
Pes-con'al-us
Pes-si-mus
Pet-a-lus
Pe-te'lli-a
Pet-e-ll'i-mus
Pe-to-on
Pe-to-us
Pe-ti'l'i-i
Pet-o-si'ris
Pe-tri'mum
Pe-tro'ni-a
Pe-tro'ni-us
Pet'ri-us
Pet-ces'tes
Pet-ce'ti-a
Pet-ci'ni
Pet-co-la'us
Pet-o-d'o-rus
Pho-a-ct-a
Pho-d'i-mus
Pho-d'y-ma
Pho-mo'n-o-e
Pho-n-a-re'te
Pho'ni-as
Pho-oc'o-mus
Pho'e-a-na
Pha'e-ton
Pha-e-tu'sa
Pha-gr'e-si-a
Pha-iz'e-si-a
Pha'l'a-ri-a
Pha'l'a-ri-us
Phal'ci-don
Pha-le-as
Pha-le're-us
Pha-le'ri-us
Pha-le'ron, or
Phal'e-rum
Pha-le'rus
Pha'li-as
Pha'li-ci-a
Pha-n-a-ru'a
Phan'o-cies
Phan-o-d'e-mus
Phan-ta'si-a
Pha-rac'i-des
Pha-ras'ma-ne-s
Phar-me-cu'sa
Phar-na-ba'zus
Phar-na'co-a
Phar-na'cos
Phar-na'pes
Pha-rusi-l, or
Phan-rusi-l
Pha-si-as
Phary-bus
Pha-ry'e-a-don
Phary-go
Pha-se'lis
Pha-si-a'na
Phav-o-r'i-us
Pha-y'lites
Ph'e-a, or Ph'e-i-a
Pho-ca'dum
Pho'li-a
Pho'lio-e
Pho'mi-us
Pho-mou'o-e
Pho-ne'mum
Pho-ne'ma (lucina)

Pho-ru-us
Pho-rec-lus
Pho-rec-ra-tos
Pho-e-cy-des
Pho-ren-da-tos
Pho-e-ni-co
Pho-re-ti-as
Pho-e-ti-ma
Pho-ri-aum
Phic-o-rus
Phid-i-le
Phid-i-le
Phid-di-ri-a
Phid-y-le
Phig-a-le-i
Phil-a-dol-phus
Phil-lam-mus
Phil-lar-chus
Phil-le-mon
Phil-le-ne
Phil-le-ri
Phil-le-ros
Phil-le-si-as
Phil-le-ti-as
Phili-das
Phili-das
Phil-li-nus
Phil-lip-pe-i
Phil-lip-po-lis
Phil-le-cus
Phil-li-ti-on
Phil-le-tus
Phil-loch-o-rus
Philo-cles
Phil-oc-ra-tes
Phil-oc-te-tes
Phil-o-cy-prus
Phil-o-da-me-a
Phil-o-de-mus
Phil-lod-i-ce
Phil-lol-o-gus
Phil-lom-a-che
Phil-lom-bro-tus
Phil-o-me-di-a
Phil-o-me-la
Phil-o-me-lus
Philo-mis
Phil-lon-o-e
Phil-lon-o-me
Phil-lon-o-mus
Phil-lo-pa-tor
Phil-lo-phra
Phil-o-por-men
Phil-lo-sa-tus
Phil-lo-te-ra
Phil-lot-icus
Phil-lotis
Phil-lox-e-zus
Phil-ly-li-us
Philly-ra
Phil-ly-ri-des
Phim-ti-as
Phleg-e-las
Phleg-e-thon
Phig-gi-as
Phig-gy-e
Phig-gy-as
Pho-be-tor
Pho-ca-la
Pho-ci-l-de
Pho-ci-on
Pho-cy-li-de
Pho-cus
Phob-ia
Phob-i-a

Pha-n'os
Pha-ni'e'a
Pha-ni'e'-us
Pha-ni'e'-des
Pha-n'cas
Pha-n-i-cu'm
Pha-ni'ra
Pho-to-o
Pho'mi-o
Pho-ro'te-us
Pho-ro'nis
Pho-ro'ni-am
Pho-t'i-us
Pho'ti-us
Phra-a'tes
Phra-ari'-cus
Phra-da'tes
Phra-gan'-do
Phra-ha'tes
Phra-ni'e'-tes
Phra-or'tes
Phra'i'-cles
Phra'i'-mas
Phri-a-pe'ti-us
Phrix'us
Phron'i'-ma
Phron'tis
Phrygi-a
Phryni'-cus
Phryna'nis
Phyl'a'-ce
Phyl'a'-cus
Phy-lar'-chus
Phy-le'tus
Phyl'i'-ra
Phyl'i'-li-a
Phyl'i'-le-us
Phyl'li-us
Phy-sco'fia
Phy-rom'a'-chus
Phy's-co-a
Phy-tal'i'-des
Phyt'a'-lus
Phyxi'-um
Pi-ce'ni
Pice-on-t'i'ni
Pi-ce'num
Pic-ta'vi, or Pictone-
nos
Pic-in'vi'-um
Pid'y'-tes
Piv'e-lus
Piv'e-ra
Pi-er'i-a
Pi-er'i'-des
Piv'e-rus
Piv'e-tas
Pi-lum'-nus
Pim-pie'l'-des
Pim-pie'l'-des
Pim-pro'n'a
Pia'-re
Pia'da'-rus
Pia'da'-sus
Pia-de-ni'r'-nus
Pim'hi-as
Pi-ro'ne
Pi-rich'i'-us
Pi-on'us
Pi-sau'r'us
Pi-se'nor
Pis'i'-as
Pi-sidi'-ce
Pi-sidi'-ce
Pi-si-tru'ti'-des

Pis-is-tra't-dee
 Pi-cis'tra-tus
 Pi-so'nis
 Pis-si-rus
 Pi-suth'nes
 Pit'a-ne
 Pith-e-cu'sa
 Pith'e-us
 Pith-o-la'us
 Pi-tho'le-on
 Pit'ta-cus
 Pit'the-a
 Pit'the-us
 Pit-u-a'ni-us
 Pit-u-la'ni
 Pit-y-a's-us
 Pit-y-o-ne's-us
 Pla-cen'ti-a
 Pla-cid'i-a
 Pla-cid'i-us
 Pla-na'i-a
 Plan-ci'na
 Pla-te'a
 Pla-ta'ni-us
 Plau-ti-a'nus
Plau-she-a'nus
 Plau-till'a
 Plei'a-des
 Plei'o-ne
 Plem-myrti-um
 Pleu-ra'tus
 Plex-au're
 Plex-ip'pus
 Plin'i-us
Plin'y, Eng.
 Plin-thi-ne
 Plin-tha-nus
 Plin'the-nes
 Plin-ti'us
 Plin-ti-a-nax
 Plin-to'nax
 Plin-to'n'ces
 Plin-ti'na
 Plin-ti'us
 Plu-tar'chus
Plu'tarch, Eng.
 Plu'ti-a
 Plu-to'ni-um
 Plyn-to'ri-a
 Pub-lic'i-us
 Pod-a-liri-as
 Po-da'co
 Po-da'ces
 Po-da'ras
 Po-da'rus
 Pone'ile
 Pon-o'ni-a
 Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a
 Pol'e-mon
 Po-le'nor
 Po-li-as
 Po-li-or-ce'tes
 Po-lis'ma
 Po-lis'tra-tus
 Po-lit'es
 Pol-len'ti-a
 Pol-lin'e-a
 Pol-li-o
 Pol-lu'ti-a
 Po-lus'ca
 Pol-y-a'us
 Pol-y-a-nus
 Pol-yb'i-das
 Pol-y-hu'a
 Pol-y-bo'tes

Pol-y-car'pus
 Pol-y-cas'te
 Po-lych'a-tes
 Pol-y-cle'a
 Pol-y-cles
 Pol-y-cle'tus
 Po-lyc'ra-tus
 Po-lyc'ri-tus
 Pol-y-dam'mon
 Po-lyd'a-mas
 Pol-y-dam'na
 Pol-y-dec'tes
 Pol-y-deu-ce'a
 Pol-y-gi'ton
 Po-lyg'i-us
 Pol-yg-no'tus
 Po-lyg'o-nus
 Pol-y-id'i-us
 Pol-y-la'us
 Po-lym'e-ne
 Pol-y-me'de
 Po-lym'e-don
 Pol-ym-ne's'tes
 Pol-ym-ne's'tor
 Pol-y-n'ces
 Po-ly-n'o-e
 Pol-y-per'chon
 Pol-y-ph'e-mus
Pol'y-pheme, Eng.
 Pol-y-pho'n'tes
 Po-lys'tra-tus
 Pol-y-toch'nus
 Pol-y-ti-me'tus
 Pol-y-phron
 Po-lyx'e-na
 Pol-yx-en'i-das
 Po-lyx'e-nus
 Po-lyx'o
 Pol-y-xe'lus
 Po-me'ti-a
 Pom-e'ti'na
 Pom-pe'i-a
 Pom-pe'i-a'nus
 Pom-pe'i'i, or
 Pom-pe'i-um
 Pom-pe'i-us
 Pom-pli'us
 Pom-po'ni-a
 Pom-po'ni-us
 Pom-po-si-a'nus
 Pom-pi'ne
 Pon'ti-a
 Pon'ti-cus
 Pon'ti'us
 Pon-ti'us
 Pop-lic'o-la
 Pop-pe'a Sa-bi'na
 Pop-pe'us
 Pop-u-lo'ni-a
 Por-ci-a
 Po-red'o-rax
 Po-r'i'na
 Por-o-se-le'ne
 Por-phy'r'i-on
 Por-phy'r'i-us
 Por-ri-ma
 Por-ti-a, and
 Por-ti-us
 Por-tun-na'il-a
 Por-tun'us
 Po-si'des
 Pos-i-de'um
 Pos'i'don
 Pos-i-do'ni-us
 Po-si-do

Post-hu'mi-us
 Pos-tu'mi-us
 Po-tam'i-des
 Po-th'i'nus
 Pot-i-da'a
 Po-ti'na
 Po-tit'i-us
 Pot'ni-e
 Prac'ti-um
 Pra'ci-a
 Prae-tu'ti-um
 Prat'i-nas
 Prax-ag'o-ras
 Prax'i-as
 Prax-id'e-mas
 Prax-id'i-ce
 Prax-iph'a-nes
 Prax-it'e-les
 Prax-ith'e-a
 Prae-u'go-ne
 Pri-am'i-des
 Pri-a'pus
 Pri-ver'nus
 Pri-ver'nium
 Proch'o-rus
 Proch'y-ta
 Pro-cl'i'i-us
 Pro-cl'i-la
 Pro-cl'i'lus
 Proc'le-a
 Pro-cl'i'de
 Pro-co'pi-us
 Pro-crus'tes
 Proc'u-la
 Proc'u-lus
 Prod'i-cus
 Pro-e'r'na
 Proet'i-dee
 Pro'cy-on
 Pro-la'us
 Prom'a-chus
 Pro-ma'thi-on
 Prom'e-don
 Prom-e-ne'a
 Pro-me'the-i
 Pro-me'the-us
 Prom'e-thus
 Pro-nap'i-des
 Prom'o-e
 Prom'o-mas
 Prom'u-ba
 Pro-per'ti-us
 Pro-pet'i-des
 Prop-y-le'a
 Proe-chy'sti-us
 Pro-ser'pi-na
Proe-ser-pine, Eng.
 Proe-o-p'i'tis
 Pro-sym'na
 Prot-a-gor'i-des
 Pro-tes-i-la'us
 Pro-tho'e-nor
 Proth'o-us
 Prot-o-ge-ne'a
 Pro-to-g'e-ne
 Prot-o-ge-ni'a
 Pro-to-me-di'a
 Prox'e-nus
 Pru-den'ti-us
 Prus'ni-des
 Pru-s'us
 Pru'si-as
 Pryn'a-nes
 Pryn'a-sis
 Psam'the

Psam'a-thos
 Psam-me-ni'tus
 Psych'rus
 Pte'le-um
 Pter-e-la'us
 Ptri-a
 Ptol-e-der'ma
 Ptol-e-ma'us
Ptol'e-my, Eng.
Tol'e-me
 Ptol-e-ma'is
 Ptol'y-cus
 Pub-lic'i-us
 Pub-lic'i-a
 Pub-lic'o-la
 Pul-che'ri-a
 Pu'pl-us
 Pu-pi'e-nus
 Pup'pi-us
 Pu-to'o-li
 Py-a-nep'si-a
 Pyg'e-la
 Pyg-ma'li-on
 Py-lam'e-nes
 Py-lag'o-rus
 Py-lag'o-ras
 Py-la'on
 Py-lar'go
 Py-le'ne
 Pyl'e-us
 Pyl'le-on
 Py-rac'mon
 Py-rac'mos
 Py-rach'mes
 Py-ra-mus
 Pyr-e-ne'i
 Pyr-e-ne'us
 Pyr-re'ne
 Pyr-gi-on
 Pyr-got'e-les
 Py-rippe
 Py-ro-is
 Py-ro'ni-a
 Pyr'rh-as
 Pyr'rh-al
 Pyr'rh-cus
 Pyr'rh-ds
 Pythag'o-ras
 Pyth-a-ra'tus
 Pyth'e-as
 Pyth'e-us
 Pyth'i-as
 Pyth'i-on
 Pyth'i-us
 Pyr-thoch'a-ri's
 Pyth-o-cles
 Pyth-o-do'rus
 Pyth-o-la'us
 Pyth-o-ni'ce
 Pyth-o-ni'ea
 Py'ta-lus

Qui'e'tus
 Quinc-ti-a'nus
 Quinc'ti-us, T.
 Quin-de-cem'vi-tri
 Quin-qua'tri-a
 Quin-quen-na'les
 Quin-ti-l-a'nus
 Quia-ti'i-en, Eng.
 Quin-ti'i-us Va'rus
 Quin-ti'lus, M.
 Quir-a-na'i-a
 Quir-i-na'lis
 Quir'i'nus
 Quir'i'tes

R.

RA-BIR'I-US

Ra-ci'l'i-a
 Ra-cu'ces
 Ra-m'ces
 Ram'nes
 Ra'po
 Ra-ven'na
 Rau-ra'ci
 Rau-ri'ci
 Re-a'te
 Red'o-nes
 Re-gil'us
 Re-gil-li-a'nus
 Re-gil'lus
 Rem'u-lus
 Re-mu'r'i-a
 Re-u-dig'ni
 Rha'ci-a
 Rha-co'tis
 Rhad-a-mi'tes
 Rha'di-us
 Rha'te-um
 Rhe'ti, or Re'ti
 Rhe'ti-a
 Rham-si-ni'tus
 Rhas-cu'po-ris
 Rhed'o-nes
 Rhe'gi-um
 Rhe-gu'ci
 Rhe-o-mi'tres
 Rhe-tog'e-nes
 Rhe'ti-co
 Rhe-u'us
 Rhe-x'e-nor
 Rhe-x-ib'i-us
 Rhi-a'nus
 Rhid'a-go
 Rhi-mo'a-cles
 Rhi-ph'e'i
 Rhi'pha, or Rhi'phe
 Rhi-ph'e-us
 Rhod'a-nus
 Rho'di-a
 Rho'do-pe, or
 Rho-do'pis
 Rho'dus
Rhodes, Eng.
 Rho'te-um
 Rho-sa'ces
 Rho'sus
 Rhox-e'na, or
 Rho-x'na
 Rhox-a'ni

Q.

QUA-DER'NA
 Qua-dra'tus
 Quad'ri-frons, or
 Quad'ri-ceps
 Quae-to'res
 Qua'ti-us

Rhu-te'ni, and
Ru-the'ni
Rbyn'da-cas
Rbyn'thon
Ri-phu'i
Ri-phu'us
Rix-am'a-ra
Rod-e-ri'cus
Ro'ma
Rome, Eng. pro-
nounced *Room*
Ro-ma'ni
Ro-ma'nus
Ro-mil'i-us
Ro-mu'li-das
Ro-sil'ia-nus
Ro-si-us
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni
Ru-bel'i'us
Ru-bi-com
Ru-bi-go
Ru-bri-us
Ru-di-
Ru-dil'us
Ruf-f'i-nus
Ru-d'nus
Ru-gi-i
Ru-mi-nus
Run-ci'na
Ru-pil'i-us
Rus-co'nia
Ru-sel'ius
Ruspi-na
Ru-te'ni
Ru'ti-la
Ru'ti-lus
Ru'tu-bus
Ru'tu-ll
Ru-tu-pl'nus

S,

SA'BA
Sab'a-chus, or
Sab'a-con
Sa-ba'ta
Sa-ba'xi-us
Sa-bel'ia
Sa-bi'na
Sa-bi'ni
Sa-bin-i-a'nus
Sab'ra-cas
Sa-bri'na
Sab'u-ra
Fah-u-ra'nus
Sab'ra-ta
Sac'a-das
Sach-a-li'tes
Sa-cra'ni
Sac-ra'tor
Sa-cra'ti-vir
Sad'a-leu
Sad-y-a'tes
Sag'a-na
Sag'a-ris
Sa-git'ta
Sal'a-con
Sal-a-min'i-a
Sal'a-mis

Sa-la-mi'na
Sa-la-pi-a, or
Sa-la-pi-m
Sal'a-ra
Sa-la-ri-a
Sa-lar'i
Sa-le'i-us
Sa-le'i-us
Sa-le'ni
Sal-en-t'ni
Sal-gu'ne-us, or
Sal-gu'ne-a
Sa'll-i
Sal-i-na'tor
Sa'lli-us
Sal-lus'ti-us
Sal'lust, Eng
Sal'ma-cis
Sal-mo'ne
Sal-mo'ne-us
Sal-my-de'u's
Sa-lo'me
Sal-o-ni-na
Sal-o-ni'nus
Sa-lo'ni-us
Sal'vi-an
Sal-vid-i'e'nus
Sa-ma'ri-a
Sam-bu'los
Sa-me, or Sa'mos
Sam-ni'tes
Sam'nites, Eng.
Sa-mo'ni-am
Sa-mo'e-ta
San'a-os
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San-da'ce
San-da'il-um
San-da-nis
San-da-nus
San-d'vom
San'ga-la
San-gui'n-i-us
San-nyr'i-on
Sa-pa'i, or Sa-phu'i
Sa-po'res
Sap'pho, or Sa'pho
Sap'ti-ne
Sa-ra-co-ri
Sa-ran'ges
Sar-a-pa'ni
Sar'a-sa
Sar-dan-a-pa'lus
Sar-din'i-a
Sar-don'i-cus
Sar-i-as'tor
Sar-men'tus
Sar-ni-us
Sar-po'don
Sar-ras'tes
Sar'si-na
Sar-san'da
Sa-tas'pes
Sa'ti-m
Sa-tic'i-la, and
Sa-tic'u-lus
Sat-ra-pe'ni
Sa-tri'cum
Sa-trop'a-cas
Sat'u-ra
Sat-u-re'l-us
Sat-ur-na'il-a
Sa-tur'ni-a
Sat-ur-ni'nus
Sa-tur'ni-us
Sat'u-rum

Sat'y-rus
Sav'o-ra
Sa'vo, or Sav-o'na
Sau-rom'a-tas
Sav'o-la
Sav'o-le
Sca-man'der
Scan-da'ri-a
Scan-di-na'vi-a
Scap-toe-y-le
Scap'ti-a
Scap'u-la
Scard'i
Scod'a-cus
Scel-o-ra'tus
Sche'di-a
Sche'di-a
Sche'di-us
Scho'ne-us
Sci'a-this
Sci'a-this
Sci'a-thos
Scin'thi
Sci-o'ne
Scip'i-o
Sci-ra'di-um
Scop'i-um
Scot'i'nus
Scot-us-sa
Scri-bo'ni-a
Scri-bo'ni-us
Scyl-a-ce'um
Scyl-le'um
Scyll'i-us
Scyll'us
Scyp'pl-um
Scythos, or
Scyth'a
Scyth'i-a
Scyth'i-des
Scy-thi'nus
Scy-thop'o-lis
Seb-en-ny'tus
Se-be'tus
Sec-ta'nus
Sed-i-ta'ni, or
Sed-en-ta'ni
Se-du'ni
Se-gee'ta
Se-gob'ri-ga
Seg'o-nax
Seg-on-ti'a-ci
Se-go'vi-a
Se-gun'ti-um
Se'l-us S'tra'bo
Se-lem'nus
Se-le'ne
Sel-en'i-a
Se-leu'ci-das
Se-leu'cis
Se-li'nus, or
Se-li'nus
Se-la'si-a
Se-le's
Se-lym'bri-a
Sem'o-le
Sem-i-ger-ma'ni
Se-mi'a-mis
Sem'no-nos
Sem-o-sanc'tus
Sem-pro'ni-a
Se-mu'ti-um
Sen'e-ca
Sen'o-nos
Sen'ti-us

Sep-te'ri-on
Sep-tim'i-us
Sep'y-ra
Seq'ua-na
Seq'ua-ni
Se-quin'tus
Se-ra-pl'o
Se-ra-plis
Ser-bo'nis
Se-re'na
Se-re'nus
Ser-ge'us
Ser-gi-us
Ser-gi-us
Ser-gi'o-lus
Se-ri'phus
Ser'my-la
Ser-ra'nus
Ser-to'ri-us
Ser-vus
Ser-vil'i-a
Ser-vil'i-us
Se'sa-ra
Se-sec'tris
Ses'ti-us
Se-su'vi-i
Se'ta-bis
Se'ti-a
Se-ve'ra
Se-ve-ri-a'nus
Se-ve'rus
Sex-til'i-a
Sex-til'i-us
Sext'i-us
Si-bi'ni
Si-byll'e
Si-ca'ni
Si-ca'ni-a
Sic'e-lis
Si-ce'l-a-des
Si-che'us
Si-ci'nus
Si-c'o-rus
Sic'y-on
Sis'e-on
Sic-y-o'ni-a
Sis'e-o'ne-a
Si'de
Si-de'ro
Sid-i-ci'nium
Si-do'nis
Si-do'ni-us
Si-ge'um, or
Si-ge'um
Sig'ni-a
Sig-o-ve'stus
Sig'yn'i, Sig'u-nus
Si-gyn'us
Si-la'na Ju'li-a
Sil'a-ris
Sil-i-pen'us
Sil-va'nus
Sim'i-lis
Sim'i-lis
Sim'mi-as
Si'mo-le
Si-mon'i-des
Sim-plic'i-us
Sim'u-hus
Sim'y-ra
Sim'y'i
Sin'na-cas
Sin'na-cha
Sin'o-e
Si-no'pe

Si-no'pe-us
Sin'o-ris
Sin'd-i
Sin-u-er'a
Sipy'rum, and
Sipy-lus
Si'r'nes
Sireas, Eng.
S'ris
Siri-us
Si-san'nes
Si'sa-pho
Si'se-nes
Si-san'na
Si'so-co'rus
Si'sy-phus
Si-tal'cas
Sith'ni-des
Si-tho'ni-a
Siv'o-nos
Sme'nus
Smer'dis
Smin-dyr'i-des
Smin'the-us
So-a'na
So-an'da
So-cra'tes
So'mi-as
So-g-di-a'na
So-g-di-a'nus
So-le'is
So-lo'ni-um
Sol'y-ma, and
Sol'y-mus
Sol'y-mus
Son'chis
Son-ti'a-tes
Sop'a-ter
Sop'he'ne
Sop'h'o-cles
So-phro'ni-a
So-phrom'i-cus
Sop'h-ro-nis'tus
So-phros'y-ne
So-rac'tes, and
So-rac'te
So-ra'nus
So-ri'ti-a
So-si'a Gal'lis
So-sib'i-us
So-sic'ra-tes
So-sig'e-mos
So-si-lus
So-sip'a-ter
So-sis'tra-tus
So-the'nos
So-the'nos
So-the'ria
So-ter'i-cus
So'ti-on
So'ti-us
So'to-mos
Spar-ta'ni, or
Spar-ti'a'tas
Spar-ti'a'nus
Spe'chi-a
Spen'di-us
Sper-chi'us
Speu-sip'pus
Sphae-to'ri-us
Spi'o
Spho'dri-es
Spi-ci'lus
Spin'tha-rus
Spi-tam'e-mos

Spi-thob'a-tes
 Spo-le'tium
 Spor'a-dee
 Spu-ri'na
 Spu-ri-us
 Sta-be-ri-us
 Sta-gi'ra
 Sta-san'der
 Sta-sil'e-us
 Sta-till'i-a
 Sta-till'i-us
 Stat'i-nus
 Sta-ti'ra
 Sta-ti-us
 Sel-la'tes
 Stel'li-o
 Sten-o-bæ'a
 Ste-noc'r'a-tes
 Steph'a-na
 Steph'a-nus
 Ster'o-pes
 Ste-sich'o-rus
 Ster-tin'i-us
 Ste-sag'o-ras
 Stes-i-cle'a
 Ste-sim'bro-tus
 Sthen'e-le
 Sthen'e-lus
 Sthen-o-bæ'a
 Stil'be, or Stil'bi-a
 Stil'i-cho
 Stiph'i-lus
 Sto-bæ-us
 Stoch'a-dee
 Sto'i-ci
Sto'ics, Eng.
 Stra-tar'chas
 Stra'to-cles
 Strat-o-ni'ce
 Stra-to-ni'cus
 Stron'gy-le
 Stroph'a-dee
 Strophi-us
 Stra-thoph'a-gi
 Stym-pha'li-a, or
 Stym-pha'lis
 Stym-pha'lus
 Su-ar-do'nes
 Su-ba'tri-i
 Sub-lic'i-us
 Sub'o-ta
 Sub-ur'ra
 Suec'a
 Suec'o-mes
 Sue-to-ni-us
 Sue-vi-us
 Suf-fe-nus
 Suil'i-us
 Suil'o-nes
 Sul-ci-us
 Sul-pit'i-a
 Sul-pit'i-us, or
 Sul-pit'i-us
 Sum-man'us
 Su-ni-ci
 Su-ni-um
 Su-re'na
 Sur-ren'tum
 Su-sa-na
 Su-si-a'na, or
 Su-sis
 Su-tri-um
 Sy-ag'rus
 Syb'a-rie
 Syb-a-ri'nae

Syb'a-rie, Eng.
 Syb'o-tas
 Sy-cin'us
 Sy'e-dra
 Sy'e-ne
 Sy-e-ne'i-us
 Sy-en'i'tes
 Syg'a-ros
 Sy-le'a
 Syl'o-us
 Syl'a
 Syl'lis
 Syl'o-es
 Syl'o-son
 Syl-va'nus
 Syl'vi-a
 Syl'vi-us
 Sy'ma, or
 Sy'me
 Sym'bo-lum
 Sym'ma-chus
 Sym-pleg'a-dee
 Sym'us
 Syn-cel'lus
 Sy-ne-si-us
 Syn'ge-lus
 Syn'us
 Syn-na-lax'is
 Syn'nis
 Sp-no'pe
 Syn'ty-cho
 Sy'phax
 Sy-phat'um
 Syr'a-ces
 Syr-a-co'si-a
 Syr-a-cu'sm
Syr'e-cues, Eng.
 Syr'i-a
 Sy'rinx
 Syr-o-pho'nix
 Syr-o-pho-ni'cus
 Syr'ros
 Syr'tes
 Sy'rus
 Sys-i-gam'bis
 Sy-sim'e-three
 Sy'e'i-nas
 Sy'thas

T.

TA-AUTES

Tab'ra-ca
 Ta-bur'us
 Tac-fa-ri'nas
 Ta-champ'eo
 Ta'chon, or
 Ta'chus
 Tac'i-ta
 Tac'i-tus
 Ta'di-a
 Ta'n'a-ras
 Ta'n'i-as
 Ta'ges
 Ta-go'ni-us
 Ta'gus
 Ta-la'si-us
 Ta'i-a-us
 Ta-la'y-ra
 Ta'Ve-tum

Tal-thybi-us
 Ta'lus
 Tam'a-rus
 Ta'mos
 Ta-ma'se-a
 Tam'pi-us
 Tam'y-ras
 Tam'y-ris
 Tan'a-gra
 Tan'a-grus, or
 Tan'a-ger
 Tan'a-is
 Tan'a-quil
 Tan-tal'i-des
 Tan'ta-lus
 Ta-nu'si-us Ger'-
 mi-nus
 Tar'phi-on
 Tar'phi-us, or
 Ta-phi-ar'us
 Tap-rob'a-ne
 Tap'us
 Tap'y-ri
 Tar'a-nis
 Tar'as
 Tar-ax-ip'pus
 Tar-bel'li
 Tar-che'tius
 Tar'chon
 Ta-ren'tum, or
 Ta-ren'tus
 Tar'as
 Tar'pe
 Tar-pe'i-a
 Tar-pe'i-us
 Tar-quin'i-a
 Tar-quin'i-i
 Tar-quin'i-us
 Tar-quit'i-us
 Tar'qui-tus
 Tar-ra-ci'na
 Tar'ra-co
 Tar-ru'ti-us
 Tar'as
 Tar'si-us
 Tar'sus, or Tar'sos
 Tar'ta-rus
 Tar'tes'us
 Tar-un'ti-us
 Tas-ge'ti-us
 Ta'ti-an
 Ta-ti-en'ses
 Ta'ti-us
 Ta'ta
 Tau-lan'ti-i
 Tau'nus
 Tau-ra'ni-a
 Tau-ran'tes
 Tau'ri
 Tau'ri-ca Cher-so-
 ne'us
 Tau'ri-ca
 Tau-ri'ni
 Tau-ris'ci
 Tau'ri-um
 Tau-ro-min'i-um
 Tau'rus
 Tax'i-la
 Tax'i-lus, or
 Tax'i-les
 Tax-i-maq'ui-lus
 Ta-y'ge-te, or
 Ta-y-ge'te
 Ta-y'ge-tus, or
 Ta-y'ge'ta

Te-a-num
 Te'a-rus
 Te-a'te-a, Te'a-te, or
 Te-ge'a-te
 Tech-mes'sa
 Tech-na-tis
 Tec'ta-mus
 Tec-toe'a-gee, or
 Tec-toe'a-gm
 Te'ge-a, or Te-gm'a
 Teg'u-la
 Teg'y-ra
 Te'l-us
 Te'i-um, or Te'os
 Te'i-mon
 Tel-a-mo-ni'a-dee
 Tel-chi'nes
 Tel-chin'i-a
 Tel-chin'i-us
 Tel'chis
 Te'le-a
 Te-leb'o-as
 Te-leb'o-m, or
 Te-leb'o-es
 Tel-e-bo'i-dee
 Te-lec'les, or
 Te'lec'us
 Tel-o-cl'i'des
 Te-leg'o-nus
 Te-len'a-chus
 Tel'e-mus
 Tel-e-phas'sa
 Tel'e-phus
 Te-le'si-a
 Te-le'si-clas
 Tel-e-sil'la
 Tel-e-sin'i-cus
 Tel-e-si'nus
 Tel-e-sip'pus
 Te-le'spho-rus
 Tel-e-stag'o-ras
 Te-le'stas
 Te-le'stes
 Te-le'sto
 Tel'e-thus
 Tel-e-thu'ea
 Te-leu'ri-as
 Te-leu'ti-as
 Tel-la'ne
 Tel'li-as
 Tel'lis
 Tel'ius
 Tel-mes'sus, or
 Tel-mis'sus
 Tel'on
 Tel-thu'ea
 Tel'lys
 Te-ma'the-a
 Te-me'ni-um
 Tem-e-ni'tes
 Tem'e-nus
 Tem-e-rin'da
 Tem'e-sa
 Tem'e-se
 Tem'nes
 Tem'nos
 Tem'pe
 Tem'e-dos
 Tem'nes
 Tem'e-els
 Tem'nos
 Ten'ty-ra, Egypt
 Ten-ty'ra, Thrace
 Te'os, or Te'i-os
 Te-re'don

Te-ren'ti-a
 Te-ren-ti-a-nus
 Te-ren'tus
 Te-re-us, and
 Ter-ge'tum
 Te'ri-as
 Ter-i-ba'zus
 Te-rid'a-o
 Ter-i-da'tes
 Ter'i-gum
 Ter-men'ti-a
 Ter'mo-rus
 Ter-me'sus
 Ter-mi-na'li-a
 Ter-mi-na'lis
 Ter'mi-nus
 Ter'mi-sus, or
 Ter-mes'sus
 Ter-pan'der
 Terp-sich'o-re
 Terp-sic'ra-to
 Ter-ra-ci'na
 Ter-ra-sid'i-us
 Ter'ti-a
 Ter'ti-us
 Ter-tul-li-a-nus
 Ter'thus
 Te-trap'o-lis
 Tet'ri-cus
 Teu'cer
 Teu'cri
 Teu'cri-a
 Teu'c'te-ri
 Teu-mes'sus
 Teu'ta
 Teu-ta'mi-as, or
 Teu'ta-mis
 Teu'ta-mus
 Teu'tas, or
 Teu'ta-tes
 Teu'thras
 Teu-tom'a-tus
 Teu'to-ni, and
 Teu'to-nes
 Tha-ben'na
 Tha'is
 Tha'la
 Tha'la-mo
 Tha-lar'si-us
 Tha'les
 Tha-le'tri-a, or
 Tha-le'tris
 Tha-le'tes
 Tha-li'a
 Thal'pi-us
 Tham'y-ras
 Tham'y-ris
 Tha-ge'li-a
 Tha-ri'a-dee
 Tha'rops
 Thap'ea-cus
 Tha'si-us, or
 Thra'si-us
 Tha'sos
 Tha'sus
 Than-man'ti-as, and
 Than-man'tis
 Than'mas
 Than-ma'si-us
 Tha's
 The-ag'a-nes
 The-a'ges
 The-a'no
 The-a-num

The-art-das	Ther-sil'o-chus	Thre-ic't-us	Ti-mar-chus	Tom'a-rus
The-ar-nus	Ther-sip'pas	Thre-is'a	Tim-a-re'ta	Tom'i-sa
The-a-to'es	Ther-sit'es	Threp-sip'pas	Ti-ma'si-on	Tom'os, or To'mis
The-be	Thes-bi'tes	Thri-am'bus	Tim-a-sith'e-us	Tom'y-ris
Thes-be, Eng.	The-se'i-das	Thro'ni-um	Ti-ma'vus	To'ne-a
Thes'a-le	The-se'i	Thry'on	Ti-mes'tas	Ton'gil'li
The-be, or The'be	Thes-se-us	Thry'us	Ti-moch'a-ris	To-pa'sos
The-i-a	The-si'das	Thre-cyd'i-des	Tim-o-cle'a	Top'i-ris, or Top'ras
The-i-as	The-si'das	Thu-is'to	Ti-moc'ra-tes	Tor'i-ni
Thel-e-phas'sa	Thes-moph-o'-ri-a	Thu'le	Ti-mo'cre-on	To-ro'ne
Thel-pu'ca	Thes-moth'e-tas	Thu'ri-m, or	Tim-o-de'mus	Tor-qu'a'ta
Thelx-i'ton	Thes-pi'a	Thu'ri-um	Tim-o-la'us	Tor-qu'a'tus
Thelx-i'o-pe	Thes-pi'a-das	Thu'ri-nus	Ti-mo'le-on	Tor'tor
The-me'd-on	Thes-pi'a-das	Thus'ci-a	Ti-mo'lus	To'r-us
The-mis	Thes'pi-m	Thy'a	Ti-mom'a-chus	Tor'y-ne
The-mis'cy-ra	Thes'pis	Thy'a-das	Ti'mon	Tox-a-rid'i-a
Them'e-nus	Thes'pi-us, or	Thy'a-mis	Ti'moph'a-nos	Tox'e-us
Them't-son	Thes'ti-us	Thy'a-na	Ti-mo'the-as	Tox-ic'ra-to
The-mis'ta	Thes-pro'ti-a	Thy-a-ti'ra	Ti-mox'e-nus	Tr'a-be-a
The-mi'ti-us	Thes-pro'tus	Thy-bar'ni	Tin'gie	Trach'a-lus
The-mis'to-cles	Thes-sa'li-a	Thy-cu'ta	Ti'pha	Trach'as
Them-i-stog'e-nos	Thes-sa'li-on	Thy-ra'tes	Ti'phys	Trachin'i-a
The-o-cle'a	Thes-sa'li-o-tis	Thym'bra	Tiph'y-as	Tra-j-a-nop'o-llis
The-o-cles	Thes-sa'li-ni'ca	Thym-bru's	Ti-re'i-as	Tra-j'a-nus
The-o-clus	Thes-sa-lus	Thym'bris	Tir-i-ba'tes	Tre'jan, Eng.
The-o-clym'e-nus	Thes'te	Thym'bain	Tir-i-da'tes	Tra'les
The-oc'ri-tus	Thes'ti-a	Thym'e-le	Ti'ris	Trans-tib-er-i'na
The-od'a-mas, or	Thes-ti'a-de, and	Thy-mi'a-this	Ti'ro	Tro-pe'rus
Thi'od'a-mas	Thes-ti'a-des	Thy-moch'a-ree	Ti-ryn'thi-a	Tro-ba'ti-us
The-o-dec'tes	Thes'ti-as	Thy-mo'tes	Ti-ryn'thus	Tre-bel-li-a'nus
The-od-o-re'tus	Thes'ti-us	Thi-ed'a-mas	Ti-se'um	Tre-bel-li-c'a'nus
Thi-ed-o-ret, Eng.	Thes'tor	Thy-o'ne	Ti-sag'o-ras	Tre-bel'li-as
The-od-o-r'i'tas	Thes'ty-lis	Thy-o'ne-us	Ti-sam'e-nos	Tre'bi-a
Thi-o-do'ra	Thet'is	Thy-o'ps	Ti-san'drus	Tre'bi-us
The-o-do'rus	Thet'is, or	Thy're	Ti-sar'chus	Treb'u-la
The-o-do'i-us	Tet'his	Thyre-a	Ti-si'a-rus	Trev'e-ri
The-od'o-ta	Thi'a	Thyre-us	Ti-si'o	Tri-a'ri-a
The-o-do'ti-on	Thi'as	Thyri-on	Ti-siph'o-ne	Tri-a'ri-us
The-od'o-tus	Thim'bron	Thyr-sag'e-tas	Ti-siph'o-nus	Tri-bal'li
The-og-ne'tes	Thi-ed'a-mas	Thy'sos	Ti-sam'e-nus	Tri'b-o-ci
The-og'nis	Thi'be	Thy'us	Ti-sa-pher'nes	Tri-bu'ni
The-on-ne'o'tus	Thi'i-as	Ti'a-sa	Ti-ta'a	Tric-a-ti'ni
Th'e-on	Thi'o-ra	Ti'b-a-re'ni	Ti'tan Ti-ta'nus	Tric'as
The-on'o-o	Tho-an'ti-um	Ti-be'ri-as	Ti'ta-na	Trick'as
Th'e-o-pe	Tho'as	Ti'b-e-r'i'us	Ti'ta'nos	Tri-cla'ri-a
The-oph'a-ne	Tho'e	Ti'b'e-ris	Ti'ta'nos	Tri-cre'na
The-oph'a-ne's	Thom'y-ris	Ti-be'ri-us	Ti-ta'ni-a	Tri-o-ter'i-ca
The-o-pha'ni-a	Thol'us	Ti-be'is	Ti-ta'ni-des	Tri-o-li'mus
The-oph'i-lus	Thon	Ti-bul'lus	Ti-ta'nus, (a giant)	Tri-no-ban'tes
The-o-phras'tus	Tho'nis	Ti'bur	Ti'ta'nus, (a river)	Tri-o-c'a-la, or
The-o-pol'e-mus	Tho'on	Ti-bur'ti-us	Ti'ta-re'i-us	Tri'o-cla
The-o-pom'pus	Tho'o-sa	Ti-bur'tus	Ti'te'nos	Tri'o-pas, or Tri'ops
The-o-phy-lac'tus	Tho'o'tes	Tich'i-us	Ti'th-e-nid'i-a	Tri-ph'i-lus
Thi-oph'i-lact, Eng.	Tho-ra'ni-us	Tic'i-da	Ti-tho'nus	Trip-to'l'e-mus
The-o'ri-us	Tho'rax	Ti-ci'nus	Ti'ti-a	Tris-me-gis'tas
The-o-tim'us	Tho'ri-a	Tid'i-us	Ti'ti-a'na	Trit'i-a
The-ox'e-sa	Thornax	Ti-ee'sa	Ti'ti-a'nos	Tri'to'nis
The-ox-e'ni-a	Thorsus	Ti'fa-ta	Ti'ti-i	Tri-um'vi-ri
The-ox-e'ni-us	Tho'us	Ti-for'nus	Ti'traus'tes	Tri-ven'tum
Th'e-ra	Thra'ce	Ti'g-a-sis	Ti'tin'i-us	Trivi-a
The-ram'bus	Thra'ces	Ti'g-el-i'i'us	Ti'ti-us	Trivi-a-lu'cus
The-ram'e-nos	Thra'ci-a	Ti'gel'i-i-us	Ti'to'mus	Tri-vi'cum
The-rap'no, or	Thrac'e, Eng.	Ti'gra'nos	Ti'tu'ri-us	Tro'a-des
To-rap'no	Thrac'i-das	Ti'g-ran-o-cer'ta	Ti'tus	Troch'a-n
The-ras	Thra'cis	Ti'gros	Ti'ty-rus	Troch'o-is
The-rip'pi-das	Thra'se-as	Ti'gri's	Ti'ty-rus	Trom-ze'ne
Ther'i-tas	Thra-sid'e-us	Ti'g-u-ri'ni	Ti'o-pol'e-mus	Trog'i-lus
Ther'ma	Thra'si-us	Ti'a-tu'i	Tma'rus	Trog-lod'y-tas
Ther-mo'don	Thra'so	Ti-me'a	Tma'rus	Tro'i-lus
Ther-mopy-la	Thras-y-bu'lus	Ti-me'us	To-ga'ta	Trom-en'ti'na
Ther'mus	Thras-y-de'us	Ti-mag'e-nos	To'l'mi-des	Troph'i-mus
The-rod'a-mas	Thra-syllus	Ti-mag'o-ras	To-lo'ra	Tro-pho'ni-us
Th'e-ron	Thra-sym'a-chus	Ti-man'dra	To-lum'us	Tro'su-lum
Ther-pan'der	Thras-y-me'dos	Ti-man'dri-des	To'lus	Trot'i-lus
Ther-san'der	Thras-y-me'nus	Ti-man'thes	To-ma'um	Tryph'o-lus

Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Try-pho'sa
Tu'be-ro
Tuck'she-s
Tu'ci-a
Tu'dri
Tu-gu-r'i'nus
Tu-is'to
Tul'i-a
Tul-li'o-la
Tu-ra'ni-us
Tur-de'te'ni
Tu-re'sis
Tu-ro-nee
Tu-rul'i-i-us
Tus-cu-li'num
Tu'ti-a
Tu'ti-cum
Ty'a-na
Ty-a-ni'tis
Tych'i-us
Tych'i-cus
Tyd-e'us
Ty-di'des
Ty-e'nis
Ty-mo'i-us
Tym-pa'ni-a
Tym-pho'i
Tyn'da-ris
Ty'n'da-rus
Ty-pho'e-us, adj.
Ty-ran-ni'on
Ty-ran-nus
Tyr-i-da'tes
Ty-ri'o-tes
Ty-rig'ly-phis
Tyr-rhe'i-dæ
Tyr-rhe'ni
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr-rhe'nus
Tyr'rhe-us
Tyr-rhi'dæ
Tyr-tæ'us

U.

U'BI-I
U-cal'e-gon
U-cu-bis
Uf-en-ti'na
U-pl-a'nus
U'pi-an, Eng.
U'u-bræ
Um'bri-a
Um-brig'i-us
Um'bro
Un-do-rem'vi-tri
U-nel'i
Unx'i-a

U-ra'ni-a
U-ra'ni i, or U'ri-i
U'ra-nus
Ur-bie'u-a
Ur'bi-cus
U'ri-a
U'ri-tes
Ur-sid'i-us
Us-ca'na
U-sip'e-tes, or
U-sipi-ci
Us-i'ca
Ux'i-i
Ux-is'a-mi
Uxi-ta

V.

VAC-CÆFI
Va-cu'na
Vag-e-dru'sa
Va-gel'i-i-us
Va-ge'ri
Va-len'ti-a
Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Val-en-tin'i-an, Eng.
Va-le-ri-a'nus
Val-er'i-an, Eng.
Val'gi-us
Van-da'll-i
Van-g'i'o-nee
Va-ra'nos
Va'ri-a
Va-ri'ni
Va-ri'ti
Va'ri-us
Vas-co'nos
Vat-i-ca'nus
Va-tin'i-us
Vat-i-e'nus
Voc'ti-us
Ve-g'e'ti-us
Ve-i-a'nus
Ve-i-en'tes
Ve-i-en'to
Vej'o-vis
Ve-la'brium
Ve-la'ni-us
Vel'i-ca
Ve-li'na
Vel-i-ter'na
Ve-li'tre
Vel'la-ri
Vel'le-da
Ve-na'trum
Ven'e-di
Ven'e-li
Ven'e-ti
Ve-ne'ti-a
Venice, Eng.

Ven'e-tus
Ve-ni'i-a
Ven-tid'us
Ven-u-le'i-us
Ven'u-lus
Ve-nu'si-a, or
Ve-nu'si-um
Ve-ra'ni-a
Ver-bige-nus
Ver-cel'la
Ver-e'na
Ver-gas-it-lau'nus
Ver-gil'i-s
Ver-gin'i-us
Ver-go-bre'tus
Ver'i-tas
Ver-o-man'du-i
Ve-r./n s
Ver-o-ni'ca
Ver-re-g'i'num
Ver'ri-us
Ver-ru'go
V r'ti-co
Ver-tum'nus
Ver-u-la'nus
Ve's'bi-us, or
V.-su'bi-us
Ves-ci-a'nus
Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Ves-pa'si-an, Eng.
Ves-cu-la'ri-us
Ves'e-ris
Ves-ta'les
Ves-ta'li-a
Ves-tic'i-us
Ves-til'i-us
Ves-ti'ni
Ves-ti'nus
Ves'u-lus
Vet'ti-us
Vet-to'nes
Vet-u-lo'ni-a
Ve-tu'ri-a
Ve-tu'ri-us
Vi-bid'i-a
Vi-bid'i-us
Vib'i-us
Vib-u-le'nus
Vi-bul'i-us
Vi-cen'ta, or
Vi-ce'ti-a
Vi-cel'i-i-us
Vic-to-ri'nus
Vic-tum'vi-s
Vi-en'na
Vim-i-na'llis
Vin-cen'ti-us
Vin-da'lli-us
Vin-de'li-ci
Vin-de-mi-a'tor
Vin-dic'i-us
Vin-do-ni'sa
Vi-nic'i-us
Vi-nid'i-us

425

Vin'ni-us
Vip-sa'ni-a
Vir-gil'i-us
Vir'gil, Eng.
Vir-gin-i-us
Vir-i-a'thus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
Vi-rip'la-ca
Virro
Vi-sel'i-i-us
Vi-sel'ius
Vi-tel'i-i-a
Vi-tel'i-i-us
Vit'i-a
Vit'ri-cus
Vit'u-la
Vo-co'ni-a
Vo-co'ni-us
Vo-con'ti-a
Vo-la'na
Vo-lan'dum
Vol-a-ter'ra
Vol'ce, or Vol'ga
Vo-log'e-see
Vo-log'e-sus
Vol-sin'i-um
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vol-u-se'nus
Vo-lu-si-a'nus
Vol'u-sus
Vo-ma'nus
Vo-pis'cus
Vo-ra'nus
Vo-ti-e'nus
Vul-ca'ni
Vul-ca'ni
Vulcan, Eng.
Vul-ca'ti-us
Vul-el'num
Vul'tu-ra
Vul-tu'ri-us
Vul-tur'nus

X.

XANTHE
Xan'thi-a
Xan'thi-ca
Xan-thip'pe
Xan-thip'pus
Xan-tho-pu'lus
Xan'ti-clos
Xan-tip'pe
Xe-nag'o-ras
Xe-narchus
Xen'a-ros
Xen'e-tus
Xe-ni'a-dos
Xen-o-cle'a

Xen'o-cles
Xen-o-ci'f'des
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-nod'a-mus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xe-nod'o-chus
Xen-o-do'rus
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xe-noph'i-lus
Xen-o-pi-th'i'a
Xeu'tes
Xyn'tas
Xyn-o-ich'i-a

Z.

ZAB'A-TUS
Zab-di-ce'nos
Za-cyn'thus
Za-græ'us
Zal'a-t s
Za-leu'eus
Za'me-is
Za-mol'xis
Zan'the-nes
Zan'thi-clos
Zar-bi'e'nus
Zar-i-as'pes
Ze-bi'na
Ze'la, or Ze'li a
Ze-lot'y-pe
Zen-o-cles
Zen-o-ci'f'des
Zen-o-do'rus
Ze-nod'o-tus
Ze-noth'e-mis
Ze-noph'e-nes
Ze-phy'r'i-um
Ze-ryn'thus
Zeu-gi-ta'na
Zeug'ma
Zeuz-id'a-mus
Zeux'i-das
Zeu-xip'pe
Zi-g'i'ra
Zi-my'ri
Zi-ob'e-ria
Zmil'a-ces
Zo-lp'pus
Zon'a-ras
Zo-pyri'o
Zo-pyri'on
Zor-o-as'ter
Zor'i-mus
Zos'i-ne
Zos-te'ri-a
Zy-gan'tes
Zy-gom'a-la
Zy-gop'o-lis

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

When a word is succeeded by a word printed in Italics, this latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus, *Ar'-e-fa* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Ar'-e-fa*; and so of the rest.

AC

AD

AI

AM

AR

A/A-LAR	A-cel'da-ma	A-dum'mim	A-i'ath	Am'zi
A'a ron	A-cha'i-a	A-e-di'as	A-i'jah	An'a-el
Ab'a-cue	A-cha'i-chus	Æ-ne'-an.—Virgil	A-i'jah	An-a-ha'rath
Ab-a-dah	A-chi-ach'a-rus	Æ-ne-an.—Acts	Al'ja-lon	An-a-i'ah
A-bad'dom	A'chim	Ag'a-ba	Ad'ja-lon	An'a-kims
Ab-a-di'as	A-chim'e-lech	Ag'a-bus	Ad'je-Jeth	An'a-mim
A-bag'tha	A'chi-or	Ag'ag-ite	A-f'oth	A-nam'e-lech
Ab'a-na	A-chi'ram	Ag-a-renee'	A-i'rus	An-a'ni
Ab'a-rim	A'chiah	Ag'e-e	Ak-rab'bim	An-a-ni'ah
Ab'a-ron	Ach'i-tob, or	Ag-ge'us	A-lam'e-lech	An-a-ni'as
Ab-di'as	Ach'i-tub	Ag-noth-ta'bor	Al'a-meth	A-nan'i-el
Ab-di-el	A-chit'o-phel	A-har'ah	Al'ci-mus	A-nath'e-ma
A-bed'ne-go	<i>Ad-kil'e-fel</i>	A-har'al	Al'e-ma	An'a-thoth
A'bel Ma'im	Ach'me-tha	A-har'a-l	A-le'meth	An'a-thoth-ite
A'bel Mir'ra-lm	Ac'i-pha	A-has-u-e'rus	Al-le-lu'jah	An'drow
A'bel Shit'um	<i>Ar'e-fa</i>	A-ha'va	<i>Al-le-lu'yah</i>	A'nem, or A'nem
Ab'e-san	Ac'i-tho	A-haz'a-l	A-li'ah	An'na-as
Ab'e-sar	A-cu'a	A-ha-zi'ah	A-li'an	An-nu'us
Ab'ga-rus	Ad'a-da, or	Ah'ban	Al-mo'dad	An-ti-lib'a-nus
A-bi-al'bom	Ad'a-dah	A-hi'ah	Al'na-than	An-ti'o-chis
A-bi'a-saph	Ad-ad-e'zer	A-hi'am	Al'phe'us	An-ti'o-chus
A-bi'a-thar	Ad-ad-rim'mon	A-hi-e'zer	Al-ta-ne'us	An'ti-pas
A bidah	Ad-a-i'ah	A-hi'hud	Al-tas'chith	An-tip'a-tris
Ab'i-dan	Ad-a-li'a	A-hi'kan	Al'te-kom	An'ti-pha
A'bi-el	Ad'a-ma, or	A-hi'lud	A'mad	An-to'ni-a
A-bi-e'zer	Ad'a-mah	A-him'a-as	A-mad'a-tha	An-to-thi'jah
A-bi-ez'rite	Ad'a-mi	A-hi'man	A-mad'a-thus	An'toth-ite
Ab-i-ha'll	Ad'a-sa	A-hi'moth	A-mal'da	Ap-a-me'a
A-bi'hu	Ad'a-tha	A-hin'a-dab	Am'a-lek	Aph-a-ra'im
A-bi'hud	Ad'be-el	A-hin'o-am	Am'a-na	A-phar'sath-chites
A-bi'jah	Ad'i-da	A-hi'o	Am-a-ri'ah	A-phar'sites
Ab-i-le'ne	A'di-el	A-hi'ra	A-ma'sa	A-ph'e'kah
A-bim'a-el	Ad'i-na	A-hi'ram	A-mas'a-l	A-pher'e-ma
A-bin'a-dab	Ad'i-no	A-hie'a-mach	Am-a-shi'ah	A-pher'ra
A-bin'o-am	Ad'i-tha	A-hish'a-hur	Am-a-this	A-phi'ah
A-bi'ram	Ad'la-i	A-hi'sham	Am-a-zi'ah	A-poc'a-lypse
A-bi'rom	Ad'ma-tha	A-hi'shar	A'men'	A-poc'ry-pha
A-bi'a-i	Ad'o-mai	A-hi'tob	A-min'a-dab	A-pol'ly-on
Ab-i-se'i	Ad-o-n'as	A-hi'to-phel	A-mit'tai	<i>Ap'ol'yon</i>
Ab'i-shag	A-do-ni-be'zek	A-hi'tub	A-miz'a-bad	Ap'pa-lm
A-bish'a-l	A-don'i-kam	A-hi'ud	Am-mad'a-tha	Ap'phi-a
A-bish'u-a	A-don'i-ram	A-ho'ite	Am-mid'i-oi	<i>Ap'h'e-a</i>
Ab'i-shur	A-don-i-se'dek	A-ho'lah	Am'mi-el	Ap'phus
Ab'i-tal	A-do'ra	A-ho'l'ba	Am-mi'hud	<i>Ap'us</i>
Ab'i-tub	Ad-o-ra'im	A-ho'li-ab	Am-i-shad'da-l	Aqul-la
A-bi'ud	A-do'ram	A-ho'l'i-bah	Am'mon-ites	Ar'a-bah
A-bn'bus	A-dram'e-lech	A-bu'ma-l	Am'o-rites	Ar-a-bat'ti-me
Ac'a-rom	A'dri-el	A-hu'sam	Am'pli-as	A-ra'bi-a
Ac'a-tan	A-du'el	A-bus'zah	Am'ram-ites	A'rad-ite
Ac'ca-ron	A-du'l'am	A-i'ah	Am'ra-phil	Ar'a-dus

A-rau/nah
 Ar-bat/tis
 Ar-bel/ia
 Ar-bo/nal
 Ar-che-la/us
 Ar-cheo/tra-tus
 Ar'che-vites
 Ar-chip/pus
 Arch'ites
 Ard'ites
 A-re/li
 A-re'lites
 A-re-op'a-gite
 A-re-op'a-gus
 Ar-e'tas
 A-re'us
 Ar'gol
 A-rid'a-i
 A-rid'a-tha
 A-ri'eh
 A-ri-ma-the'a
 A'ri-och
 A-ris'a-i
 Ar-ia-to-bu'lus
 Ar-mad-ged'don
 Ar-mi-shad'a-i
 A'rni-pher
 A'ru-di
 A'ro-er
 Ar'sa-ces
 Ar-phax/ad
 Ar'te-mas
 A'u-both
 A-ru'mah
 Arvad-ites
 As-a-di'as
 As'a-el
 As'a-hel
 As-a-i'ah
 As'a-ni
 As'a-phar
 As'a-ra
 A-sar'e-el
 As-a-re'liah
 As-baz'a-roth
 A-ca-lom
 A-se'as
 As-e-bi'a
 A-seb-e-bi'a
 A'e-nath
 A-se'rar
 A-h-a-bi'ah
 A'h-be-a
 A'h-bel-ites
 A'h-doth-ites
 A'he-an
 A'h'i-math
 A-h'ke-naz
 A-h'pe-naz
 A'h'ri-el
 A-h'ta-roth
 A'h'te-moth
 A-h'ta-roth-ites
 A-hu'ath
 A-hu-rim
 Ash'ur-ites
 A'si-a
 A-i-bi'as
 A'i-el
 A'i-pha
 As'ke-lon
 As'ma-veth
 As-mo-de'us
 As-mo-ne'ans
 As-nap'per

A-so/chis
 As'pa-tha
 As'phar
 As-phar'a-sus
 As-sa-bi'as
 As-sal'i-moth
 As-sa-ni'as
 As-si-de'ans
 As'ta-roth
 Ash'ta-roth
 As-tar'te
 A-sup'lim
 A-syn'cri-tus
 A'ta-rab
 A-tar'ga-tis
 A'ta-roth
 A'te-re-zi'as
 Ath-a-i'ah
 Ath-a-l'i'ah
 Ath-a-ri'as
 Ath-e-no'bi-us
 Ath'lai
 A'tral
 At-ta-l'i'a
 At-thar'a-tes
 Au'gi-a
 Au-ra-ni'tis
 Au-te'us
 Av'a-ran
 A'vites
 Az-a'e'lus
 A'zal
 Az-a-l'i'ah
 Az-a-ni'ah
 A-za'phi-on
 Az'a-ra
 A-za-re-el
 Az-a-ri'ah
 Az-a-ri'as
 A-za'zel
 Az-a-z'i'ah
 Az-baz'a-roth
 A-ze'kab
 A-ze-phu'rith
 A-ze'tas
 Az'gad
 A-zi'a
 A-zi'e-i
 A'zi-el
 A-zi'za
 Az'ma-veth
 A-zo'tus
 Az'ri-el
 Az'ri-kel
 A-zu'bah
 Az'u-ran
 Az'y-mites

B.

BA'AL, or Bel
 Ba'al-ah
 Ba'al-ath
 Ba'al-ath, Be'er
 Ba'al Be'rith
 Ba'al-je
 Ba'al Gad'
 Ba'al-i
 Ba'al-im—*Milton*
 Ba'al-is

Ba'al Pe'or
 Ba'al Ta'mar
 Ba'al Ze'bub
 Ba'al Ze'phon
 Ba'a-na
 Ba'a-nah
 Ba'a-nath
 Ba-a-ni'as
 Ba'a-ra
 Ba'a-sha
 Ba'a-shah
 Ba-a-si'ah
 Bac-chu'rus
 Bach'uth Al'lon
 Ba-go'as
 Bag'o-i
 Ba-ha'rum-ite
 Ba-hu'r'im
 Bak-bak'er
 Bak-buk-i'ah
 Ba'la-am
 Ba'lam
 Bal'a-dan
 Bal'a-mo
 Bal'a-nus
 Bal-tha'zar
 Ba'moth Ba'al
 Ban-a-i'as
 Ban'u-as
 Ba-rab'bas
 Ba-ra-chel
 Ba-ra-chi'ah
 Ba-ra-chi'as
 Ba-rce'nor
 Ba-rhu'mites
 Ba-ri'ah
 Ba-rje'sus
 Ba-rjo'na
 Ba'r'kos
 Ba'r'na-bas
 Ba-ru'dis
 Ba'ra-bas
 Ba'rta-cus
 Ba-rti-me'us
 Ba-zi'l'a-i
 Bas'ca-ma
 Bash'e-math
 Bas'math
 Ba'ta-i
 Bat'a-ne
 Bath'a-loth
 Bath-rab'bin
 Bath'she-ba
 Bath'shu-a
 Bav'a-i
 Be-a-l'i'ah
 Be'a-lon
 Beb'a-i
 Be'cher
 Be'ker
 Bech-o'rath
 Bech'ti-leth
 Bed-a-i'ah
 Be-el-i'a-da
 Be-el'sa-rus
 Be-el-teth'mus
 Be-el-ze-bub
 Be-e'ra
 Be-e'rah, or
 Be'rah
 Be-or'e'lim
 Be-e'ri
 Be-o'roth
 Be-o'roth-ites
 Be-er'she-ba

Be-esh'te-rah
 Be'he-moth
 Be'la-ites
 Bel'e-mus
 Bel'ga-i
 Bel'i-al
 Bel'ma-im
 Bel-shaz'zar
 Bel-te-shaz'zar
 Ben-al'ah
 Ben-am'mi
 Ben-eb'e-rak
 Ben-e-ja'a-kam
 Ben'ba-dad
 Ben-ha'il
 Ben-ha'nan
 Ben'ja-mites
 Ben-i-nu
 Ben-u'i
 Be-no'ni
 Ben-zo'beth
 Ber'a-chah
 Ber-a-chi'ah
 Ber-a-i'ah
 Be-re'a
 Be-ri'ah
 Be'r'ites
 Ber-ni'ce
 Ber'o-thai
 Be-ro'thath
 Be-ro'zul
 Bes-o-de'i'ah
 Beth-ab'a-ra
 Beth-ab'a-rah
 Beth'a-nath
 Beth'a-moth
 Beth'a-ny
 Beth'a-ne
 Beth-a'ra-bah
 Beth'a-ram
 Beth-ar'bel
 Beth-a'ven
 Beth-az'ma-veth
 Beth-ba-al-me'om
 Beth-ba'ra
 Beth-ba'rah
 Beth'ba-si
 Beth-bir'e-i
 Beth-da'gon
 Beth-dib-la-tha'im
 Beth'el-ite
 Beth'e'mek
 Beth-e'da
 Beth-e'zel
 Beth-ga'der
 Beth-ga'mul
 Beth-ha'ran
 Beth-hog'liah
 Beth-ho'ron
 Beth-jes'i-moth
 Beth-leb'a-oth
 Beth'le-hem
 Beth'le-hem-ite
 Beth-lo'mon
 Beth-ma'a-cah
 Beth-mar'ca-both
 Beth-me'on
 Beth-nim'rah
 Beth-o'ron
 Beth-pa'lot
 Beth-paz'zer
 Beth-pe'or
 Beth'pha-ge
 Beth'fa-je
 Beth'pho-let

Beth'ra-pha
 Beth're-hob
 Beth-sa-i-da
 Beth'sa-mos
 Beth-she'an
 Beth'she-mesh
 Beth-shit'tah
 Beth'si-mos
 Beth-tap'pu-a
 Beth-u-li'a
 Be-to'li-us
 Be-to-nim
 Be-u'liah
 Be-zai'e-el
 Bi'a-tas
 Bid'kar
 Big'than
 Big'tha-na
 Big'va-i
 Bil'e-am
 Bil'ga-i
 Bil'ha, or
 Bil'hah
 Bin'e-a
 Bin'nu-i
 Bir'na-vith
 Bi-thi'ah
 Bitz-i-jo-th'i'ah
 Bitz-i-jo-th'i'ah
 Bo-a-nerges
 Bo'az, or Bo'os
 Boch'e-ra
 Bo'e'o-ra
 Boe'ra-li
 Brig'an-dine
 Buk-ki'ah
 Bul—*rhymes dull*

C.

CAB
 Cab'bon
 Cab'ham
 Ca'bul.—*See Bul*
 Ca'des
 Ca'desh
 Cai'a-phas
 Ca-i'nan
 Cai'r'ites
 Cai'a-mus
 Ca'leb
 Cal'i-tas
 Cal-a-mol'a-lus
 Cal'phi
 Cal'va-ry
 Cal'sa-re
 Ca'na-an
 Ca'na-an-ites
 Can'nan-ites
 Can'neh
 Can'nes
 Can'veh
 Can'vies
 Ca-per'na-um
 Ca-phen'a-tha
 Ca-phi'ra
 Cap'h-to-rim
 Cap'h-to-rims
 Cap-pa-do'ci-a
 Cap-pa-do'ci-a

Car-a-ba'el-on
 Car-a-ba'ze-on
 Car'cha-mis
 Car'che-mish
 Ca-re'ah
 Car-ma'ni-ans
 Car'mel-ite
 Car'mel-i-tees
 Car'mites
 Car'na-im
 Car'ni-on
 Car-she'na
 Car-sipe'i-a
 Car'leu
 Car'lu-him
 Car'phor
 Car'pis, or Car'phin
 Ca-thu'ath
 Ce-le-m'i-a
 Cen'chre-a
 Cen-de-be'us
 Cen-tu'ri-on
 Cha'bris
 Cha'di-as
 Che're-as
 Chal'ce-do-ny
 Chal'col
 Chal-de'a
 Chan-au-ne'us
 Char-a-ath'a-lar
 Char'a-ca
 Char'a-sim
 Cha're-a
 Chas'e-ba
 Ched-er-la-to-mor
 Che'lal
 Chel'li-as
Chel'she-az
 Chel'li-ans
 Cha-lu'bal
 Che-lu'bar
 Chem'a-rims
 Che'mosh
 Che-na'a-nah
 Chen'a-ni
 Chen-a-ni'ah
 Che'phar Ha-am'mo-
 nal
 Cheph-i'rah
 Che're-as
 Cher'eth-ims
 Cher'eth-ites
 Che'rith, or Che'rish
 Ches'a-lon
 Che-sul'loth
 Chil'le-ab
 Chi-li'on
 Chin'leu, Car'leu, or
 Cis'leu
 Chin'loth Ta'hor
 Chit'tim
 Cho'ba
 Choe-a-me'us
 Cho-se'ba
 Chusar
 Chun
 Chu'en, or Chu'za
 Chu'el
 Cin'ner-eth, or
 Cin'ner-oth
 Clir'a-ma
 Cl'val
 Clith'e-rus
 Clau'da
 Cle-a'ra

Clem'ent
 Cle'o-phas
 Clo'e
 Cn'idus
Cn'idus
 Col-bo'nah
 Col'il-us
 Co-lo'see
 Co-lo'si-ans
 Co-lo'sh-a-ans
 Co-ni'ah
 Con-o-ni'ah
 Co're
 Cou'tha
 Cos'bi
 Cres'cons
 Cre'tans
 Cretes
 Cre'ti-ans
Cre'she-ans
 Cu'bit
 Cu'the-ans
 Cy'a-mon
 Cy-re'ne

D.

DAB'A-REH
 Dab'ba-sheth
 Dab'e-rath
 Da'bri-a
 Da-co'bi
 Dad-de'us
 Dal-a-l'ah
 Dal'i-lah
 Dam'a-ris
 Dam-a-sco'nes
 Dan'ties
 Dan'i-el
 Dan-ja'an
 Dan-o-brath
 Da'ra
 Da'ri-an
 Dath'e-mah, or
 Dath'mah
 Deb'o-rah
 De-cap'o-lis
 Ded'a-nim
 Ded'a-nims
 De-ha'vites
 Del-a-l'ah
 Del'i-lah
 Des'sau
 Dou-ter-on'o-may
 Dib'la-im
 Di'bon Gad
 Dib'za-hab, or
 Diz'a-hab
 Di'drachm
Di'dram
 Did'y-mus
 Dil'e-an
 Di-mo'nah
 Di'na-ites
 Din'ha-bah
 Di-o're-phos
 Diz'a-hab
 Dod'a-l
 Dod'a-nim
 Dod'a-rah

Do-ryn'o-nos
 Do-uth'e-as
 Do'tha-im

E.

E-A'NAS
 E-bed'me-lech
 Eb-en-e'zer
 E-bi'a-saph
 Eb-bro'nah
 E-ca'aus
 Ec-ba'ta-na
 Ec-cle-ci-as'tes
 Ec-cle-ci-as'ti-cons
 E'di-as
 E'dom-ites
 Eg'la-im
 Ek're-bel
 Ektron-ites
 E'la
 E'la-dah
 E'lam-ites
 E'la-sah
 E'lath
 El-beth'el
 El'ci-a
 E'l'she-a
 El'da-ah
 E'le-ad
 E-le-a'leh
E-le-a'le-Milton
 E-le-a-sah
 E-le-a'zer
 E-le-a-m'rus
 El-el-o'he Is'ra-el
 E-lu'the-rus
 El-eu-sa'i
 El-ha'nan
 E-li'a-da
 E-li'a-dah
 E-li'a-dum
 E-li'ah-ba
 E-li'e-kim
 E-li'a-li
 E-li'am
 E-li'a-saph
 E-li'a-shib
 E-li'a-sis
 E-li-a'zar
 E-l'i'dad
 E-li'e-na-i
 E-li'e-zer
 E-li'ha-ba
 E-li-ha'nal
 E-li-ho'reph
 E-li'as
 E-li'jah
 E-li'ka
 E-lim'e-lech
 E-li-m'a-na-l
 E-li-o'nas
 E-liph'a-leh
 E'l'i-phaz
 E-liph'e-lot
 E-lis'a-beth
 E-li-em'us
 E-li'hah
 E-lis'h'a-ma
 E-lis'h'a-mah

E-lis'h'a-phat
 E-lis'h'e-ba
 E-li-shu'a
 E-lis'i-mus
 E-li-se'us
 E-lis'zur
 E'l'ka-nah
 E'l'ko-shite
 E'l'la-sar
 E'l'mo-dam
 E'l'na-am
 E'l'na-than
 E'l'on-ites
 E'l'pa-al
 E'l'pa-let
 E'l'pa'ram
 E'l'te-koh
 E'l'te-keth
 E'l'te-kom
 E'l'to-lad
 E'l'ta-zi
 E'l-y-ma'is
 E'l'y-mas
 E'l'za-bad
 E'l'za-phan
 Em-al-cu'el
 E-man'a-al
 Em'ma-us
 Em'mer
 En-ag-la'im
 En-e-mo'ssar
 E-ne-ni-as
 En-gan'nim
 En'ge-di
 En-had'dah
 En-nak'ko-ro
 En-ha'sor
 En-mish'pat
 En-rim'mon
 En-ro'gel
 En'she-mesh
 En-tap-pu-ah
 Ep'a-phras
 E-paph-ro-di'tas
 E-pen'e-tus
 E-phes-dam'mia
 Eph'pha-tha
 Ephra-im
 Ephra-im-ites
 Eph'ra-tah
 Eph'rath
 Eph'rath-ites
 Ephron
 E'ran-ites
 E-se'i-as
 E'sar-had-don
 Ee-dro'lon
 E'e-bon
 E-se'br'i-as
 Esh'ba-al
 Esh'col
 E'she-an
 E'shek
 Esh'ka-lon
 Esh'ta-ol
 Esh'tau-ites
 Esh-tem'o-a
 Esh'te-moth
 Es'li
 Es-ma-ch'i'ah
 E-so'ra
 Es-senes
 Est'ba-ol
 Et'h'a-nim
 Esh'ba-al

Eu-as'i-bus
 Eu-bu'les
 Eu'na-than
 Eu-ni'co
 Eu-o'di-as
 Eu-po'e-mus
 Eu-roc'ly-don
 Eu'ty-chus
 Ex'ba-l
 Ex'bon
 Ex-e-chi'as
 Ex-e-ki'as
 Ex-ze'ki-el
 Ex-e-r'i-as
 Ex-si'as
 Ex'ra-hite
 Ex'ri-el
 Ex'ron-ites

G.

GA'AL
 Ga'ah
 Gab'a-el
 Gab'a-tha
 Gab'ba-tha
 Ge'br'i-as
 Ge'br'i-el
 Gad'a-ra
 Gad-a-romes
 Gad'di-el
 Gad'ites
 Ge'har
 Ge't-us
 Ge'yus
 Gal'a-ad
 Gal'e-ed
 Gal'ga-la
 Gal'lee
 Gal'li-o
 Gam'a-el
 Ge-ma'li-el
 Ge'reb
 Ger'i-zam
 Ger'mites
 Geah'mu
 Gath Him'phon
 Gath Rim'mon
 Gaz'a-bar
 Ge-z'a-ra
 Ge'zath-ites
 Ge'zer
 Ge-ze'ra
 Gaz'zam
 Ge'bin
 God-a-l'ah
 Ge-de'rah
 God'e-rite
 Ge-de-roth
 Ge-d-roth-a'im
 Ge-ha'zi
 Ge'l'i-loth
 Ge-mal'ti
 Gem-a-r'rah
 Ge-ne'zar
 Ge-ne'sa-roth
 Ge'o-sis
 Je'u'e-sis
 Gen-ne'us
 Gen-a'bah

Gen'tiles
Jen'tiles
 Ger'a-sa
 Ger'ga-shi
 Ger'ga-shites
 Ger'ge-ones'
 Ger'l-zim
 Ger'rin-l-ans
 Ger'rw'ans
 Ger'shon-ites
 Gesh'u-ri
 Gesh'u-rites
 Geth-o-li'as
 Geth-om'a-ne
 Ge-u'el
 Ge'zer-ites
 Gib'be-thon
 Gib'e-a
 Gib'e-ah
 Gib'e-ath
 Gib'e-on-ites
 Gib'lites
 Gid-dal'ti
 Gid-e-o'ni
 Gi'er Ea'gle
Jy'er Eagle
 Gil'a-lal
 Gil bo-a
 Gil'e-ad
 Gil'e-ad-ite
 Gi'lo-nite
 Gin'me-tho
 Gin'ne-thon
 Gir'ga-shi
 Gir'ga-shites
 Git'ta-im
 Gi'zo-nite
 Glode
 Gni'dus
Ni'dus
 Go'ath
 Gol'go-tha
 Go-li'ah
 Go-li'ath
 Go-mor'rah
 Go'pher-wood
 Gor'gi-as
Gor'je-as
 Gor'ty-na
 Go-thon'i-el
 Gre'ci-a
Gre'she-a
 Gud'go-dah
 Gur-ba'al

H.

HA-A-HASH'TA-
 RI
 Ha-ba'lah
 Ha'bak-kuk
 Ha-b-a-zi-n'ah
 Ha-ber'go-on
 Ha'bor
 Hach-a-li'ah
 Hach'i-lah
 Hach'mo-ni
 Hatch'mo-nite
 Had-ad-e'zer
 Ha'dad Rim'mon

Had'a-shah
 Ha-dar'sah
 Ha-dar'sah
 Ha-dar'tah
 Had'la-i
 Ha-do'ram
 Hag'a-bah
 Hag'a-i
 Ha-gar-ones'
 Ha'gar-ites
 Hag'ga-i
 Hag'go-ri
 Hag'gi'ah
 Hag'gites
 Hag'gith
 Hah'ka-tan
 Hak'koz
 Hak-u'pha
 Hal'lul
 Hal-le-lu'jah
Hal-le-lu'pah
 Hal-lo'esh
 Ha'math, or
 He'math
 Ha'math-ite
 Ha'math Zo'bah
 Ham-med'a-itha
 Ham'e-lech
 Ham'i-tal
 Ham-mol'e-keth
 Ham'o-nah
 Ha'mon Gog
 Ha'moth Dor
 Ha-mu'el
 Ha'mul-ites
 Ha-mul'ta
 Ha-nan'e-el
 Ha-nam'e-el
 Han'a-ni
 Han-a-ni'ah
 Han'i-el
 Han'na-thon
 Han'ni-el
 Ha'noch-ites
 Haph-a-ra'im
 Har'a-dah
 Har-a-i'ah
 Har'a-rite
 Har-bo'na
 Har-bo'nah
 Har'ba-ta
 Har'ne-pher
 Ha'rod-ite
 Har'o-eh
 Ha'ro-rite
 Har'o-sheth
 Ha-ru'maph
 Ha-ru'phite
 Has-a-di'ah
 Has-e-nu'ah
 Hash-a-bi'ah
 Hash-ab'nah
 Hash-ab-ni'ah
 Hash-bad'a-na
 Hash-mo'nah
 Ha-shu'pha
 Has-se-na'ah
 Ha-su'pha
 Ha'tach
Ha'tach
 Ha'i-ta
 Hat-i'pha
 Hav'i-lah
 Ha'voth Ja'ir
 Haz'a-el

Ha'zar Ad'dar
 Ha'zar E'nan
 Ha'zar Gad'dah
 Ha'zar Ma'veth
 Ha-za'roth
 Ha'zar Shu'el
 Ha'zar Su'sah
 Ha'zar Su'sim
 Ha'zel El-po'ni
 Ha-ze'rim
 Haz-e'roth
 Ha'zer Shu'sim
 Haz'e-zon Ta'mar
 Ha'zi-el
 Haz'u-bah
 He'ber-ites
 He'brom-ites
 Heg'a-i
 He'ge
 He'lam
 He'l'bah
 He'l-chi'ah
 He'l'da-i
 He'led
 He'lek
 He'lek-ites
 He'leph
 He'li
 He'l'ka-i
 He'l'kath
 Hel-ki'as
 He'math, or
 Ha'math
 He'na
 Hen'a-dad
 He'pher-ites
 Heph'zi-bah
 Her-mog'e-ne
 Hermon-ites
 He-ro'di-as
 He-ro'di-an
 He-ro'di-an
 He'ze-ki
 He'ze-ki'ah
 He'zer, or He'zi
 He'zi-a
 He'zi-on
 Hes'ra-i
 Hes'ron-ites
 Hid'da-i
 Hid'de-kei
 Hi-er'e-el
 Hi-er'e-moth
 Hi-er-i-e'lus
 Hi-er'mas
 Hi-er-on'y-mus
 Hig-gal'on
 Hil-ki'ah
 Hir-ca'nus
 His-ki'jah
 Hit'tites
 Hod-a-i'ah
 Hod-a-vi'ah
 Ho'dish
 Ho-de'va
 Ho-de'vah
 Ho-di'ah
 Ho-di'jah
 Hog'lah
 Hol-o-fer'nes
 Ho'lon
 Hor-a-gid'dad
 Ho-o-na'im
 Hor'o-nites
 Ho'sa, or Has'ah

Ho-san'na
 Ho-se'a
Ho-se'a
 Hoosh-a-iah
 Hoosh'a-ma
 Ho-sh'e-a
 Huk'kok
 Hu'pham
 Hu'pham-ites
 Hu'rai
 Hu'ram
 Hu'ri
 Hu'shath-ite
 Hu'shub
 Hu'shu-bah
 Hu'zoth
 Huz'zab
 Hy-dar'pas
 Hy-men-e'us

I.

IB'LE-AM
 Ib'nei-ah
 Ib-ni'jah
 Ib'ri
 Ich'a-bod
 I-co'ni-um
 Id'a-lah
 Id'u-el
 Id-u-me'a
 Id-u-me'ans
 Ig-da-li'ah
 Ig-e-ab'a-rim
 Ig'e-al
 Ik'keesh
 Im-man'u-el
 Im'rah
 I-o'ta
 Iph-e-dei'ah
 I'rad
 I-ri'jah
 Ir'na-hash
 Ir'pe-el
 Ir-she'mish
 I'sa-ac
 I'sak
 I-sai'ah
 Is-car'i-ot
 Is'da-el
 Ish'bi Be'nob
 Ish'bo-sheth
 I-shi'ah
 I-shi'jah
 Is-ma-chi'ah
 Is-ma-el
 Ish'ma-el-ites
 Ish-ma-i'ah
 Ish-me-rai
 Ish'pan
 Ish'u-a
 Ish'u-ai
 Is'ra-el-ites
 Is'sa-char
 Is-tal-cu'rus
 Is'u-ites
 It'h-a-i, or It'a-i
 It'h-a-mar
 Ith're-am
 Iv'tah Ka'zin

J.

JA/A-KAN
 Ja-ak'o-bah
 Ja-a'la
 Ja-a'lah
 Ja-a'lam
 Ja'a-nai
 Ja-as-a-ni'a
 Ja-a'sau
 Ja-a'el-el
 Ja-a'zah
 Ja-az-a-ni'ah
 Ja-a'zar
 Ja-a-zi'ah
 Ja-a'zi-el
 Jab'ne-el
 Jab'neh
 Ja'chin-ites
 Ja-cu'bus
 Jad-du'a
 Ja'el
 Ja-ha'le-el
 Ja-ha'le-lal
 Ja-ha'za
 Ja-ha'zah
 Ja-ha-zi'ah
 Ja-ha'zi-el
 Jah'da-i
 Jah'di-el
 Jah'le-el
 Jah'le-el-ites
 Jah'ma-i
 Jah'ze-el
 Jah'zi-el
 Jah'ze-el-ites
 Jah'ze-rah
 Ja'ir-ites
 Ja'i-rus Ja'e-rus
 Ja'lon
 Jam'bros
 Jam'bri
 Ja'min
 Ja'min-ites
 Jam'na-an
 Jam-ni'a
 Jam'nites
 Jan'nes
 Ja-no'ah
 Ja-no'hah
 Ja-ph'ah
 Japh'let
 Japh'le-ti
 Ja'rah
 Ja'rob
 Ja'rod
 Jar-e-si'ah
 Ja-ro'ah
 Jas'a-el
 Ja'shem
 Ja'shen
 Ja-she-be-am

Jash'ub
 Jash'u-bi Le'hom
 Ji'ai-el
 Ji-ai'bus
 Jath'ni-el
 Ji'ai-el
 Ji'a-rim
 Ji-af'e-rai
 Ji-ber-o-chi'ah
 Ji-bu'ai
 Ji'b-u-wites
 Jec-a-mi'ah
 Jec-o-li'ah
 Jec-o-mi'ah
 Ji-dai'a
 Ji-dai'ah
 Jed-de'us
 Ji-de'ah
 Ji-di'a-el
 Jed-o-di'ah
 Jedd'i-el
 Jrd'i-thum
 Ji-eli
 Ji-el-zer
 Ji-er-ites
 Ji-h'e-el
 Ji-h'al'i-tei
 Ji-h'ai-el
 Jih-di'ah
 Ji-h'e-el
 Ji-hoz-e-kai
 Ji-hi'ah
 Ji-h'i-el
 Ji-h'e-el
 Ji-hish'a-l
 Ji-hi-ki'ah
 Ji-h'a-dah
 Ji-ho-a-dan
 Ji-ho'ash
 Ji-ho'ha-dah
 Ji-hu'a-nan
 Ji-hoi'a-chin
 Ji-hu'a-da
 Ji-hoi'a-kim
 Ji-hoi'a-rih
 Ji-h-n-a-dab
 Ji-hon'a-than
 Ji-ho ram
 Ji-ho-ha'b'e-ath
 Ji-ho'h'a-phat
 Ji-hu'e-i-ba
 Ji-hu'i'ba
 Ji-hu'ah
 Ji-ho'vah
 Ji-hoz'a-had
 Ji-hib'bah
 Ji-hu-cul
 Ji-hu'di
 Ji-hu-di'jah
 Ji-kab'ze
 Jek-a-me'um
 Jek-a-mi'ah
 Ji-ku'thi-el
 Jem'l-mah
 Jem-n'el
 Jeph'tah
 Ji-phun'ne
 Ji-rahm'e-el
 Ji-rai-m'e-el-ites
 Jere-chus
 Jere-mai
 Jere-mi'ah
 Jere-muth

Jer'e-mouth
Jer'-lah
Jer'i-bai
Jer'i-cho
Jer'i-el
Jer'i-moth
Jer'i-oth
Jer'o-don
Jer'o-ham
Jer-o-bo'am
Je-rub'-ba-al
Je-rub'e-sheth
Jer'u-el
Je-ru'-sa-lem
Je-sa'-ab
Jesh-a-i'-lah
Jesh'a-nah
Jesh-a-re'-lah
Jesh-eb'e'-ab
Je-h-eb'e'-ah
Je-h'i-mon
Je-shib'-a-i
Jesh-o-ha-i'-ah
Jesh'u-run
Je-sai
Je-sim'i'-el
Je'-u-a
Jes'u-el
Jez-a-ni'-ah
Jez'a-bel
Je'-zer-ites
Je'-zi-el
Jez'-li-ah
Jez'-u-ar
Jez-ra-hi'-ah
Jez'-re-el
Jez'-re-el-ite
Jez'-re-el-i-ites
Jinn'-ites
Jish'-tah
Jish'-tah-el
Jo-a'-chaz
Jo-a'-d'-nus
Jo-a'-haz
Jo-a'-kim
Jo-an'-na
Jo-an'-nan
Jo-a'-tham
Jo-a'-zah'-dus
J'-che-bed
Jo'-ed
Jo'-el-ah
Jo'-er
Jor'-he-ah
Jo-ba'-nun
Jo'i'-da
Jo'i'-a-kim
Jo'i'-a-rib
Jok'-de-am
Jok'-me-an
Jok'-ne-an
Jok'-the-el
Jon'-a-dab
Jon'-a-than
Jo-ri-ba
Jor'-ko-am
Jo'-a-bad
Jos-a'-phat
Jos-a'-ph'-as
Jos'-dech
Jowh'-a-bad
Jowh'-a-phat
Jowh'-a-vi'-ah

Josh-beh'a-sha
Josh'u-a
Jo-s'as
Joe-i-bi'ah
Jo-i-phi'ah
Jo-s'phus
Jot-ba-tha
Joz'a-bad
Jos'a-char
Jox'a-dak
Ju'el
Ju'li-a
Ju'ni-a
Ju-shab'he-sod

K.

KABZE-EL
Ka'dos
Ka'desh
Kad mi-el
Kad'mon-ites
Kal'la-l
Ka-re'ah
Ka'ra-a
Ka'ru-um
Ked'e-mah
Ked'e-moth
Ke-he'a thah
Ke'lah
Ke-lai'ah
Kel'i-ta
Kem-u-el
Ke'nath
Ken'ites
Ken'ni'-sites
Ker-en-hap'puch
Kur-en-hap'puk
Ke'ri-oth
Ke-tu'ra
Ke-tu'rah
Ke-z'a
Kib'roth Hat-ta'a'-
vah
Kib'za-um
Kid'r. n
Kir-har'a-oth
Kir'he-reah
Kir'i-eth, or Kirjath
Kir'i-oth
Kirjath Ar'ba
Kish'i
Kish'i-on
Ki'-hon, or Ki'son
Kith'ilah
Kit'ron
Kit'tim
Ko'a
Ko'hath
Ko'hath-ites
Kol-a-lah
Ko'rah
Ko'rah-ites
Ko'rath-ites
Kor'hite
Kor'hites
Ko're
Ko're
Koz
Kush-al'ah

L

LA/A-DAH
La'a-dan
La/ba-na
La'chiah
La-cu'aus
La'el
La-hai'roi
Lah'man
Lah'mi
La'ish
La'mech
Lap'i-doth
La-se'a
La-sha'ron
Lau'the-nes
Laz'a-rus
Leb'a-nah
Leb'a-non
Leb'a-oth
Leb-be-ur
Le-bo-nah
Le'chah
Le'ha-bim
Lem'u-el
Le'tus
Le-tu'him
Le-um'mim
Le-vi'a-than
Le'vites
Lib'a-nus
Lib'nah
Lib'nites
Lyb'i-a
Lig-nal'oes
Li'gure
Lo-am'mi
Lod'e-bar
Lo'is
Lo Ru'ha-mah
Lo'tan
Loth-a-su'bus
Lu'bim
Lu'bims
Lu'ci-fer
Lu'ci-us
Lu'dim
Lu'hith
Lyc-a-on'i-a
Lyd'da
Lyd'i-a
Ly-se-ni-as
Lyi'a
Lye'e-a
Lyi't-as

M.

MA'A-CAH
Ma'a-chah
Ma-ach'a-thi
Ma-ach'a-thitos
Ma-ad'ai
Ma-a-di'ah
Ma-a'i
Ma-a-nai

Ma'a-rath
Ma-a-se'e'ah
Ma-a-se'e'ah
Ma-a-xi'ah
Ma'b-da-i
Ma'e'-lon
Ma'e'-lon
Ma'ch-be-nah
Ma'ch-be-nai
Ma'chir-ites
Ma'ch-na-g'e'bad
Ma'ch-po'lah
Ma'd-i
Ma-di'-a-bun
Ma-di'ah
Ma'd-man'nah
Ma-e'lus
Ma'g-da-la
Ma'g-da-le-ne
Ma'g-di-el
Ma'g-pi-ash
Ma'ha-lah
Ma'ha-lath
Le-an'noth
Ma'ha-lath
Mas'fili
Ma-ha'lo-el
Ma-ha-li
Ma-ha-na'im
Ma'ha-noh Dan
Ma-ha-nem
Ma-ha-ra-i
Ma-ha-vites
Ma'hi-xi-oth
Ma'her-sha'al-
hash'bax
Mah'li
Ma'-an-e-as
Mak-e'loth
Mak-ke'dah
Ma'ra-chi
Ma'l'cham
Ma'l'chah
Ma'l'chi-el
Ma'l'chi-el-ites
Ma'l'chi'jah
Ma'l'chiram
Ma'l'chi-shu'ah
Ma'l'chus
Ma'l'ic-thi
Ma-mai-as
Mam'mon
Ma-mu'cus
Ma-n'-en
Ma-na-hath
Ma-na-berm
Ma-na'heth-ites
Ma-na-se-as
Ma-na-se'as
Ma-na-se'ites
Ma-na-ha-na'im
Ma-no'ah
Ma-on-ites
Ma-ra-lah
Ma-ra-nath'a
Ma-ro-dhe'us
Ma-re'shah
Ma'ri-a
Mar'moth
Ma'ro-kah
Ma'ro-na
Ma'ro-na
Ma'e-loth
Ma'shal
Ma'smoth

Mas're-kah
 Mas-si'as
 Mat'tan
 Mat'tan-ah
 Mat-tan-Yah
 Mat'ta-tha
 Mat-ta-thi'as
 Mat-to-na'i
 Mat-the'las
 Mat-thi'as
 Mat-ti-thi'ah
 Maz-i-ti'as
 Maz-za-roth
 Me-a-ni
 Me-a'rah
 Me-bu'nai
 Mech'e-rath
 Mech'e-rath-ite
 Med'a-lah
 Med'e-ba
 Me'di-an
 Me-o'da
 Me-gid'do
 Me-gid'dom
 Me-ha'li
 Me-hot'a-bel
 Me-hi'da
 Me-hu'i-a-el
 Me-hu'man
 Me-hu'nim
 Me-hu'nims
 Me-jar'kon
 Mek'o-nah
 Mel-a-ti'ah
 Mel'chi
 Mel-chi'ah
 Mel-chi'as
 Mel-chi-el
 Mel-chi'e-dek
 Mel-chi-shu'a
 Me-le'a
 Mel'li-cu
 Mel'i-ta
 Me-mu'can
 Men'a-hem
 Men'o-thai
 Me-on'e-nem
 Meph'a-ath
 Mer-a-i'ah
 Me-ra'oth
 Mer'a-ri
 Mer'a-rites
 Mer-a-tha'im
 Mer'e-moth
 Mer'i-bah
 Me-ri'ba-al
 Mer'i-moth
 Me-ron'o-thite
 Me-ruth
 Me-shach
 Me-shech
 Me-shok
 Mesh-ov'a-bel
 Mesh-il-la-mith
 Mes-i'le-moth
 Me-sho'bah
 Me-shu'lam
 Mes'o-bah
 Mes'o-be-ite
 Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
 Mes-si'ah
 Mes-si'as
 Me-to-rus
 Methag Am'man
 Meth're-dath

Me-thu'sa-el
 Me-thu'se-lah
 Me-thu'se-la
 Me-u'nim
 Mi'a-min
 Mi-cai'ah
 Mi'cha-el
 Mi-chai'ah
 Mich'mas
 Mik'mas
 Mich'mash
 Mich'mo-thah
 Mich'tam
 Mid'i-an-ites
 Mig'da-el
 Mig'dal Gad
 Mi'i-a-min
 Mik-noi'ah
 Mil-a-lai
 Mil'chah
 Mil'cha
 Mi-ni'a-min
 Min'nith
 Miph'kad
 Miri-am
 Mish'a-el
 Mi'sham
 Mi'she-al
 Mish'ma
 Mish-man'na
 Mish'ra-ites
 Mis'pe-roth
 Mis'ra-im
 Mith'cah
 Mith'ri-dath
 Miz'peh
 Miz'ra-im
 Miz'zah
 Mo'ab
 Mo'ab-ites
 Mo-a-di'a
 Mock'mur
 Mock'ram
 Mo'eth
 Mol'a-dah
 Mo'li
 Mo'lid
 Mo'loch
 Mo'lot
 Mo-o-si'as
 Mo'rab-ite
 Mo'ras-thite
 Mor'de-cai
 Mo-ri'ah
 Mo-se'ra
 Mo-se'rah
 Mo-so'roth
 Mo-so'l'lam
 Mo-su'l'a-mom
 Mup'pim
 Mu'shites
 Muth-lab'ben
 Myt-e-le'ne

N.

NA'AM
 Na'a-mah
 Na'a-man
 Na'a-ma-thites

Na'a-mites
 Na'a-rah
 Na'a-rai
 Na'a-ran
 Na'a-rath
 Na-ash'om
 Na-a-thus
 Nab-e-ri'as
 Na-be-the'ans
 Na'bah-ites
 Na-dab'a-tha
 Na-ha'li-el
 Na-hal'lal
 Na-ha'lol
 Na-ham'a-ni
 Na-har'a-i
 Na-ha-bi
 Nah'abon
 Na'i-dus
 Nal'oth
 Na-ne'a
 Na'o-ma
 Naph'i-el
 Naph'tha-ti
 Naph'thar
 Naph'tu-him
 Na'vith
 Na-tham'a-el
 Nath-a-ni'as
 Nathan Mo'lech
 Na'Ve
 Nas'a-reth
 Nas'a-rite
 Ne'ah
 Ne-a-ri'ah
 Neb'a-i
 Ne-bai'oth
 Ne-bai'joth
 Ne-bai'lat
 Ne-co'dan
 Ned-a-bi'ah
 Ne-a-mi'as
 Neg'a-noth
 Ne-hel'a-mite
 Ne-be-mi'as
 Ne-hush'ta
 Ne-hush'tah
 Ne-hush'tan
 Ne'i-el
 Ne-ko'da
 Nem-u'el
 Nem-u'el-ites
 Ne'phag
 Ne-phish'e-sim
 Nepht'a-li
 Nepht'o-ah
 Nepht'u-im
 Ne-phu'sim
 Ne're-us
 Ne-ri'ah
 Ne-than'e-el
 Neth-a-ni'ah
 Neth'i-nims
 Ne-to'phah
 Ne-toph'a-thi
 Ne-toph'a-thites
 Nic-o-de'mus
 Nic-o-la'i-tans
 Nic'o-las
 Nim'rim
 Nim'e-ve
 Nin'e-veh
 Nin'e-vites
 Nir'roch
 Nir'rok

No-a-di'ah
 No'dab
 No'e-ba
 No'nah
 Nom'a-dos
 Noph
 Neph
 No'phah
 No-me'ni-us

O.

OB-A-DIAH
 O'bal
 O'bed
 O'chi-el
 Oc-i-de'lus
 Oc-i-de'lus
 Oc'i-na
 Oc'i-ne
 Oc'ran
 O-do'l'am
 Od-on-ar'kas
 Ol'a-mus
 O-lym'phas
 Om-a-e'rus
 O-me'ga
 Om'ri
 O'nam
 O-neo'i-mus
 On-e-siph'o-rus
 O-ni'a-res
 O-ni'as
 O-ny'as
 On'y-cha
 On'e-ks
 O'phel
 O'pher
 Oph'ni
 Oph'rah
 O-r'ion
 O'ran
 Or'phah
 Or-tho-si'as
 O-si'as
 O-se'as
 O'see
 O'she-a
 O'si-frage
 Oth'ni
 Oth-o-ni'as
 O'zem
 O-z'ias
 Ozi-el
 Oz'nites
 O-z'ra

P.

PA'A-RAI
 Pa'gi-el
 Pa'hath Mo'ab
 Pa'i
 Pa'e-tine
 Pal'lu-ites

Pal'ti-el
 Pan'nag
 Par-mash'ta
 Par'me-nas
 Par'nach
 Pa'roah
 Par-shan'da-tha
 Par'u-ah
 Par-va'im
 Pa'sach
 Pas-dam'min
 Pa-se'ah
 Pas'bur
 Pass'o-ver
 Pat'a-ra
 Pa-to'o-li
 Path-ru'sim
 Pat'ro-bas
 Ped'a-hel
 Ped'ah-zur
 Ped'ai'ah
 Pek-a-bi'ah
 Pel-a-i'ah
 Pel-a-l'i'ah
 Pel-a-ti'ah
 Pe'leth-ites
 Pe-li'as
 Pe'o-nite
 Pe-ni'el
 Pen'ni-nah
 Pen-tap'o-lis
 Pen'ta-touch
 Pen'ta-tusk
 Pen'te-coat
 Pen'te-coast
 Pe-nu'el
 Per'a-zim
 Per'ga-mos
 Pe-ri'da
 Per'iz-zites
 Per'me-nas
 Per-u'da
 Peth-a-hi'ah
 Pe-thu'el
 Pe-ul'thai
 Phac'a-roth
 Phai-dai'us
 Pha-le'as
 Phai'lu
 Phai'ti-el
 Pha-nu'el
 Phar'a-cim
 Phar'a-oh
 Ph're
 Phar-a-tho'ni
 Phar'ez-ites
 Phar'i-sees
 Phari'phar
 Phar'zites
 Phar'ze-ah
 Pha-se'lis
 Phasi'rom
 Phe-ni'ce
 Phil'e-seth
 Phil-lar'ches
 Phil'e-mon
 Phil-lis'ti-a
 Phil-lis'tim
 Phil-lis'tines
 Pi-lis'tine
 Phil-lol'o-gus
 Phil-o-me'tor
 Phin'e-as
 Phin'e-has
 Phar'rah

Jash'ub
 Jash'u-bi Le'hom
 Jash'ub-ites
 Ja'si-el
 Ja-su'bus
 Jath'ai-el
 Ja'zi-el
 Je'a-rim
 Je-at'e-rai
 Je-ber-e-ch'ah
 Je-bu'el
 Je-b'u-sites
 Je-c-a-mi'ah
 Je-c-o-l'ah
 Je-c-o-ni'ah
 Je-dai'a
 Je-dai'ah
 Je-de'us
 Je-de'ah
 Je-di'a-el
 Je-di'ah
 Je-d-e-d'ah
 Je-di'el
 Je-di'thum
 Je'e'li
 Je-e'zer
 Je-e'zer-ites
 Je-ha'le-el
 Je-ha'le-lei
 Je-ha'zi-el
 Je-h-de'ah
 Je-he'el
 Je-hez'e-kei
 Je-hi'ah
 Je-hi'el
 Je-hi'e-li
 Je-hish'a-l
 Je-hi'a-ki'ah
 Je-ho'a-dah
 Je-ho-ad'dan
 Je-ho'ash
 Je-ho'ha-dah
 Je-ho'a-man
 Je-ho'i'a-thin
 Je-ho'i'a-da
 Je-ho'i'a-kim
 Je-ho'i'a-rib
 Je-h-n'a-dab
 Je-hon'a-tham
 Je-ho-ram
 Je-ho-hab'e-ath
 Je-hob'h-a-phat
 Je-hosh'e-ba
 Je-hosh'u-a
 Je-ho'van
 Je-ho'vah Ji'reth
 Je-hoz'a-had
 Je-hub'bah
 Je-hu-cal
 Je-hu'di
 Je-hu-di'jah
 Je-kab'ze-el
 Je-k-a-me'um
 Je-k-a-mi'ah
 Je-ku'thi-el
 Je-m'i-mah
 Je-m-u'el
 Je-ph'thah
 Je-phun'neh
 Je-rahm'e-el
 Je-rai-m'e-el-ites
 Je-re-chus
 Je-re-mai
 Je-re-mi'ah
 Je-re-moth

Je-re-mouth
 Je-ri'ah
 Je-ri-bai
 Je-ri-cho
 Je-ri-el
 Je-ri-moth
 Je-ri-oth
 Je-ro-don
 Je-ro-ham
 Je-ro-bo'am
 Je-ru'ba-al
 Je-ru'be-sheth
 Je-ru-el
 Je-ru'sa-lom
 Je-sai'ah
 Jesh-a-i'ah
 Jesh'a-nah
 Jesh-a-ro-lah
 Jesh-eb'e-ab
 Je-h-eb'e-ah
 Je-h'i-mon
 Je-hish'a-l
 Jesh-o-ha-i'ah
 Jesh'u-run
 Je-si'ah
 Je-sim'i-el
 Je'u-a
 Je'u-i
 Je'u-el
 Jez-a-ni'ah
 Jez'a-bel
 Je'zer-ites
 Je-zi'ah
 Je'zi-el
 Jez-li'ah
 Jez'-ar
 Jez-ra-hi'ah
 Jez-re-el
 Jez-re-el-ite
 Jez-re-el-i-tees
 Jim'nites
 Jiuh'tah
 Jiph'thah-el
 Ji'a-chaz
 Jo-a-da'nus
 Jo'a-haz
 Jo'a-kim
 Jo-an'na
 Jo-an'nan
 Jo'a-tham
 Jo-a-zab'dus
 J-ri'h-e-bed
 Jo'ed
 Jo-e'lah
 Jo-e'zer
 Jo'he-ah
 Jo-ha'nan
 Jo'i'a-da
 Jo'i'a-kim
 Jo'i'a-rib
 Jok'de-am
 Jok'me-an
 Jok'ne-am
 Jok'the-el
 Jon'a-dab
 Jon'a-tham
 Jo-ri-bas
 Jo-ri-ko-am
 Jo'a-had
 Jo'a-phat
 Jo-a-phi'as
 Jo-a-dech
 Jonh'a-bad
 Jost'a-phat
 Jost-a-vi'ah

Josh-bek'a-sha
 Josh'u-a
 Jo-si'as
 Jos-i-bi'ah
 Jos-i-phi'ah
 Jo-si'phus
 Jo'ta-tha
 Jos'a-bad
 Jos'a-char
 Jos'a-dak
 Jo'el
 Ju'li-a
 Ju'ni-a
 Ju-shab'he-sed

K.

KAB'ZE-EL
 Ka'dee
 Ka'desh
 Kad mi-el
 Kad'mon-ites
 Ka'u-a
 Ka'la-i
 Ka-re'ah
 Kar'ka-a
 Kar'na-im
 Ked'e-mah
 Ked'e-moth
 Ke-he'a thah
 Ke'lah
 Ke-lai'ah
 Ke'li-ta
 Kem-u'el
 Ke'nath
 Ken'ites
 Ken'niz-zites
 Ker-en-happuch
 Ker-en-happuch
 Ke'ri-oth
 Ke-tu'ra
 Ke-tu'rah
 Ke-zi'a
 Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-
 vah
 Kib'za-im
 Kid'r. a
 Kir-har'a-ath
 Kir'he-resh
 Kir'i-eth, or Kirjath
 Kir'i-oth
 Kir'jath Ar'ba
 Kish'i
 Kish'i-on
 Ki'hon, or Ki'acon
 Ki'th'lah
 Ki'tron
 Ki'ttun
 Ko'a
 Ko'hath
 Ko'hath-ites
 Kol-a-i'ah
 Ko'rah
 Ko'rah-ites
 Ko'rah-ites
 Kor'hite
 Kor'hites
 Kor'ites
 Ko're
 Koz
 Kush-al'ah
 Kush-ah

L.

LA'A-DAH
 La'a-dan
 Lah'a-na
 Lah'chish
 La-cu'nus
 La'el
 La-ha'roi
 Lah'man
 Lah'mi
 La'ish
 La'mech
 Lap'i-doth
 La-se'a
 La-sha'ron
 Lar'the-nes
 Lar'a-rus
 Leb'a-nah
 Leb'a-non
 Leb'a-oth
 Leb-be-us
 Le-bo'nah
 Le'chah
 Le'ha-bim
 Lem'u-el
 Le'tus
 Le-tu'shim
 Le-um'mim
 Le-vi'a-than
 Le-vites
 Lib'a-nus
 Lib'nah
 Lib'nites
 Lyb'i-a
 Lig-nal'oes
 Li'gure
 Lo-am'mi
 Lod'e-bar
 Lo'is
 Lo Ru'ha-mah
 Lot'an
 Loth-a-su'bus
 Lu'bim
 Lu'bims
 Lu'ci-fer
 Lu'dim
 Lu'hith
 Lye-a-o'ni-a
 Lyd'da
 Lyd'i-a
 Ly-a-ni-as
 Lys'i-a
 Lys'i'e-a
 Lys'i-as

M.

MA'A-CAH
 Ma'a-chah
 Ma-ach'a-thi
 Ma-ach'a-thites
 Ma-ad'ai
 Ma-a-di'ah
 Ma-a'i
 Ma'a-nai

Ma'a-rath
 Ma-a-se'ah
 Ma-a-se'ah
 Ma-a-zi'ah
 Mab'da-i
 Mac'a-lon
 Mac'ca-bees
 Mach'be-nah
 Mach'be-nai
 Ma'chir-ites
 Mach-na-de'bad
 Mach-pe'lah
 Mad'a-i
 Ma-di'a-bun
 Ma-di'ah
 Mad-man'nah
 Ma'e-lus
 Mag'da-la
 Mag-da-le'ne
 Mag'di-el
 Mag'pi-ash
 Ma'ha-lah
 Ma'ha-lath
 Le-an'moth
 Ma'ha-lath
 Mag'fili
 Ma-ba'le-el
 Ma'ha-li
 Ma ha na'im
 Ma'ha-neh Dan
 Ma'ha-nem
 Ma-ba'a-i
 Ma'ha-vites
 Ma-ha'zi-oth
 Ma'her-shal'al-
 hash'bax
 Mah'li
 Mai-an'e-as
 Mak-e'loth
 Mak-ke'dah
 Ma'a-chi
 Ma'cham
 Mal-chi'ah
 Mal'chi-el
 Mal'chi-el-ites
 Mal-chi'jah
 Mal-chi'ram
 Mal-chi-sbu'ah
 Mal'chus
 Mal'lo-thi
 Ma-mai-as
 Mam'mon
 Ma-mu'cus
 Man'a-en
 Man'a-hath
 Man'a-hem
 Ma-na'beth-ites
 Man-as-se'as
 Ma-nas'sites
 Man-ha-na'im
 Ma-no'ah
 Ma-on-ites
 Ma'a-lah
 Mar-a-nath'a
 Mar-do-che-us
 Ma-re'shah
 Mar'i-a
 Mar'moth
 Mar're-kah
 Mar'se-na
 Mar'te-na
 Mar'chil
 Mar'e-loth
 Ma'ebal
 Mar'moth

Mas-ro-kah
 Mas-si'as
 Mat'tan
 Mat'tan-ah
 Mat-tan-fah
 Mat'ta-tha
 Mat-te-thi'as
 Mat-to-na'i
 Mat-the'i'as
 Mat-thi'as
 Mat-ti-thi'ah
 Maz-i-ti'as
 Maz-za-roth
 Me-a'ni
 Me-a'rah
 Me-bu'ni
 Mech'e-rath
 Mech'e-rath-ite
 Med'a-lah
 Med'e-ba
 Me-di-an
 Me-e-da
 Me-gid-do
 Me-gid'dom
 Me-ha'li
 Me-het'a-bel
 Me-hi'da
 Me-hu'ja-el
 Me-hu'man
 Me-hu'nim
 Me-hu'nims
 Me-jar'kon
 Mek'o-nah
 Mel-a-ti'ah
 Mel'chi
 Mel-chi'ah
 Mel-chi'as
 Mel'chi-el
 Mel-chi'e-dek
 Mel-chi-shu'a
 Me-le'a
 Mel'i-cu
 Mel'i-ta
 Me-mu'can
 Men'a-hem
 Men'o-thai
 Me-on'e-nem
 Meph'a-ath
 Mer-a-fah
 Me-ra'oth
 Mer'a-ri
 Mer'a-rites
 Mer-a-tha'im
 Mer'e-moth
 Mer'i-bah
 Me-rib'ba-al
 Mer'i-moth
 Me-ron'o-thite
 Me-ruth
 Me-shach
 Me-shach
 Me-shach
 Mesh-es'a-bel
 Mesh-il-la'mith
 Mes-il'le-moth
 Me-sho'bah
 Me-shu'lam
 Mes'o-bah
 Mes'o-ba-ite
 Mes-o-po-ta-mi-a
 Mes-si'ah
 Mes-si'as
 Me-to'rus
 Me-theg Am'man
 Meth're-dath

Me-thu'sa-el
 Me-thu'se-lah
 Me-thu'se-lah
 Me-u'nim
 Mi'a-min
 Mi-cal'ah
 Mi'cha-el
 Mi'cha'ah
 Mich'mas
 Mich'mas
 Mich'mash
 Mich'mo-thah
 Mich'tam
 Mid'i-an-ites
 Mig'da-lei
 Mig'dal Gad
 Mi'ja-min
 Mik-nei'ah
 Mil-a-la'i
 Mil'chah
 Mil'cha
 Mi-ni'a-min
 Min'nith
 Miph'kad
 Mir'i-am
 Mish'a-el
 Mi'sham
 Mi'she-el
 Mish'ma
 Mish-man'na
 Mish'ra-ites
 Mis'pe-reth
 Mis'ra-im
 Mith'cah
 Mith'ri-dath
 Miz'peh
 Miz'ra-im
 Miz'zah
 Mo'ab
 Mo'ab-ites
 Mo-a-di'a
 Mock'mur
 Mock'ram
 Mo'eth
 Mol'a-dah
 Mo'li
 Mo'lid
 Mo'loch
 Mo'lok
 Mo-o-si'as
 Mo'rash-ite
 Mo'ras-thite
 Mor'de-cai
 Mo-ri'ah
 Mo-se'ra
 Mo-se'rah
 Mo-so'roth
 Mo-sol'lam
 Mo-sul'la-mon
 Mup'pim
 Mu'shites
 Muth-lab'ben
 Myt-e-le'ne

N.

NA'AM
 Na'a-mah
 Na'a-man
 Na'a-ma-thites

Na'a-mites
 Na'a-rah
 Na'a-rai
 Na'a-ran
 Na'a-rath
 Na-as'h'on
 Na'a-thus
 Nab-a-ri'as
 Na-ba-the'ams
 Na'bath-ites
 Na-dab'a-tha
 Na-ha'li-el
 Na-ha'lal
 Na-ha'lol
 Na-ham'a-ni
 Na-har-i
 Na-ha-bi
 Nah'shom
 Na'i-dus
 Nai'oth
 Na-ne'a
 Na-o-ma
 Napp'i-ei
 Napp'tha-li
 Napp'thar
 Napp'tu-him
 Na'sith
 Na-tham'a-el
 Nath-a-ni'as
 Na'than Me'lech
 Na'vo
 Naz'a-reth
 Naz'a-rite
 Ne'ah
 Ne-a-ri'ah
 Neb'a-i
 Ne-bai'oth
 Ne-ba'joth
 Ne-ba'lat
 Ne-o'dan
 Ned-a-bi'ah
 Ne-a-mi'as
 Neg'a-noth
 Ne-hel'a-mite
 Ne-he-mi'as
 Ne-hush'ta
 Ne-hush'tah
 Ne-hush'tan
 Ne'i-el
 Ne-k'o-da
 Nem-u'el
 Nem-u'el-ites
 Ne'phag
 Ne-phish'e-sim
 Neph'tha-li
 Nep'tho-ah
 Neph'tu-im
 Ne-phu'sim
 Ne-re-us
 Ne-ri'ah
 Ne-than'e-el
 Neth-a-ni'ah
 Noth'i-nims
 Ne-to'phah
 Ne-to'ph'a-thi
 Ne-to'ph'a-thites
 Nic-o-de'mus
 Nic-o-la'i-tans
 Nic'o-las
 Nim'rim
 Nin'e-ve
 Nin'e-veh
 Nin'e-vites
 Nir'roch
 Ni'rek

No-a-di'ah
 No'dab
 No'e-ba
 No'nah
 Nom'a-des
 Noph
 Noph
 No'phah
 No-me'ni-us

O.

OB-A-DI'AH
 O'bal
 O'bod
 O'chi-el
 Oc-i-de'lus
 Oc-i-de'lus
 Oc'i-na
 Oc'i-na
 Oc'ran
 O-dol'lam
 Od-on-ar'kee
 O'l-a-mus
 O-lym'phas
 Om-a-e'rus
 O-me'ga
 Om'ri
 O'nam
 O-ne'e'i-mus
 On-e-siph'o-rua
 O-ni'a-res
 O-ni'as
 O-ny'as
 On'y-cha
 On'e-ke
 O'phel
 O'pher
 Oph'ni
 Oph'rah
 O-ri'on
 Or'an
 Or'phah
 Or-tho-si'as
 O-sai'as
 O-se'as
 O'see
 O'she-a
 Os'i-frage
 Oth'ni
 Oth'o-ni'as
 O'zom
 O-z'i'as
 O'zi-el
 Os'nites
 O-zo'ra

P.

PA'A-RAI
 Pa'gi-el
 Pa'hath Mo'ab
 Pa'i
 Pal'es-tine
 Pal'lu-ites

Pal'ti-el
 Pan'nag
 Par-mash'ta
 Par-me-nas
 Par'nach
 Pa'rosh
 Par-shan'da-tha
 Par'u-ah
 Par-va'im
 Pa'sach
 Pas-dam'min
 Pa-se'ah
 Paah'ur
 Pass'o-ver
 Pat'a-ra
 Pa-to'o-li
 Path-ru'sim
 Pat'ro-bas
 Ped'a-hel
 Ped'ah-zur
 Ped-ai'ah
 Pek-a-bi'ah
 Pel-a-i'ah
 Pel-a-li'ah
 Pel-a-ti'ah
 Pe'leth-ites
 Pe-li'as
 Pel'o-nite
 Pe-ni'el
 Pen'ni-nah
 Pen-tap'o-lis
 Pen'ta-teuch
 Pen'ta-teuk
 Pen'te-coat
 Pen'te-coat
 Pe-nu'el
 Per'a-zim
 Per'ga-mos
 Pe-ri'da
 Per'iz-zites
 Per'me-nas
 Per-u'da
 Poth-a-bi'ah
 Pe-thu'el
 Pe-ul'thai
 Phac'a-reth
 Phai-dai'us
 Pha-le'as
 Phai'lu
 Phai'ti-el
 Pha-nu'el
 Phar'a-cim
 Phar'a-oh
 Ph'e
 Phar-a-tho'ni
 Phar'ez-ites
 Phari-sees
 Phar'phar
 Phar'zites
 Pha'se-ah
 Pha-se'lis
 Phas'i-ron
 Phe-ni'ce
 Phil'e-oth
 Phi-lar'ches
 Phi-lemon
 Phi-li'ti-a
 Phi-li'tim
 Phi-li'stines
 Phi-li'stines
 Phi-lo'o-gus
 Phil-o-me'tor
 Phin'e-as
 Phin'e-has
 Phu'rah

Phut—rhymes not
Phu'vah
Phy-goi'tus
Phy-lac'to-ries
Pi-ha-hi'roth
Pil'e-tha
Pil'tai
Pi'ra
Pi'ra-thom
Pi'ra-thom-its
Poch'e-roth
P'ra-tha
Pot'i-phar
Po-tiph'e-ra
Pr chi'o-rus
Pul—rhymes dull
Pu'nites
Put—rhymes not
Pu'ti-el

Rom'phis
Re'pha-el
Roph-a-'ah
Roph'a-im
Roph'a-ims
Roph'i-dim
Re'sheph
Reur'ben
Re-u-el
Re'zeph
Re-z'is
Rho'gi-um
Re'jo-um
Rho'na
Re'sa
Rho'da
Ri'bai
Ri'blah
Rim'mon Pa'ree
Rin'nah
Ri'phath
Ry'fath
Ri'sah
Ri'spah
Ru-gotim
Ru'gah
Ru'ga
Ru'ha-mah
Ru'ri-cus

Sap-ph'i-ra
 Sap-ph'ra
 Sar-a-b'as
 Sar-a-l'ah
 Sa-ra'as
 Sa-ran'a-el
 Sar'a-mel
 Sar-ched'o-mus
 Sar'de-us
 Sar'dites
 Sar'di-us
 Sar'do-nyx
 Sa-ro-a
 Sa-rep'ta
 Sa-ro'hi
 Sar-se'chion
 Sath-ra-bar'nan
 Sav'a-ran
 Sa-vi-as
 Sche'chem
 Sck'hem
 Scyth'i-ans
 Syle'i-ans
 Scy-thop'o-
 Se'bat
 Sec-a-ba
 Sech-e-n'as
 Sed-o-c'as
 Sed-o-c'as
 Se'rub
 Se'i-rath
 Se'la
 Se'led
 Sem-e-m'as
 Sem-a-ch'i'ah
 Sem-a'yah
 Sem-a'yas
 Sem'e-i
 Se-mo'i-le
 Sen-a-sh
 Sen-a-cher'ib
 Sen'u-ah
 Se-o'rim
 Seph'a-rad
 Seph-ar-ra'im
 Se'phar-vites
 Se-ph'e-lai
 Se-ra-i'ah
 Ser'a-phim
 Ser'thel
 She-a-l-ab'bin
 She-a'l'bin
 She-a'l-ba-nite
 She-a-ra'im
 She'a-ri
 She-ash'gas
 Sheb-beth'a-i
 Shech'i-a
 She'da'i-a
 She'drach
 She'l'i-choth
 She'l'i-sha
 She'l'lum
 She'ma-i
 She'man
 She-ma-ne'ser
 She-ma-ri'ah
 She'mer
 She'm'gar
 She'm'huth
 She'm'ma
 She'm'mah
 She'm'mah
 She'm'moth

Sham-mu'a
Sham-mu'ah
Sham-sha-re/i
Sha'pbat
Sha'pher
Sha'r-a-i
Sharma-m
Sha-re'zer
Sha-ruw-ite
Sha-ru'ben
Shash'i-i
Sha'shak
Sha'ul
Sha'u-ites
Sha-u'sha
Sho-a'l-i-el
Sho-a-ri'ah
Sho-ar-jah'rub
Shob-a-n'ah
Shob'a-rim
Shob'na
Shob'u-el
Shoc-a-n'ah
Sho'chem
Sho'chem-ites
Shoch'i-nah
Shok'e-nah
Shod-e-ur
Sho-ha-ri'ah
Sho'lam-ite
Sho-e-m'i'ah
Sho'i'o-mi
Sho'i'o-mith
Sho'i'o-moth
Sho-lu'mi-el
Shem'a'ah
Shem-a-l'ah
Shem-a-ri'ah
Shem'e-ber
Shem'i'da
Shem'i-nith
Shem-mi'a-moth
Shem'u-el
Sho-na'zar
Sho'pham
Shoph-a-t'ah
Sho'pho
Sho-phu'phan
Sho-r-e-b'ah
Sho-re'zer
Sho'shack
Shosh-ba'zar
Sho'thar
Shib-bo-loth
Shib'mah
Shib'ch'ron
Shig-gai'om
Shi-l'im
Shi-i'm
Shil'i'h
Shil'i'em
Shil'i'em-ites
Shi-ko'ah
Shil-ko'ni
Shi-lu'nites
Shil'ah
Shim'e-arg
Shim'e-ath
Shim'e-i
Shim'e-om
Shim'ite
Shi'mon
Shim'rath
Shim'rith
Shim'ron

Shim'ron-tes
Shim'mai
Shi'phi
Shiph'mite
Shiph'rath
Ship'tan
Shi'shak
Shit'ra-i
Sho'a
Sho'ah
Sho'ab
Sho'bach
Sho'ba-i
Sho'bek
Sho'cho
Sho'hazn
Sho'mer
Sho'phan
Sho-shan'ahn
Shu'a
Shu'ah
Shu'ba-el
Shu'hazn
Shu'hites
Shu'math-ites
Shu'nam-ite
Shu'ni
Shu'nites
Shup'pim
Shu'shan
Shu'the-lah
Shu'thal-ites
Si'a
Si'a-ka
Si'bba-chal
Si'bbo-leth
Si'b'ra-im
Si'chem
Sid'dim
Silo-as
Silo'-ah, or
Silo'-o-am
Silo'-o
Si-mal-on'e
Sim'e-on-ites
Si'nal
Sim'ites
Siph'moth
Sip'pai
Sir'ach
Sir'l-on
Si-am'a-i
Si'e-ra
Si-sin'nes
Sit'nah
So'choh
So'ko
So'koh
So'ko
So'di
Sod'o-ma
Sop'a-ter
Sop'h'e-reth
So-sip'a-ter
Sos'the-nos
Sot'ra-tus
So'ta-i
Sta'chys
Stac'kes
Stac'te
Staph'a-nos
Steph'a-na
Ru-ba'i
Sue'coth
Sue'coth Re'man

R.

RA'A-MAH
Ra-a-mi'ah
Ra-am'ees
Ra-b'ath
Ra-b-b'i
Ra-b'mag
Ra-b'sa-see
Ra-b'sa-ris
Ra-b'pha-keh
Ra'ra, or Ra'cha
Ra'chab
Ra'd'da-i
Ra'ges
Ra'g'u-a
Ra'h'kath
Ra'h'kom
Ra'na, or Ra'mah
Ra'math
Ra-math-a'im
Ra-m'a-them
Ra'math-ite
Ra'math Le'hi
Ra'math Mi'speh
Ra-me'ees
Ra-mi'ah
Ra'pha-el
Ra'phel
Ra-ph'a-imp
Ra'phon
Ra's'sis
Ra-th'u-mee
Re-a-i'ah
Re'ba
Re-bee'ca
Re'chab-ites
Re'chab
Re'ke
Re-el-ai'ah
Re-el-i'as
Ree-an'as
Re'em, the g Arv
Re-ha-b'ah
Re'hob
Re-ho-bo'am
Re-ho'both
Re'hum
Re-m-a-li'ah
Re'meth

S

BA-BAC-THA'NI

Sab'a-oth
 Sa'bat
 Sab'a-tan
 Sab-ba-the'us
 Sab-bo'us
 Sab-de'us
 Sa-be'ans
 Sab'te-cha
 Sad-a-mi'as
 Sad-de'us
 Sad'du-coes
 Sa'doc
 Sa-ha-du'tha Je'gar
 Sa-l-a-sad'a-i
 Sa-la'thi-el
 Sa'lchah
 Sai-la'i
 Sai'lu
 Sai-lu'mus
 Sai'ma, or Sai'mah
 Sai-mo'ne
 Sa-lo'me
 Sai'lu
 Sam'a-el
 Sa-mai'as
 Sa-ma'ri-a, or
 Sam-a-ri'a
 Sa-mar-i-tane
 Sam'a-tus
 Sam'lah
 Sam'p-a-mes
 Sen'a-sib
 Sen-bal'lat
 Sen'he-drim
 Sen-san'nah
 Se'phat
 Seph-a-l'as

Su-ca'ath-ites
Su'di-as
Suk'ki-ims
Su'san-chites
Su-san'nah
Syc'a-mine
Sy-ce'ne
Sy'char
Sy-e'lus
Sy-e'ne
Syn'a-gogue
Syn'e-gog
Syn'ti-che

T.

TA'A-NACH

Ta'a-nach Shi'lo
Tab'ba-oth
Ta'be-al
Ta'be-el
Ta-be'i-li-us
Tab'e-ra
Tab'i-tha
Tab'ri-mou
Tach'mo-nite
Ta-haph'a-nes
Ta-hap'e-nes
Tah'pe-nes
Tah're-a
Ta'mah
Ta'nach
Tan'hu-meth
Ta'phath
Taph'e-nes
Taph'nes
Tappu-an
Tar'a-lah
Ta're-a
Tar'pel-ites
Tar'na-i
Te'bah
Teh-a-l'lah
Te'beth
Te-hin'nah
Te'kel
Te-k'o'ites
Tel'a-bib
Tel'a-im
Te-las'car
Tel-ha-re'cha
Tel-har'sa
Tel'me-la
Tel'me-lah
Tem'a-ni
Te'man-ites
Tem'e-ni

BB

Te'rah
Ter'a-phim
Te'resh
Ter'ti-us
Ter'ake-us
Ter-tul'us
Te'ta
Thad-de'us
Tham'na-tha
The'bez
The-co'e
The-las'car
The-ler'eas
The-oc'a-nus
The-od'o-tus
The-oph'i-lus
Ther-me-leth
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Thim'na-thath
Thom'as
Tom'as
Thom'o-i
Thra-ee'as
Thum'mim
Thy-a-ti'ra
Tib' bath
Ti-be'ri-as
Ti'dal
Tik'vah
Ti-me'lus
Tim'na
Tim'na-thah
Tim'nath He'ros
Tim'nath Se'rah
Ti-mo'the-us
Tim'o-thy, Eng.
Tip'sah
Ti'rath-ites
Tiri'a
Tir'sha-tha
Ti'za
Ti'zite
To'ah
To'a-nah
To-bi'ah
To-bi'as
To'bir, Eng.
To'bi-el
To-bi'jah
To'chen
To'hu
To'la
To'la-ites
To'l'ba-nes
To'phel
To'phet
Trach-o-ni'tis
Trip'o-lis
Tro-gy'l'i-um
Troph'i-mus
Try-ph'o-ne

Try-ph'o-ne
Tu'bal Cain
Tu-bi'e-ni
Ty-be'ri-as
Tych'i-cus
Ty'rus

U.

U'CAL
U'la-i
U'l'am
Un'ni
U-phar'sin
Ur'ba-ne
U-ri'ah
U-ri'el
U-ri'jah
U'ta
U'tha-i
U'za-i
Uz'zah
Uz'zen She'rah
Uz-zel'el

V.

VA-JEZ'A-THA

Va-ni'ah
Vash'ni
Vash'ti
Voph'ni

X.

XA'GUS

Xan'thi-cus
Xe-ne-as
Xer-o-pha-gi-a
Xe-roi'y-be
Xystus

Z.

ZA-A-NA'IM

433

Za'a-man
Za-a-nan'nim
Za'a-van
Za'bad
Zab-a-de'ans
Zab-a-dai'as
Zab'bai
Zab-de'us
Zab'di-el
Za-bi'na
Zab'u-lon
Zac'a-i
Zach-a-ri'ah
Zac-che'us
Zak-ke'us
Za'dok
Za'ir
Za'laph
Zal'mon
Zal-mun'nah
Zam-bis
Zam-zum'mims
Za-no'ah
Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne'
Za'ra
Zar'a-ces
Za'rah
Zar-a-l'as
Za're-ah
Za're-ath-ites
Za're-phath
Za're-tan
Za'reth Sha'har
Zar'ta-nah
Zar'than
Zath'o-e
Za-thu'i
Zat'tu
Za'za
Zeb-a-di'ah
Ze-be'im
Zeb'e-dee
Ze-bi'na
Ze-bo'im
Ze-bu'da
Zebu-lon
Zebu-lon-ites
Zech-a-ri'ah
Zed-e-k'i'ah
Zeeb
Ze'lek
Ze-lo'phe-ad
Ze-lo'tes
Zel'zah
Zem-a-ra'im
Zem'a-rite
Ze-mi'rah
Ze-or'im
Zeph-a-ni'ah
Ze'phath

Zeph'a-thah
Zeph'on-ites
Ze'rah
Zer-a-hi'ah
Zor-a-l'a
Ze'red
Zere-da
Zere-dah
Ze-red'a-thah
Zere-rath
Ze'reth
Ze'rur
Ze-ru'ah
Ze-rub'ba-bel
Zer-u-i'ah
Zer-vi'ah
Ze'than
Ze'thar
Zi'ba
Zib'e-on
Zib'i-on
Zich'ri
Zik'ri
Zid'dim
Zid-k'i'jah
Zi'don, or Si'don
Zi-do'ui-ans
Zi'ha
Zik'lag
Zil'lah
Zil'pah
Zil'thai
Zim'mah
Zi'na
Zi'on, or Si'on
Zi'or
Zi'phah
Ziph'i-on
Ziph'ites
Zi'phron
Zip'por
Zip-po'rah
Zith'ri
Zi'za
Zi'zah
Zi'na
Zi'ar
Zo'ba, or Zo'bah
Zo-be'bah
Zo'he-loth
Zon'a-ras
Zo'peth
Zo'phai
Zo'phar
Zo'phim
Zo'rath-ites
Zo're-ah
Zo'rites
Zo-ro'b-a-bel
Zu'ri-el

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